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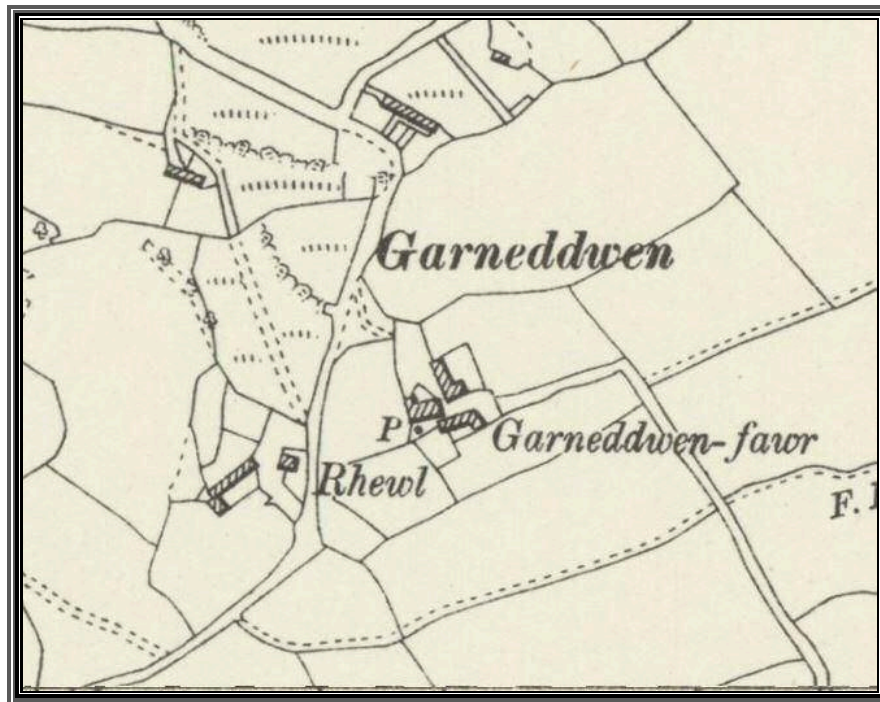
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Garneddwen fawr

Ysceifiog, Flintshire

SJ 17340 70450



By Tony Schärer
10 September 2018

HOUSE HISTORY RESEARCH

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

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

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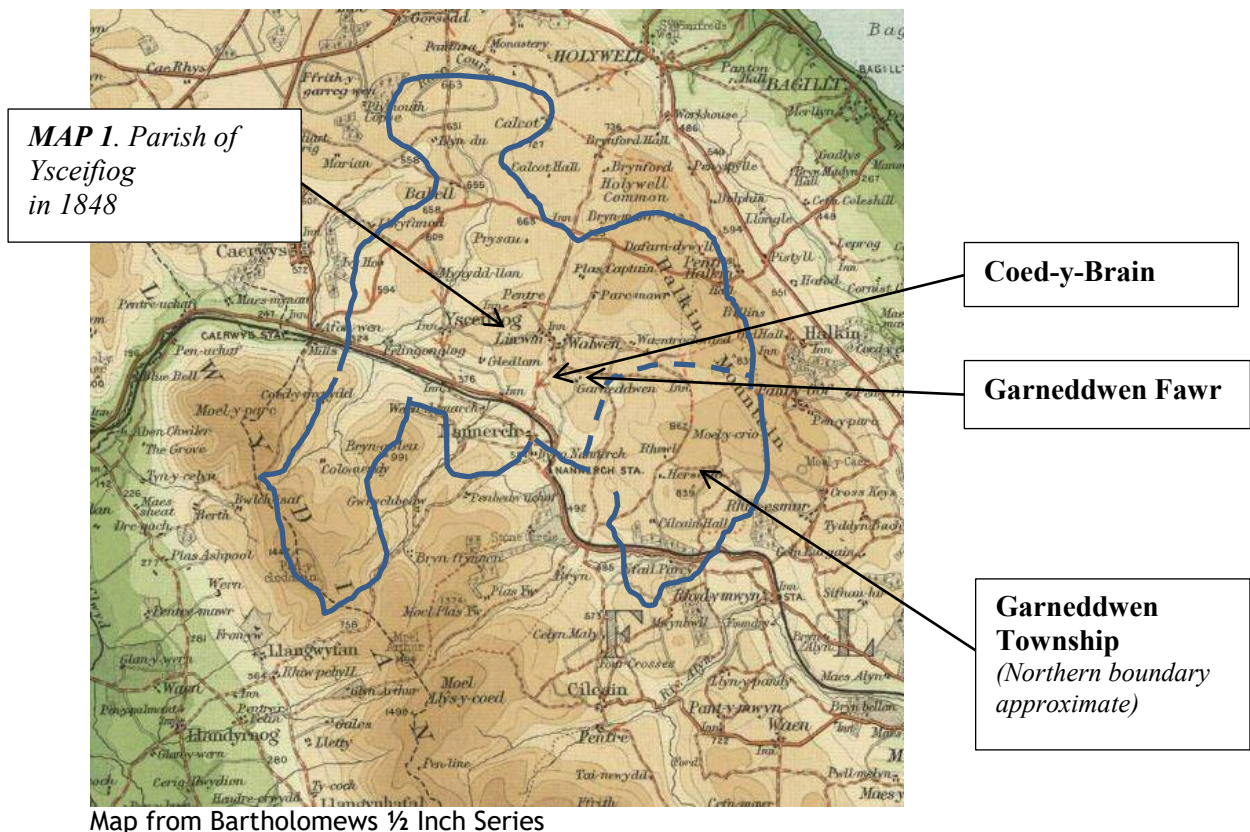
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1. INTRODUCTION TO GARNEDDWEN IN THE PARISH OF YSECEIFIOG

a. Name & location

Garneddwen is one of the seven old townships in the Parish of Ysceifiog¹ in the County of Flintshire. It lies at the south-eastern end of the parish where the limestone upland of Halkyn Mountain slopes down to the valley of the River Wheeler. The township must have taken its name from a prominent cairn or outcrop of white rocks - *Y Garnedd Wen* - which can no longer be identified, although given the number of archaeological remains in the area and several outcrops of limestone, a cairn-like feature could be found in many places.²



This house history is about **Garneddwen Fawr**, an old house on the northern edge of an open area of good farmland in the township of Garneddwen. It lies on a small hill where open land merges into a more diverse area of smaller fields, rocks and woodland on the southern slopes of Halkyn Mountain. There are several other houses clustered around Garneddwen Fawr and the history of the families who lived in them is closely linked to that of the main house. Of especial note is Coed y Brain, several hundred yards to the west, which, together with Garneddwen Fawr, provided two High Sheriffs of Flintshire in the mid-18th Century. Many of the field names recorded on the Tithe Map of 1849 are the same as those on the land deeds and court cases of the 16th and 17th Centuries, and the field boundaries have barely changed since that time

In its location, the township of Garneddwen is as close to the village of Nannerch and the Wheeler valley as it is to Ysceifiog village. It was also easily accessible from the old post road into North Wales which passed along the top of the township on its route between Ysceifiog and Halkyn. And importantly, it was close to the mining, quarrying and lead smelting settlements in nearby Holywell and Halkyn Mountain.

1. In 1848 some parts of Garneddwen were detached to form a new Parish of Rhes-y-cae, and in the 1850s some northern areas of Ysceifiog formed the new Parishes of Brynford and Gorsedd.

2. Davies, E. 1949, *Prehistoric & Roman Remains of Flintshire*, Cardiff, p. 100

b. Historical context

This whole area of North-East Wales has a long history of prehistoric settlement. Hillforts like Pen y Cloddiau on the Clwydian Hills are visible from Garneddwen and many interesting artefacts have been found in the round barrows and cairns of Ysceifiog. The Romans passed through the parish, exploiting the lead mines, and the local Welsh tribes later fought the Anglo Saxon invaders. The Normans followed, and Ysceifiog was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Schiviau*, being held, like many other small settlements in this north-eastern part of Wales, from the Earl of Chester. After alternating between Welsh and Norman control in the years before 1282, the old cantref of Tegeignl became part of the new shire county of Flintshire. Many of the old Welsh families accepted office under the English Crown to maintain their interests and control, and in Lewys Dwnn's Heraldic Visitation of 1590 the new 'gentry' families of Ysceifiog and Holywell were happy to record their Welsh pedigrees and to trace their ancestry back to Ednywain Bendew or Llywelyn Eurdorchog.

c. Research problems & acknowledgments

A major problem has been to understand the extremely complicated and fluid nature of land transactions during the period when Garneddwen Fawr was built - almost certainly between 1550 and 1590 (see sections 2 and 3). There is a surprising amount of documentary evidence available, and my greatest help has come from Frances Hall, from Canada, who has been researching her ancestors from Garneddwen Fawr for many years. She has interpreted some of the early wills which form the basis of the family trees in section 3.

It has also been extremely helpful to have access to *Chronological notes on the history and people of the Township of Garneddwen* by the late David Lister, whose family came from the township. David's transcriptions and references made it easier to find documents in local archives, and to understand the relationships between local farming families in the 19th Century. One of these families were the Kenricks, and Angela Kenrick, the present owner, has helped greatly with her own recollections of people and events.

In spite of a wealth of information it has been very hard to link people to specific houses, when the convention until well into the 18th century was to describe oneself as "of Garneddwen", meaning "of the township of Garneddwen" rather than any particular house. So, inevitably, this house history is about a wider group of families than those who actually lived in the old house of Garneddwen Fawr. It includes owners, tenants and relatives to give an idea of what it was like to live there at various times in the last five hundred years.

2. HOUSE DESCRIPTION & DATING

The house is Grade II listed and has been described in the National Monuments Record for Wales ¹ as well as in Peter Smith's *Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (1988 edition). In November 2017 the house timbers were sampled in a dendrochronological study,² and in March 2018 the architectural details of the house were recorded ³ as part of a 'Discovering Old Welsh Houses' project' which also commissioned this house history. The house itself now has an L-shaped plan with a late 18th/early 19th Century extension to the NW of the parlour and a small 20th Century porch. The original core of the house is shown below and features a cross passage backing on to the main chimney-stack in the hall, and a second lateral chimney in the parlour.

1. www.coflein.gov.uk/en/site/36331/details/garneddwen-fawr-y-garneddwen-fawr

2. Bridge M, 2018. 'The Dendrochronological Dating of Timbers from Garneddwen Fawr, Ysceifiog, Lixwm, Flintshire'. Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory report No. 2018/04.

3. Tyler R, 2018. 'Garneddwen-fawr, Lixwm, Ysceifiog, Flintshire' Architectural Record for the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group

There are five bays, with the service bay behind the hall partition unusually narrow. The house is built downslope in the traditional fashion with the ground sloping from East to West, but the parlour is at the lower end of the slope rather than the more common position at the upper end.

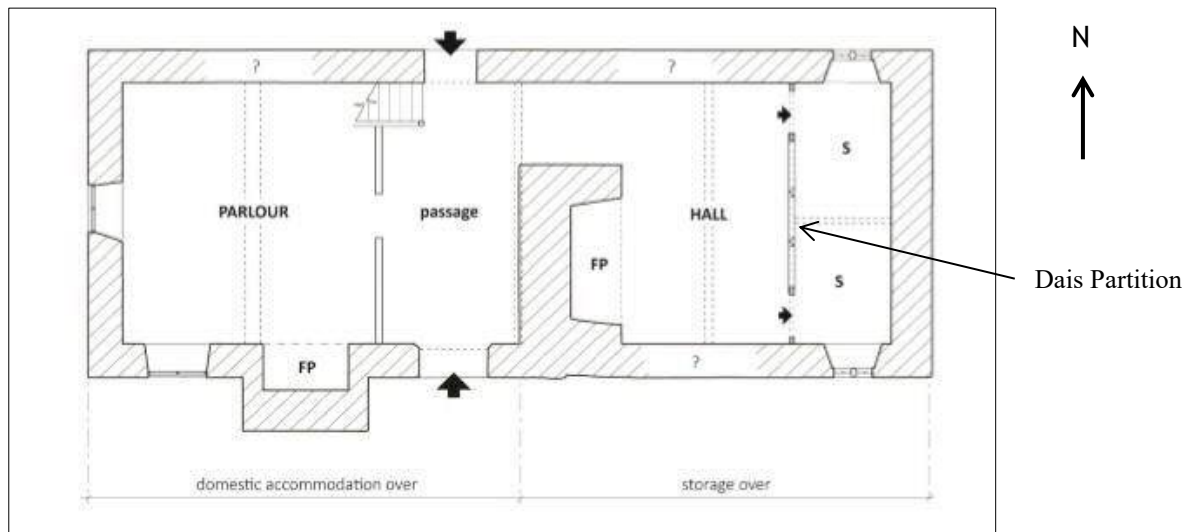


Figure 1. Plan from Ric Tyler's Architectural Record (some window openings are conjectural)

The cross section below, at the dais partition, shows a queen-post roof truss (with the tie-beam cut through). Dendrochronological sampling of the timbers in the adjacent roof truss above the chimney gave felling dates between 1557 and 1587. There are many more details in the Architectural Record, and it seems almost certain that the old house was built as one unit between the dates above and not as a single-storey house with rooms added above at a later date, as suggested in the Listing statement.



Figure 2. Cross section at Dais Partition

It may seem surprising that what seems to be a relatively modest house should be the home of wealthy and influential people - such as John Williams who was High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1759. The probable answer is that through some unknown circumstance, the families who owned Garneddwen Fawr did not undertake a re-building as happened at the other nearby house, Coed y Brain, where Georgian brickwork completely changed the old house. The following pages will show that the owners of Garneddwen had wide interests in land and property outside the confines of their ancestral township and may have chosen to use their wealth in other ways, leaving the house relatively unchanged.

3. FAMILIES IN GARNEDDWEN THE 16TH CENTURY

a. Letters patent of Mary I 1554

From 1536 to 1554 there were a series of court cases about land in the parishes of Cilcain and Ysceifiog. The proceedings were before the Court of Augmentations in London which heard a Bill of Complaint about encroachments and trespass from **John ap Thomas Griffith** against **Robert ap Ieuan** and others.¹

The original lease was from Edward VI:

*....in 1548 to **John ap Thomas Griffith** of 100 acres in the townships of Dolbethes & Listenkenneth (parish of Cilcain) and Garnethwen (parish of Skivioc). This land had been confiscated from the 'rebels **David ap Tudder ap David** and his brother **Rhys**.*

Robert ap Ieuan's answer was in most indignant language:

*as to any ryotte, rowtt and unlawful assembly or other misdemeanour by them supposed to be comytted and done that they nor any of them be not therof gyltie.....and as to the 12 acres of land, meadow and pasture in **Garnethwen**, co. Flint, mentioned in the bill of complaynt the said defendents sayeth that they utterly disclayme to have anything therein..."*

This parcel of 12 acres of land in Garnethwen features in several other leases and mortgages well into the next Century.

The *Illuminated Letters Patent of Mary I* - 09 May 1554² tried to settle these leases and two other earlier land grants by giving control to a new lessee:

*The Letters Patent grant lands in Flintshire to **John David ap Griffyn ap Llewelen**, gentleman, for the sum of £101-13s-4d, subscribed by Sir John Godsalue as clerk of the signet. The Letters Patent grant, in exchange for a payment of £101-13s-4d, to her councillor Sir Edmund Peckham, the reversions and rents of lands leased by Edward VI under his seal of the Court of Augmentations and Revenues on 8th June 1548 to John ap Thomas Griffith, 100 acres of land confiscated from the rebels David ap Tudder ap David and his brother Rhys at Dolbethes and Listenkenneth in the parish of Kilkenney (Cilcain) or at **Garnethwen** in the parish of Skivioc, Flintshire, retaining for the King in each case certain rights over forestry and minerals...the lease for 21 years at rent 30s 8d; the crown is to reserve only the unenclosed land, lead and adwosons, the lands to be held as of the manor of Flint in free and common socage, without fine or fee.*

A second document of 1554³ granted land in several Parishes, including Garneddwen, to a Thomas Rede. The land in Garneddwen mentioned above was only a small part of a larger land transaction, but these documents do show how local land was being traded through the Tudor Court. The successful lessee above was **John David ap Griffith ap Llewelyn** who was building up the Gwynsanney estate at this time. His brother Robert had been a yeoman of the guard to Henry VIII⁴, and around this time the family assumed the name Davies. 'John Davies' died in 1588 and his grandson, Robert Davies II, was High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1607.

1. National Archives E321/43/3,5,69

2. Flintshire Record Office - D-DM/1773/1

Illuminated royal letters patent, signed above the initial letter: 'Marye the quene'.

With imposing coloured initial letter portrait of Mary I. Portrait depicts Mary, her loose hair representing her virginal state, enthroned on a massive ochre-coloured throne with crown, orb and sceptre, the first line in engrossed majuscules with illuminated strapwork initials, decorated at upper margin with heraldic devices including the pomegranate/Tudor rose emblem of Mary on a ground of flowers. 18th century docket to verso, great seal of Mary I pendant on laces of green silk and silver thread

3. Flintshire Record Office - D-MT/A/1/12

4. Bartrum's Genealogies, *Bleddyn ap Cynfryn* 15(b)

b. The family of Hugh ap Thomas Mwyndeg ¹

Less well-known than the Davies family mentioned above were the descendants of Hugh ap Thomas Mwyndeg. He acquired land throughout North-East Wales, mostly around Trelawnyd (Rhelofnyd) and St Asaph, but also in Tremeirchion and Ysceifiog. His complex will of 1563 and 1571² divides land between his legitimate and illegitimate offspring. Figure 3 (below) shows how the descendants of two of his children - John Hughes the Younger ³ and his sister Alice - became the key families in Garneddwen at the turn of the 16th Century.

Garneddwen Fawr is not mentioned by name until 1679 when Christopher William's burial was recorded in the newly-started Parish Register. In spite of complications over a forged will at the end of the century (see Section e. below) it seems plausible that it was the wealth and land from Hugh ap Thomas Mwyndeg possibly passing down both sides of his family, that enabled a house like Garneddwen Fawr to be built. John Hughes the Younger ² was probably in the best position to build the house in the time-frame provided by the dendrochronological dating of its roof timbers (1557-87). His younger cousin, David ap Robert, although active in the land market during his lifetime, lived a little too late to fit in with the dates above, although it was his son, William Davies, who was named as the owner of the house in *Edward Lhuyd's Parochialia of 1699*. ³

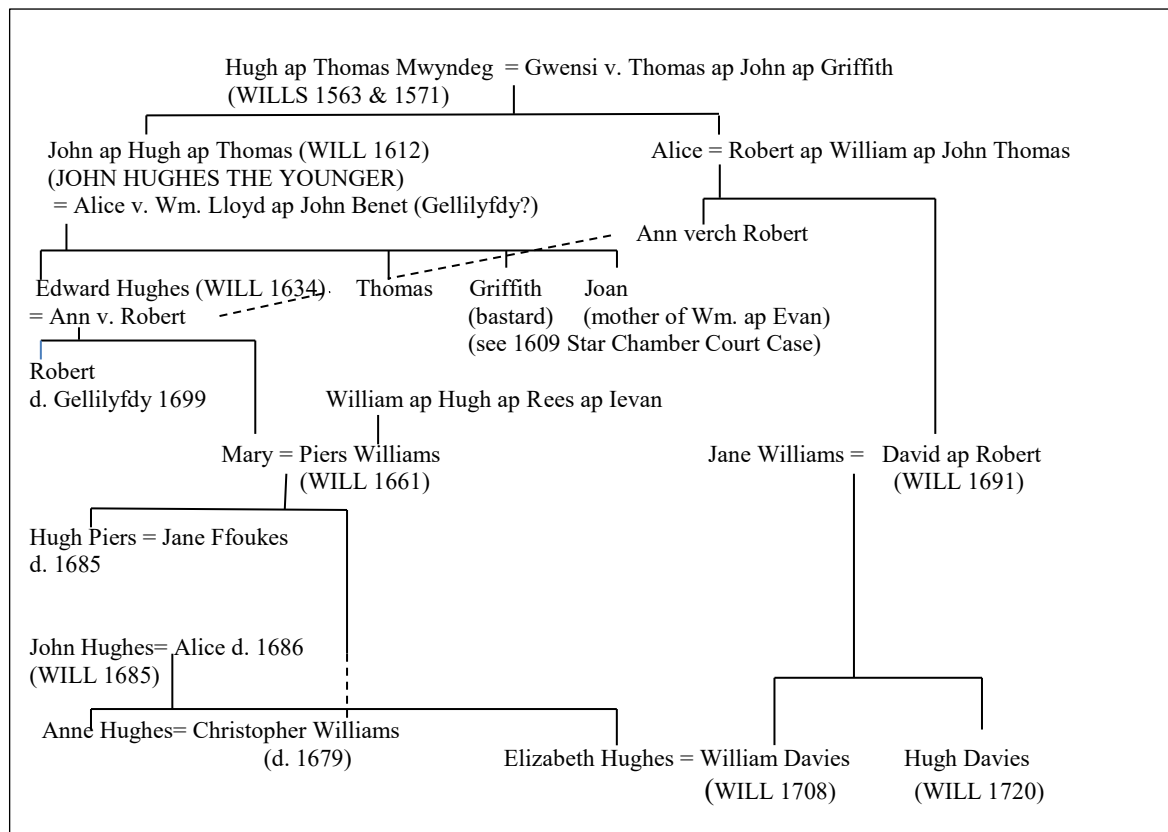


Figure 3 - Family relationships in Garneddwen, 1550-1720 (For more detail see Appendix 1)

1. I am most grateful to Frances Hall who has provided much of this information, and has deciphered the writing in Hugh ap Thomas Mwyndeg's will. The latter took great care to settle land on his two illegitimate sons although he later married the mother of John Hughes the Younger (see Appendix 4 for details of wills consulted).
2. There was also a John Hughes the Elder, an elder illegitimate son, whose name also appears on local land documents of this period.
3. Parochialia, being a Summary of Answers to "Parochial Queries in order to a Geographical Dictionary, etc. of Wales", issued by Edward Lhuyd, and issued in three parts, 1909-11, by the Cambrian Archaeological Association. Surprisingly, Coed y Brain is not mentioned at all by Edward Lhuyd.

c. Evidence from the Subsidy Rolls 1592, 1599 & 1600

In 1592 a John Hughes is the only 'Esquier' named in the Parish of Skivoge and a note from the author of the article in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*¹ states that he lived at Coed y Brain. This would almost certainly be John Hughes the Younger, but the author could be confusing his residence with a later John Hughes of Coed y Brain.

1599 and 1600 - Those paying tax in Garneddwen² were John Hughe's wife Alice (was he living elsewhere by this time? His will is dated 1612), Hugh ap John ap John Thomas and Hugh ap Rees ap Ieuan. The latter was connected to the Hughes family by marriage, and the former to David ap Robert's branch of the family (see Figure 3 above).

d. The family of Edward ap David ap John ap Griffith

The document below refers to this family who sold land in Garneddwen to Griffith Hughes (one of the illegitimate sons of John Hughes the Younger) and Robert ap Rees Wynne. Rice Wynne ap Holland their co-vendor lived at Gledlom in the next township to Garneddwen.

*Final Concord*³

1593 30 April

- 1) *Edward ap David ap John ap Griffith gent, Elizabeth, his wife, Hugh ap Edward ap David, their son and Rice Wynne ap Holland, gent.*
- 2) *Griffith Hughes and Robert ap Rees Wynne, gent.*
Whereby (1) acknowledges 1 toft, 20a. [MS torn] [land], 4a. meadow, 20a. Pasture and 2a. woodland in Carnethwen and Bodeyg (Bodeigan) to be the right of 2.

An earlier document shows that Edward's son, Hugh ap John, was closely involved with some of the main local landowners in mortgage dealings.

*1 May 1592*⁴

Bond in £2,000

- (i) *Edward Mostin of Basingwoork [Basingwerk] gent., John Powell of Skiviock [Ysceifiog] gent., Richard Facknallt of Facknallt gent., and Hugh ap John David of Carneddwen gent.*
- (ii) *Piers Mostin of Talacre [Talacre] esq.*

Condition that said Edward is to save harmless (ii) against Edward Morgan esq., Thomas Gruffith citizen and mercer of London, and Geoffrey Eiton from costs arising from bonds concerning lands in Kilken [Cilcain] mortgaged by (ii) to said Morgan, Gruffith and Eiton.

e. Griffith Hughes - forgery of a will

Griffith Hughes (mentioned in d. above) acquired nearly 50 acres of land in Garneddwen and Bodeigan (Parish of Ysceifiog) from **Edward ap David ap John Griffith**.

Griffith was an illegitimate son of John Hughes the Younger, and a brother to Edward Hughes and Thomas Hughes. Griffith had made a career for himself in London where he was Serjeant of the Ewry at the Royal Court.⁵ It is not clear how he achieved this position and no documentary confirmation has been found. He died in 1608 and is clearly identified in the Star Chamber Court Proceedings of 1610 when his wife Joan and his two brothers were accused of perjury and altering

1. Arch Camb. 1902, Vol 6 p. 163.

2. Quoted by David Lister.

3. Lancashire Archives, Kaye Shuttleworth Papers [DDKS/30/112](#)

4. Flintshire Archives [D-MT/A/3/3/25](#)

5. The Ewry was responsible for the provision and storage of linen for the royal tables and the serving of water in silver ewers after dinner. The Serjeant was the highest office holder, ranking above Gentlemen and Grooms of the Ewry. (British History Online - "[The household below stairs](#)")

a will which left his property to an infant, William Evans. It seems unlikely that William Evans was Griffith Hughes's child, but there must have been reasons for a will in his favour - possibly Griffith was estranged from his brothers or there was some collusion between Griffith Hughes and the child's guardian, Lewis Gryffyth. Whatever the background to the case, the will was declared void because Griffith was illegitimate. The dates below are out of sequence because of the old numbering system in the Public Record Office.

i. **Star Chamber Proceedings, 1610 - Evans v Hughes** ¹

Complainant: William Evans alias ap Jevan, an infant, by Lewis Gryffyth his guardian.

Defendants:

1. *Joan Hughes late the wife of Grifith Hughes Esq of Westminster, Serjeant of the Ewry and complainant's uncle,*
2. *Edward Hughes and Thomas Hughes, brothers of the said Griffith Hughes,*
3. *William Swettenham, scrivener,*
4. *Roger Wright gent., and others.*

Context: Suppression of a will whereby the said Griffith Hughes bequeathed his lands in Yskeifiog to plaintiff William Evans in fee tail; forgery of a will in his name in favour of the said Joan Hughes, and perjury in support thereof; and in a trial of the legitimacy of Griffith Hughes, Flintshire, Wales.

ii. **Inquisition into the possessions of Griffin Hughes a bastard** ²

held at Nannerch on 3 September 1609 before Robert Salusbury & Thomas Jones Esqs., who took evidence under oath from fourteen local residents that: "Gruffin Hughes....was born a bastard and illegitimate and that he died at Westminster without heirs, and that at the time of his death he was seized in his demesne as of fee and in one messuage with appurtenances in Garneddwen, co. Flint, now or late in the occupation of Gruffin ap William ap John Thomas or his undertenants.

Jurors at the Inquisition

John Wynne ap Rees gent.	Henery Kenerick
Edward Lloid	Elis ap Richard ap Moris
David Lloid	Kenerick David ap Ithel
Edward ap David Lloid	Ithel ap Edward
John Gruffith ap Thomas	Edward Thomas ap Rees
Thomas....ap Richard	William ap Hugh
Gruffin ap Nicholas Bell'	William ap Rees ap Hari

The result of the lawsuit and the Inquisition was that the land was declared 'estreat' to the Crown and was re-let under a new Crown Lease of 1608 ³ to a Thomas Hughes - possibly Griffin's legitimate brother. The careful description of the fields on the next page mentions a 'mansion house' which is likely, by its position, to be Garneddwen Fawr.

1. National Archives, Star Chamber Proceedings, E 367 STAC 8/135/1

2. National Archives, Exchequer: Kings Remembrancer:Special Commissions of Enquiry E178/5105

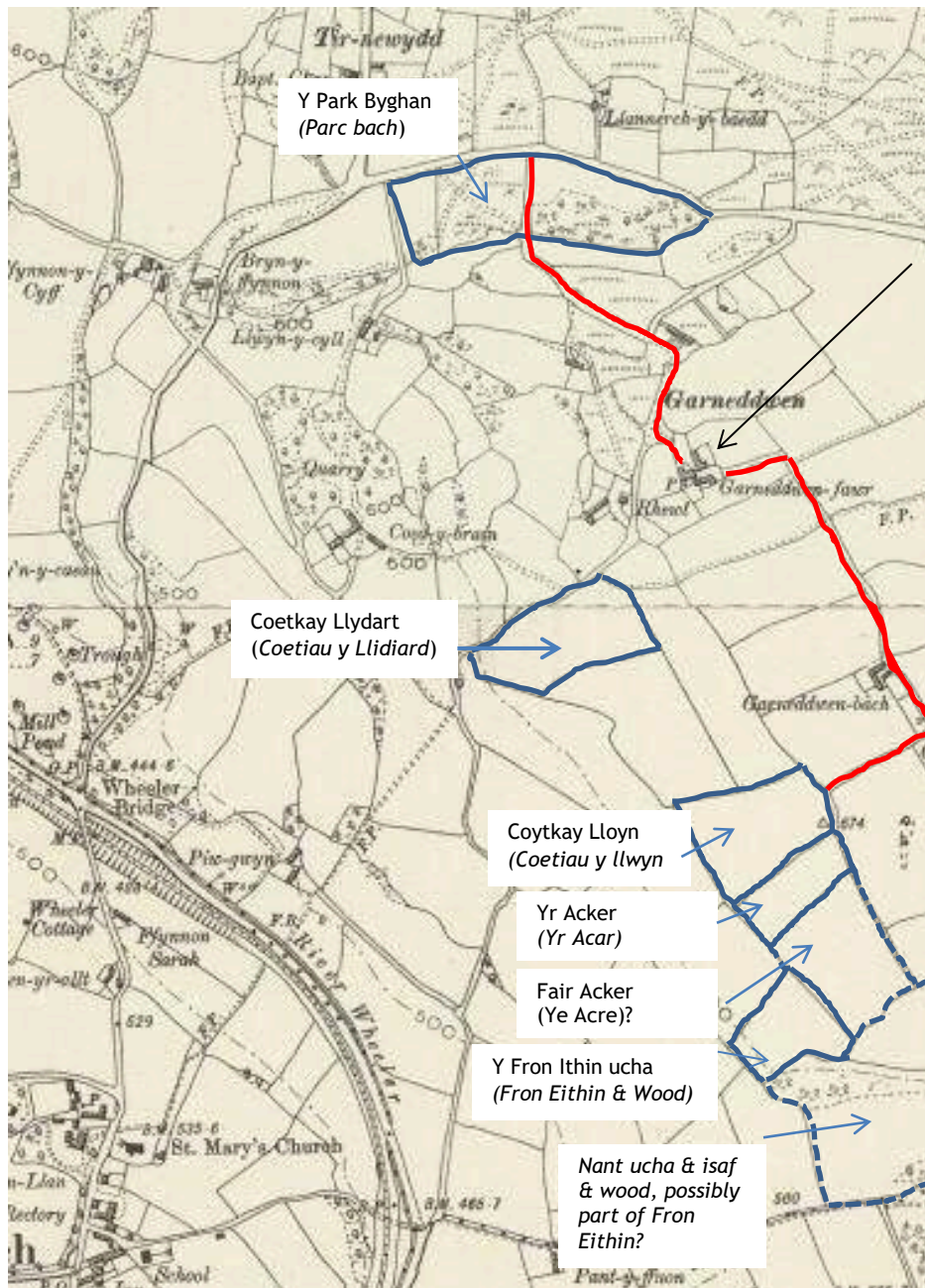
3. National Archives, Court of Augmentations, Exchequer Pipe Office, Warrants & Transcripts or Crown Leases. (E367/1233). Note that the dates of the Court Case, the Inquisition and Lease are not in sequence because of the dating system used for the records.

f. Fields mentioned in the Crown Lease of 1608

“To Thomas Hughes:

Two messuages in Carnethwen and several closes and parcels of land in Carneddwen.

The farm (right to collect revenue from) of one messuage.....now or late in the possession....of Gruffin ap William ap John Thomas...and two closes or parcels of land...called Coytkaye Llydyart and Coetkaye Lloyn, and one parcel of land and wood...called Coyd y Byarth, and one close..called Y vron Ithin ucha and two parcels called Y vron Ithin issa and Yr Acker and one parcel and a way...



“...and a way in Garneddwen leading from the closes called *Coytkay Lloyn* and *yr Acker* towards the land lately held by John ap John Thomas with free egress and return in by and over the way leading from the said lands.... towards the **mansion house of Edward ap David ap John Gruffith** and from the said way by and over a certain parcel of land of the said Edward called *y Byarth* towards the waste and common there, and three parcels of land in Garnethwen in a place called *Coetkaye yr Garneth* and one messuage in Garneddwen in which William ap John Thomas now lives..., and 3 closes of land and wood by the separate names of *Ye acre*, *Llanergh Wenith* & *Coedy Kyll* & one close called *Coedy Placey* and one close called *Y Parc Byghan*, all of which premises contain in total by estimation 26 acres..... and are now in the joint or several occupations of William ap John Thomas, Lewis Tudor, Edward ap David ap John, Rice ap Edward, Hugh ap William (weaver) and John ap William (weaver)..and held from the King as Earl of Chester in free and common soccage and not in chief and at the rent of 23 pence per annum free of all outgoing.

A note in the margin states “*The land and tenements of the King estreat after the death of Griffin Hughes a servant of His Majesty’s Ewre who was born a bastard and without heirs. Fine of £5.*”

Map 2. - Interpretation of Crown Lease using Tithe Map information

The fields which can be identified on the 1849 Tithe Map are shown in blue. The right of way mentioned is marked in red and the “Mansion House” of Edward ap David ap John Gruffith) must be in the location of Garneddwen Fawr. The route continues Edward’s farm yard *Y Byarth* (Buarth) towards the enclosures on the edge of the waste and common land which were still called *Y Parc* in the 19th Century. The three parcels of land in “a place called *Coetkaye yr Garneth*” could be where the the cairns or mounds of stones, from which the township is named, are found. Tradition has placed these near Garneddwen Fawr. *Llanergh Wenith* (wheat glade), *Coydy Kyll*, and *Coyd y Placey* are not mentioned on the Tithe Map but were probably in the semi-wooded area between Garneddwen fawr and the present farm of Llwyn y Cyll.

1. The field name *Coetkay* means ‘a field in, or cut out of, a wood’ i.e. Coed Cae , later written as *Coetiau*.

4. GARNEDDWEN IN THE 17th CENTURY - 1610 to 1720

a. The puzzle of Edward ap Dafydd ap John Griffith

If the ‘mansion’ described in the Crown Lease of 1608 was Garneddwen Fawr, and its owner was Edward ap Dafydd ap John Griffith, then the following century yields very little proof that this family continued to live there. There is good genealogical evidence linking a ‘Davies’ family to Garneddwen towards the end of the 1600s, but the name in the Crown Lease does not fit in with the patronymics of their family whose son would have been styled William ap Dafydd ap Robert ap William. The hearth tax return below ¹ lists 13 named occupiers in 1643 and we will take the story forward with John Hughes and Christopher Williams before returning to the Davies family.

Hugh Piers	Piers ap Evan (Piers Griffiths)	Thomas John Tudor	Thomas Piers	Thomas Ap Richard	Hugh Thomas	
JOHN HUGHES	CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS	Peeter Hughes (Hugh Williams)	Evan Griffith	Thomas Kenrick	David Piers	John Piers

b. John Hughes’ Will of 1685 ²

John Hughes, who died in 1685, represents one of the two lines of descent from John Hughes the Younger (see below). It is not clear where he lived in the township of Garneddwen, although in 1592 ² a “John Hughes Esquire” was listed as of “Coed y Brain” in the St. Asaph Flintshire Subsidy Roll.

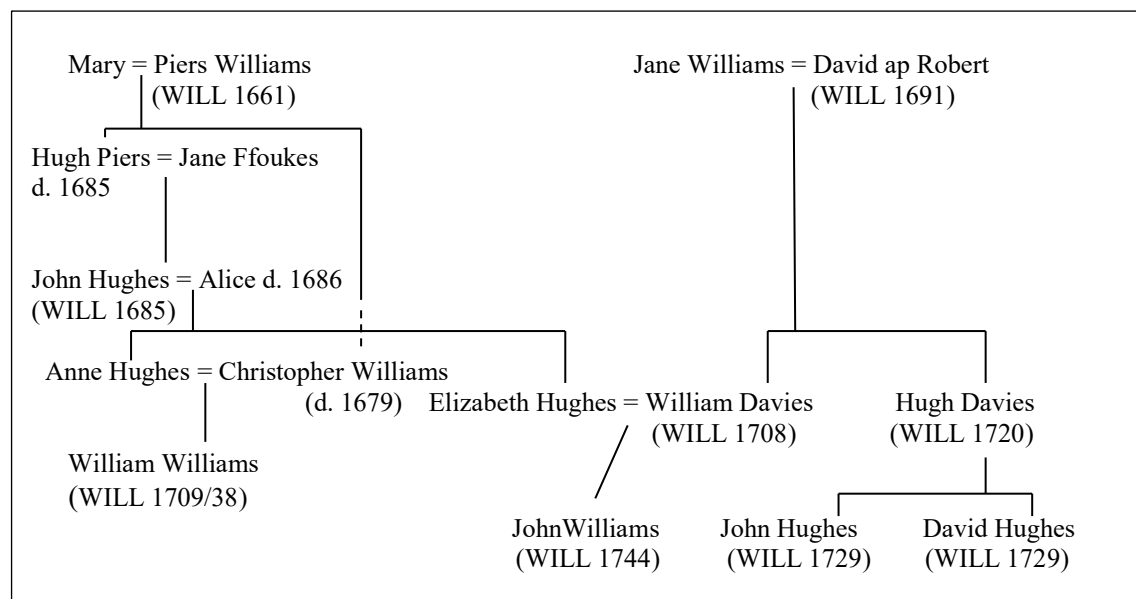


Figure 4- Family relationships in Garneddwen 1650 - 1750 (for more detail see Appendix 2)

His will confirms the marriages of his two daughters: Anne, married to Christopher Williams, son of Piers Williams; and Elizabeth, married to William Davies whose father was David ap Robert. All bequests are to his daughters and to the grandchildren from both daughters - £4 and clothes to Anne Williams, but only 5 shillings to his other daughter, Elizabeth Davies. Perhaps the latter had made a more advantageous marriage to William Davies, whilst Anne lived with her father? The grandchildren of both daughters received sums from £4 to 40 shillings. The modest inventory totalled £28 - mostly livestock, farm and domestic implements, and his servant Mary Evans received a cow and clothes. There is no mention of a living son, and his grandson William Williams was appointed his executor.

1. Quoted by David Lister - see page 3.

2. See Appendix 4. for references to wills consulted.

c. Christopher Williams and his family

Christopher's father, Piers Williams, had married into the family of John Hughes the Younger, and the family tree above shows that Christopher also had links through his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Hughes, to the other side of John Hughes family.

Christopher married Anne Hughes sometime before 1662, when the birth of their daughter, Jane, was recorded as the second entry in the new Parish Register. They already had two sons, John and William, but of their nine children only three survived their parents. In 1670, they lost three children in one week - probably to one of the periodic plagues that reached even into remote rural parishes. Christopher died in 1679 and his death was recorded in the parish register - **the first mention of Garneddwen Fawr by name:** '12 May 1679, Burial of Christopher Williams Garneddwen Fawr'.

Christopher died before his father-in-law and left no will, but his son, **William Williams's Will of 1709/38** is meticulous about maintaining the jointures for his wife Margaret (from Mostyn is-y-glan) and providing for his mother, Anne Hughes. His bequests of 50 shillings between his four daughters, and careful instructions about the distribution of his brass pans and pots, were not those of a rich man.

In the two Diocesan surveys, or Notitiae ¹, below, William Williams is named as a resident, as were the two members of the Davies family to be described in section d. below.

ST ASAPH NOTITIAE OF 1681 AND 1686 FOR GARNEDDWEN, PARISH OF SKIVIOG

1681 - 48 people in 9 households - William Williams (6), Hugh Davies (8), William Davies (5)

1686 - 51 people in 14 households - William Williams (5), Hugh Davies (9), William Davies (5)

Numbers in brackets are the number of people per household

d. The Davies family

The two brothers William and Hugh Davies were the sons of David ap Robert who was named in several local land transactions at this time. In **David ap Robert's Will of 1691** he left £65 to be divided between his grandchildren, as well as £15 to David Hughes, the grandson/godson of his son Hugh Davies.

William Davies who died in 1708 was probably the "William Davydh" listed as the owner of 'Y Garneddwen' in Edward Lhuyd's Parochialia Survey of 1699. He had married Elizabeth Hughes, and the parish registers record the births of their children in the township of Garneddwen. Their son, **John Williams**, went on to live in Garneddwen Fawr and was later High Sheriff of Flintshire. Their daughter, Mary, married John Jones of Colomendy, in the parish of Hope. William Davies' will shows increasing wealth in the family. He gave his daughter's children £100 to be divided equally between them, and mentions "*land I have purchased in the several parishes of Skeiviog, Kilken and Mould*" to be left to his grandson William.

Hugh Davies lived until 1720 and his sons took the surname Hughes. His son, **John Hughes (1698-1729)**, was described as '*of Coed y Brain*' and almost certainly lived there. **David Hughes (d. 1720)** received land in Halkyn in his father's will, which was to make him a very wealthy man in the future as the lead mining and smelting industry developed there (Appendix 5 gives more details of his life). Two other sons, Thomas and Edward, were left land in Cilcain, Llanarmon and Halkyn, and their father's will shows how the family's wealth was increasingly tied up in land with the details of the various purchases and mortgages written down in careful detail.

1. Quoted by David Lister.

5. THE 18TH CENTURY

a. Overview

Figure 5 below shows the close relationship between the Williams and the Hughes families during this period. The Century began with William Davies as the owner of ‘Y Garnedth Wen’¹. His descendants lived there until John Williams died in 1762. A disputed will then gave the property to John’s young friend William Allen for a term of thirty years, after which the house was recovered by his heirs but thereafter remained a tenanted property. The same happened at Coed y Brain, which was lived in by the Hughes family until the death of Hugh Hughes in 1752, after which it passed, by the marriage of Hugh’s daughter Elizabeth, to the Kyffin family of the Conwy Valley. The house and land were then tenanted until they were eventually sold in the mid-19th century.

Both the Williams and the Hughes families greatly improved their status and wealth during this time. Deeds show how they invested in land and mining leases in the rapidly developing Halkyn and Holywell lead industry, and their wills detail the wealth that was passed down to their children and grandchildren. Both families provided High Sheriffs for the county of Flintshire and their daughters made advantageous marriages.

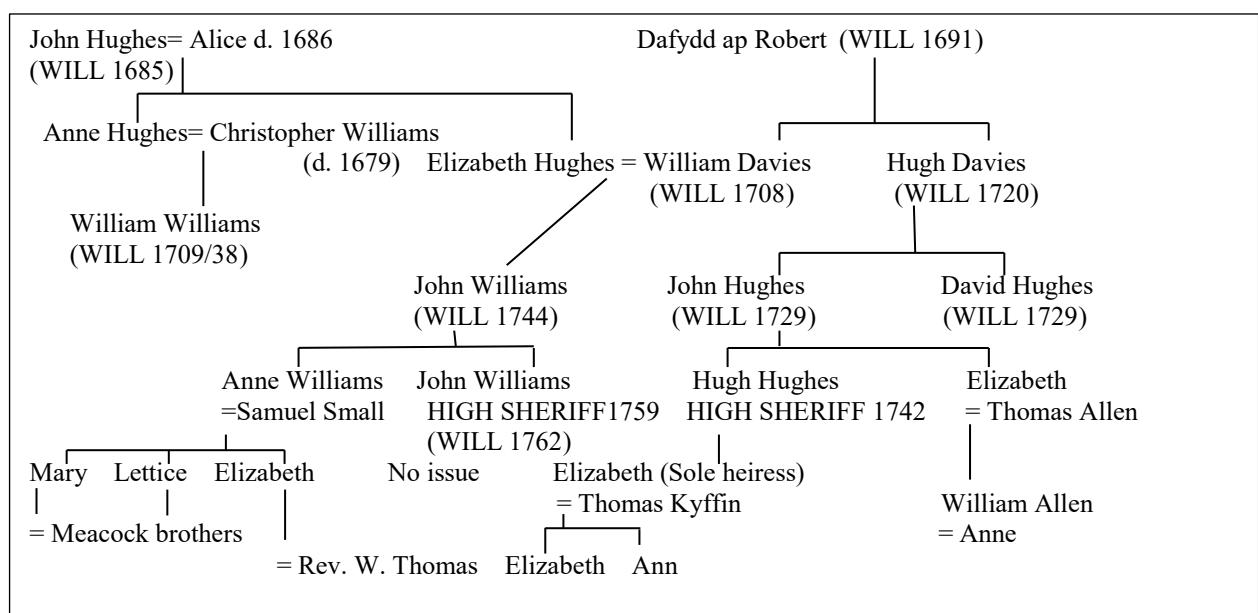


Figure 5 - Family relationships in Garneddwen, 1750-1810 (for more details see Appendix 2.)

b. The Williams family of Garneddwen Fawr

Two separate branches of the Williams family describe themselves as from ‘Garneddwen’. Christopher Williams and his link to Garneddwen Fawr in the 17th Century has already been mentioned, but it is not clear what happened to his descendants. His son, William, probably moved away from the township.

The second branch of the family was descended from William Davies, and take their surname ‘Williams’ from his first name. John Williams’ will of 1744 leaves his daughter £300, and his grandchildren £400 to be divided between them. He was clearly a man of some wealth and importance, and his name appears on various land deals involving his cousins John Hughes and David Hughes, who will be discussed later.

1. Edward Lhuyd, 1699. *Parochialia: Being a Summary of Answers to "Parochial Queries in Order to a Geographical Dictionary, Etc., of Wales"*, Parts 1-3. Cambrian Archaeological Association, 1909.

John William's son was also a John Williams, who died in 1762. He served as High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1759-60, a position which required considerable status and wealth. He died in the same month as his sister Ann, who had married a Bagillt lawyer named Samuel Small. John Williams and his sister had a joint funeral in Ysceifiog church, but John made an unusual will where he left his land and property to a young friend, William Allen, instead of to his daughter and grandchildren. This will was eventually disputed (see below), and Garneddwen Fawr, together with other land in Ysceifiog, Cilcain and Mold, was inherited by his three granddaughters from his daughter's marriage to Samuel Small.

c. The Hughes family of Coed y Brain

Whilst the Williams family took their surname from the first name of William Davies, their cousins, the Hughes family, took their surname in a similar way from William's brother, Hugh Davies.

John Hughes (died 1729) almost certainly lived at Coed y Brain and with one of his brothers, David Hughes ¹, was much involved in the developing lead industry. An example is seen below in the agreement about shares in a new smelting mill:

24 November 1725

1. *Ignatius Fox of Holywell, co. Flint, Gent.*
2. *Samuel Mostyn of Caulcott, co. Flint, esq., **David Hughes** of Skeiviog [Ysgeifiog], co. Flint, gent., John Edwards of Bringolley, co. Flint, gent., **John Hughes** of Carneddwen,, co. Flint, gent., and*
3. *Jane Hughes, spinster, daughter of the said David Hughes.*

Assignment to the first three parties of the second part of three eighth parts or shares of a smelting mill in Holywell which 1. holds under Roger Pennant, esq. and others by a Lease made to him for his life and afterwards for 21 years and to the said Jane Hughes, one eighth share.

Bangor University Archives MOST/3205

In the important document quoted below, both John Hughes and his cousin John Williams are signatories to the marriage settlement of David Hughes's daughter, Jane, to Roger Mostyn of Cilcain Hall:

30 April 1726

COPY POST-NUPTIAL SETTLEMENT

- (i) *Roger Mostyn the elder of Kilken, co. Flint, esq., Roger Mostyn the younger of Kilken, gent., his son and heir apparent, and Jane, his wife.*
- (ii) *Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, co. Flint, Bt., Richard Mostyn of Penbedw, co. Denbigh, esq., Thomas Mostyn of Maesmynan, co. Denbigh, esq., **John Hughes of Caerneddwen, co. Flint, gent.** and Edward Hughes of Llandurnog, co. Denbigh, gent.*
- (iii) ***John Williams of Caerneddwen, gent.***
- (iv) ***David Hughes of Skeviog, co. Flint, gent.***
Capital messuage called Kilken Hall and demesne lands in Kilken, Halkin and Nannerch, capital messuage called Girne and lands in Llanasa, Whitford and Northop, capital messuage called Gledlon Hall and lands in Ysceifiog, all co. Flint, to (ii) upon trusts (specified).
Consideration: marriage of Roger Mostyn the younger and Jane, his wife, only child of (iv) and her portion of £2,000.

Flintshire Record Office -D-GY/A/3/2

Hugh Hughes (1708-52) was a wealthy man like his father & uncle before him, and was elected High Sheriff of Flintshire for two terms in succession from 1742- 4. At about this time, the old house of Coed y Brain was rebuilt as a new Georgian red-brick house perhaps showing a contrast in family fortunes compared to the Williams of Garneddwen Fawr a few fields away, although a small additional wing to the latter house, and a barn, may date to this period. ²

1. For more information about David Hughes see Appendix 5.
 2. See Ric Tyler's Report quoted on page 3.

Hugh Hughes died intestate, but the inscription on his tombstone ¹ shows a man who was keen to defend the established church against the new Non-Conformists - many of whom were poor local lead-miners and small farmers.

'Here lyeth the body of of the late Hugh Hughes, Coed-y-Brain. In the hope of a blessed resurrection he had the Honour in 1743 to serve the Public in the office of high sheriffe for his County. In private life his manner was constantly to attend the Public Worship as by Law established heavily to declare against the upstart sect of the Brainsick Methodist that would take men off from it... '.

His daughter Elizabeth was his sole heiress. In 1763 she married Thomas Kyffin from Maenan Hall in the Conwy Valley and her father's land and property passed to her husband. He was later knighted and died in 1784 having also been High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1767. Dame Elizabeth Kyffin remained in possession of Coed y Brain and other Flintshire lands until her death in 1812. During this time she let the house and land to various tenants including Thomas Allen, who was married to her aunt Elizabeth. After his death, Coed y Brain was let to Thomas's son, William Allen, the "loving friend" who received so much land and property in the will of John Williams of Garneddwen Fawr (see below). William Allen was a JP in 1786 and died young in 1796. After his death, his widow remained as a tenant until she married a widower, Colonel Robert Rayne, ex. Hon. East India Company, and the couple eventually left in 1802.

d. Garneddwen Fawr - a contested will

John William's will of 1762 is reproduced on the next page. He had no male heirs, and clearly preferred to leave his land and property to his aunt's son William, rather than to his sister Anne and her three daughters by her marriage to Samuel Small. The latter was an influential Bagillt lawyer whose clients included the Pennant family and landowners with lead-mining interests. By the gift of two hunting horses and a pack of hounds to Thomas Allen's other son, John William's will suggests he was man who enjoyed his country sports and the company of his male neighbours, rather than that of his son-in-law. However, it is likely that the settlement was an amicable matter, for Samuel Small was a wealthy lawyer in his own right, and he and his wife were recorded as living at Garneddwen Fawr, and their son, another Samuel Small, was born there. The latter was buried in his mother's grave in Ysceifiog as the inscription below confirms.

Anne, wife of Samuel Small of Bagillt died on 23 March 1762 aged 62, sister of John Williams of Garneddwen. And Samuel Small born at Garneddwen on 15 May 1727 and died at Holywell 8 April 1796.¹

The will gave all John William's 'purchased land' in the parishes of Skeiviog, Kilken and Mold to William Allen, but distinguished this from his 'inherited' land in Garneddwen, which he gave:

"unto the aforesaid William Allen for and during the term of thirty years; and from and after the ends of the said term I give and devise the same to my right heirs for ever"

William Allen continued in possession of the Garneddwen property for the thirty years and in 1792 handed it back to Samuel Small, the heir at law. Samuel Small died soon after this in 1795. William Allen died young in 1797, still in possession of John Williams's properties outside Garneddwen. William had married an Ann Taylor in 1793 and fathered a son. In his will he left the property to his wife and son, but in 1800 a court case ² was brought by Ann Small's children to retrieve the property left to Ann Allen by her husband. Ann Small's children won their case when the Judges ruled that it was not clear in John Williams will whether the gift of the land outside Garneddwen was for William Allen's lifetime or was a permanent one.

1. "Discover Ysceifiog", a booklet available from www.cadwynclwyd.co.uk

2. Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of King's Bench, Volume 8
Great Britain, Court of King's Bench, Charles Durnford, Sir Edward Hyde East, 1800.

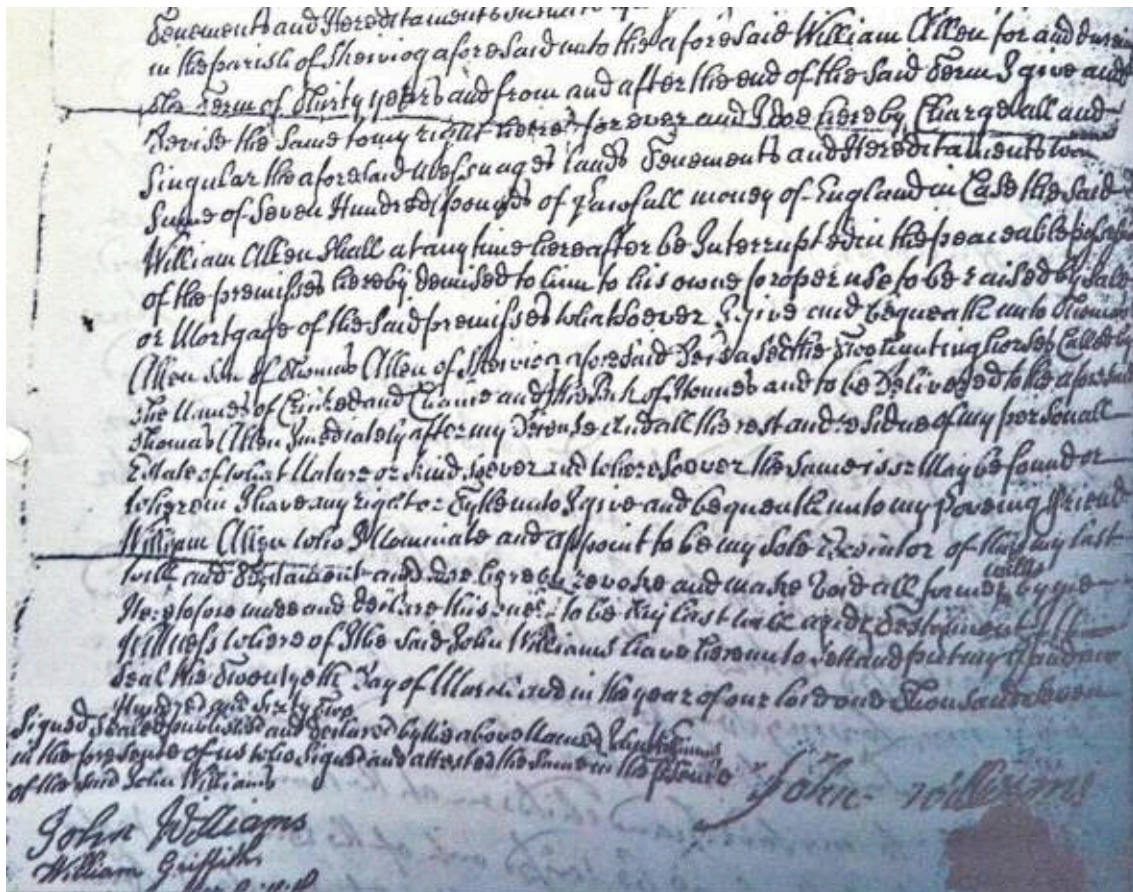
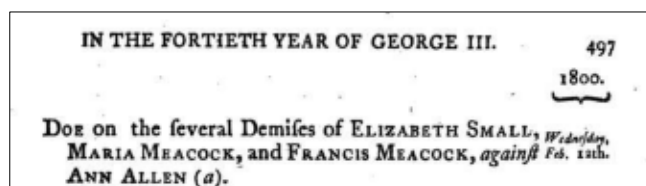


Figure 6 - Copy of John Williams Will 1762 - National Library of Wales SA/1744/143

“I do hereby give and devise all my messuages lands tenements and heriditaments whatsoever situate lying and being in the several parishes of Skeiviog, Kilken and Mold, (all the purchased lands in the aforesaid several parishes...), unto William Allen of Skeiviog son of Thomas Allen of Skeiviog aforesaid deceased. And I do hereby give and devise all my messuages, lands tenements and heriditaments situate and lying in the township of Garneddwen.....

(continues as in the facsimile copy above) in the parish of Skeiviog aforesaid unto the aforesaid William Allen for and during the term of thirty years; and from and after the end of the said term I give and devise the same to my right heirs for ever. I do hereby charge all and singular the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and heriditaments with the sum of £700 in case the said William Allen shall at any time hereafter be interrupted in the peaceful possession of the premises hereby demised to him to his own proper use, to be raised by sale or mortgage of the said premises. I give and bequeath unto T. Allen, son of T Allen of Skeifiog aforesaid deceased, the two hunting horses called by the names of Cricked and Chance and the pack of hounds, to be delivered to the aforesaid Thomas Allen immediately after my decease. And all the rest of my personal estate of what nature or kind soever and wheresoever the same is or may be found, or wherein I have any right or title unto, I give and bequeath unto my loving friend W. Allen, who I nominate and appoint to be my sole executor of this my last will and testament....



6. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

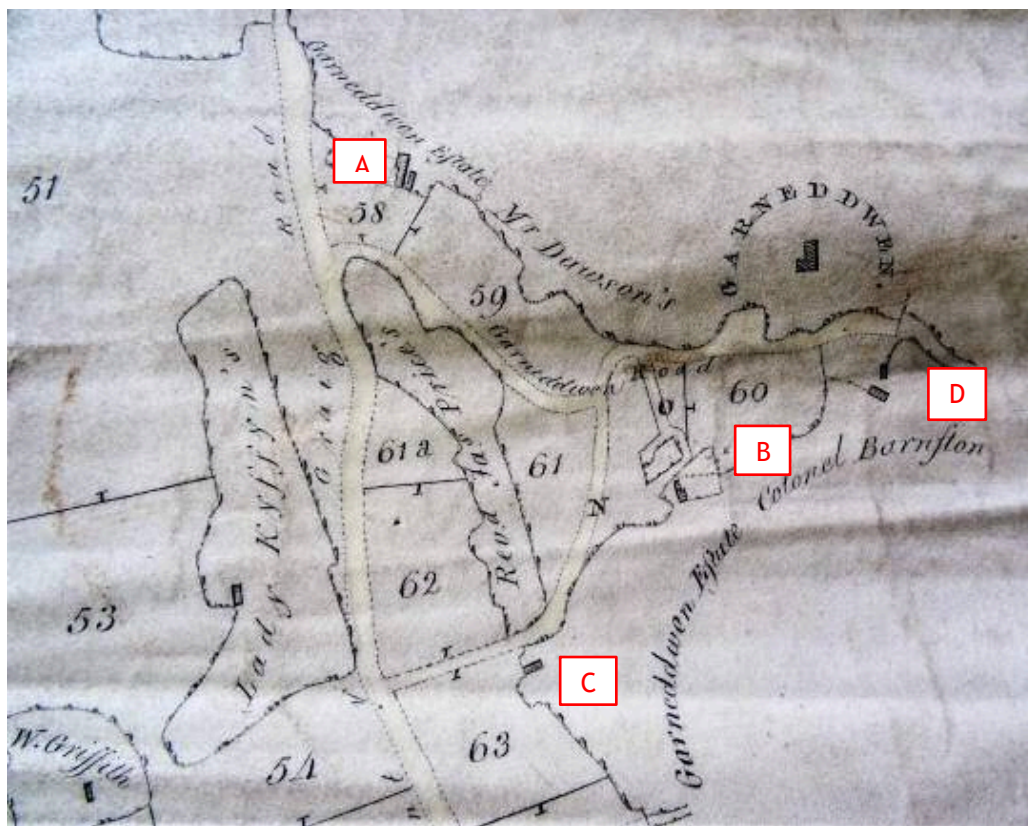
a. The Enclosure Act of 1804

In the years after 1800 the descendants of the Williams and Hughes families retained ownership of their family houses of Garneddwen Fawr and Coed y Brain, but did not live there themselves, letting the land and property to tenants. The Enclosure Act of 1804 gives a snapshot of the situation at the turn of the Century.

Most of the good land in the township had been enclosed since Tudor times (see page 11) so there were only small changes needed to formalise ownership of the rough land lying between Garneddwen and the Craig Road. The owners of Garneddwen Fawr were now the Small sisters, their husbands and children. Elizabeth Small had married the Rev. William Thomas, a Unitarian minister from Chester, and his position in the Church seemed to take precedence in the list of owners below, who were described as:

'The Rev. William Thomas in right of his wife, late Elizabeth Small, spinster, Maria Meacock, spinster, Frances Meacock, spinster, and John Meacock Esq.'

Their share was a large area of 8 acres above the Craig Road (lots 53 and 54) and lots 58 and 61 by the Garneddwen road. This included the small holding of Tan y Garneddwen (letter B). The small cottages marked A and C were still in existence at the time of the Tithe Map in 1849 but had disappeared by the end of the 19th Century. Letter D marks Rhewl Farm, the property of Col. Roger Barnston who owned extensive estates in Cheshire and North Wales. A Mr. Dawson owned Garneddwen Isa (or Bach) and was awarded Lot 59 where two new cottages were to be built before the Tithe Survey of 1849. The Rev. James Price (Rector of Ysceifiog) acquired lots 61a and 62 adjacent to land he already owned, having purchased Fynnon-y-Cyll in 1762.



Map 3 - Enclosure Act of 1804 - Flintshire Record Office GB 208/QS/DE/12

b. The Tithe Map of 1849

Two extracts have been made from the Tithe Map to show the location of the various farms, fields and cottages. Their ownership and the names of tenants are marked by coloured dots on the maps in Appendices 6 & 7. The field numbers and names are listed in numerical order in Appendix 8.

Garneddwen Fawr is described as a farm of 76 acres split into several blocks of land outlined in blue on the map in Appendix 6.

- The two areas near Llannerch-y- Baed were the poorest land (*Parc bach & Parc Mawr*) with the name 'Parc' recorded in old deeds back to 1608 (See map on page 9).
- The area to the south-east of the house contained a large wheat field, with more arable and clover near the house itself. There was another 4 acre wheat field on the west side of the lane which led down to Garneddwen Isa.
- The fields to the south-west of Garneddwen Lodge were a mixture of arable and pasture land.
- The large block of fields on the southern boundary of the township, where the land sloped down into Rhof Wood, were mainly rough-pasture with small areas of woodland.

It was a typical mixed farm of the period with enough good land for 12 acres of wheat, another 12 acres of tillage, 2 acres of clover, 12 acres of pasture, 13 acres of old pasture (permanent pasture or rough grazing), and 10 acres of pasture and wood. In the 1851 Census, John Jones, age 56, farmed 80 acres with the help of his wife, niece and 3 labourers.

Note that the owners of Garneddwen Fawr were named as 'D'arcis, Meacock & Salt'. The story of the Small sisters and their descendants is told in Appendix 3. Caroline D'arcis (née Salt) was the married daughter of Fanny Meacock who had married a Charles Salt. The other Meacock name was probably Lettice Meacock, one of the original Small sisters.

Coed y Brain (Orange dots on the map in Appendix 6) was being administered at the time of the Tithe by the executors of the Rev. John Wynne Nanney ¹, husband of Elizabeth Kyffin's daughter Anne. He had died in 1838 but Coed y Brain was not sold until the late 1850s. The tenant in 1849 was Robert Jones who farmed with the help of his wife and two sons.

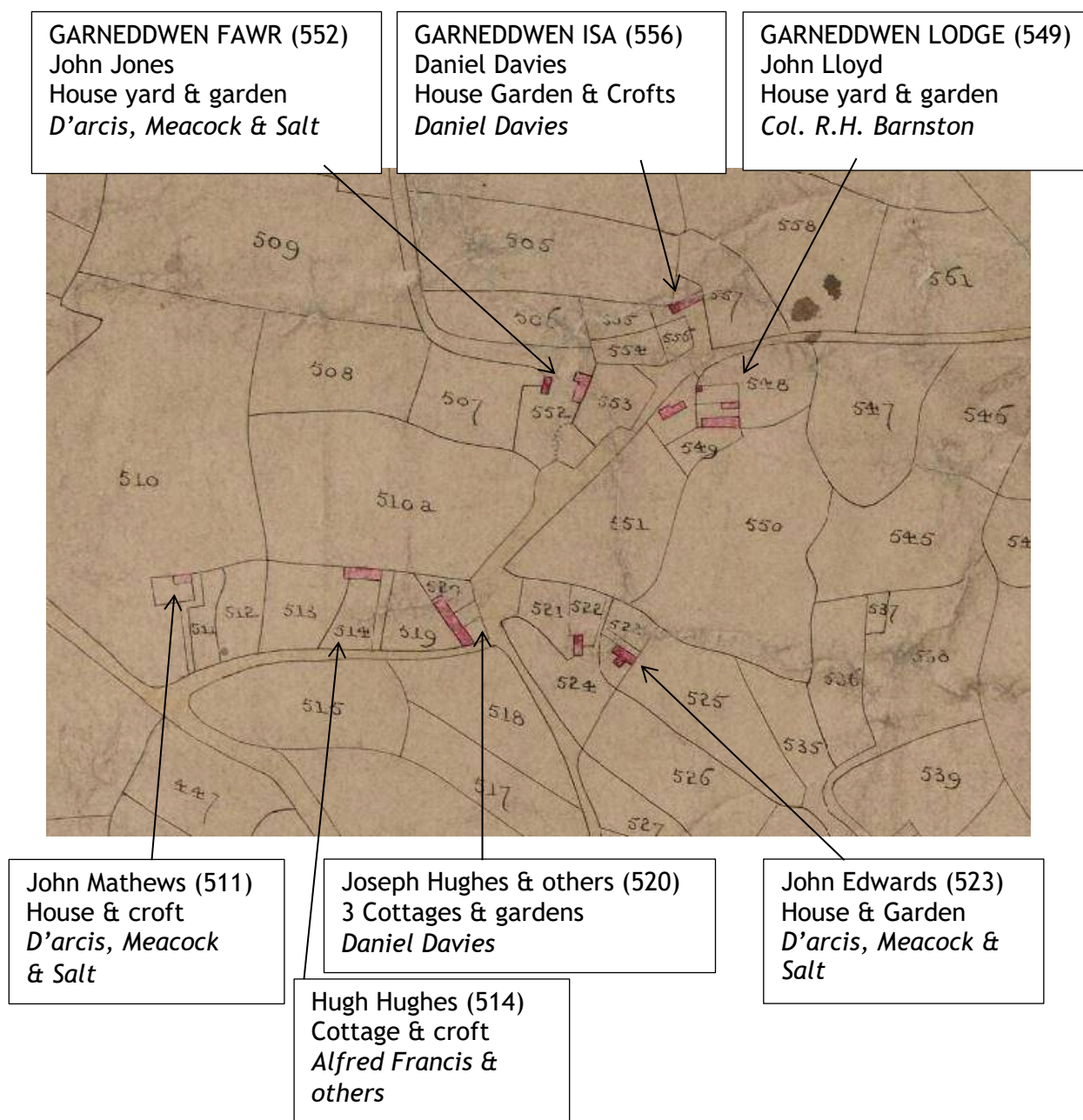
Garneddwen Lodge or Rhewl (Dark green dots) covered 38 acres and was owned by Col. Roger Barnston and tenanted by John Lloyd, age 50, who farmed with his wife and two farm servants.

Garneddwen Isa or bach (Red dots) was a farm of 40 acres owned by Daniel Davies, 36, who farmed with the help of his wife and her three children from a previous marriage. Her former husband, Peter Evans, had bought the farm which then passed by marriage to Daniel Davies whose story will be described in more detail later (page 22). The Tithe map lists two houses on the farm; one on field number 500 down the lane from Garneddwen Fawr in the centre of Garneddwen Isa's fields; and one on field number 556 within sight of Garneddwen Fawr. It is unclear which of these was the older house, although the house close to Garneddwen Fawr is adjacent to field 505 which is named Cae ty newydd.

The smaller buildings around Garneddwen Fawr are shown in an extract from the actual Tithe Map on page 18). It is interesting to compare this with the Enclosure Map of 1804. A small croft and cottage in Field 511 (marked B on the Enclosure Map) was lived in by a John Mathews in 1849. The house, croft and garden of Tan y Garneddwen (Fields 521-4, marked B on the Enclosure Map) were still there in 1849, inhabited by John Edwards who farmed 12 acres. But there are two

1. The Rev. John Wynne Nanney had inherited the Maesyneuadd Estate in Merionethshire. He was the "Rector of Llangwyfan, 1804-29, and a typical example of the sporting parson, keeping stables of his own and indulging freely in the pleasures of the hunting field and the racecourse." *Bangor University Archives, Introduction to the Maesyneuadd papers*

new buildings - a row of three cottages at the road junction (Field 520), and a small cottage nearby (in Field 514). Both these cottages were built on land enclosed by a Mr. Dawson, the owner of Garneddwen Isa in 1804, and were probably built by Peter Evans, the next owner, who mentions them in his will of 1831.



Map 4 - Copy of the original Tithe Map of 1849 (note that North is at the bottom of the map) ¹

It has proved difficult to trace who lived in the cottages throughout the 19th Century as they were rarely given a name in the Census Enumeration Returns.

The old cottage and croft in Field 514 is probably the one referred to as 'Kenrick Cottage' in 1851, but was empty after 1881, and is not shown on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch to one mile map of 1910, although it does appear on the earlier six-inch map of 1898. The house and croft in Field 511 is clearly marked on the Tithe Map but had disappeared by the time the six-inch to one mile Ordnance Survey Map of was surveyed in 1898.

1. Welsh Tithe Maps & Apportionments can be seen online at <https://places.library.wales/>

c. The story from the Census Returns - 1841-1901

The census returns for the four larger farms are presented together in Appendix 9. The returns for the smaller farms and cottages, where the identity of each building is uncertain, are presented separately in Appendix 10.

The location of the smaller cottages is has already been shown on Maps 3 & 4. In the early census returns their occupiers are described as lead-miners or agricultural labourers, but in later years the tenants carried on such trades as a railway worker, a stone mason, a coal miner and a coal dealer.

Tan- y-Garneddwen remained a small farm throughout these years with evidence of a lime kiln in one field. The three new cottages built on the corner of the Garneddwen road still exist and are now part of a larger property, presumably without the family of eight children recorded in 1901. Three of the smaller buildings noted in the early census returns had disappeared by the time of the 1891 census.

The population of the township peaked in 1851 when there were about 45 inhabitants, and was at its lowest in 1891 when around 30 people lived there.

d. Tenants and landlords - 1800-1910

In **1801** John Norbury of Garneddwen Fawr paid 9 shillings as his contribution to the Parish Poor Rate.¹ In the same year he was involved in a lead mining venture at Penucha'r plwyf about a mile to the north of Garneddwen:

- i) *Paul Panton of Plasgwyn, co. Anglesey, esq.*
- (ii) *Thomas Harrison of Halkyn, co. Flint, miner, Thomas Morris of Holywell, co. Flint, shoemaker, Edward Hughes of Holywell, Thomas Norbury of Holywell, and John Norbury of Yskeiviog, co. Flint, farmer.*
All mines of lead ore and calamine under lands (named) in Penucha'r plwyf, Yskeiviog.
Term 11 years.
Flintshire Record Office - D-PG/A/1/9/4

By **1808** John Norbury had left Garneddwen Fawr and the Poor Rate of £1.18.0 was paid by a John Edwards. In comparison, the tenant at Coed y Brain was now a Joseph Rowland, who paid £1.8.0.

Between **1816 and 1818**, the Poor Rate for Garneddwen Fawr was paid by a Henry Ford. John Edwards had left Garneddwen Fawr, insolvent. His rent had been £70 per year and the landlords were a Messrs. Sudworth & others, from Blacon Point, Chester. Thomas Sudworth was the surveyor and land agent who had married Maria Meacock, daughter of Mary Small and Thomas Meacock (see Appendix 3). As well as his own interest in Garneddwen Fawr (through his wife), he probably acted for the other two Small sisters, Elizabeth Thomas and Lettice Meacock. There are documents in Flintshire Record Office to show that he was also an agent for the nearby Gwysanney Estate.

In **1819** Henry Ford was the tenant for a year at Garneddwen Fawr at a rent of £80.

In **1820** Joseph Rowland took over the tenancy of Garneddwen Fawr at a rent of £75 a year. He had previously lived at Coed y Brain, after moving from Derbyshire in the late 1700s. In a lease of 1808 is described as a 'mine agent'.² The **1832** The Register of Electors in Flintshire Record Office states that Joseph Rowland was an occupier of more than 50 acres (a land or property qualification was needed for inclusion on the electoral roll at this time). Thomas Sudworth (see above) is also listed for "the freehold house and farm occupied by Joseph Rowland".

1. Ysceifiog Parish Records, Overseers Accounts, *Flintshire Record Office* GB 0208 P/72. At this time the Poor Rate was collected directly by Overseers appointed by the Parish. As a property tax, set each year, it was a good indicator of the status of each household. After 1834 Ysceifiog became part of a Poor Law Union based at Holwell.

2. *Flintshire Record Office* D-GWB/B/2/8/32

1823 - Joseph's daughter, Eliza, married Peter Evans from Rhes-y- Cae, who had been left enough money from his family to buy Garneddwen Isa (Bach).

1831 - Peter Evans died at the early age of 29. (See information about his will in section e. below)

1833 - Peter Evan's widow, Eliza, married Daniel Davies.

In **1836** Joseph Rowlands died, and the tenancy of Garneddwen Fawr was taken over by his son-in-law, John Jones, the husband of his daughter Anne. Joseph's estate was valued at less than £100 in his will. One bequest was made to a son in Liverpool - a typical feature of several later wills in Garneddwen where children from the farms migrated to nearby towns and cities in search of work. (Before the railway came to Nannerch in 1869, it was easy to take a boat from Mostyn or Bagillt, on the Dee Estuary, to Parkgate, Liverpool or Birkenhead)

The table below shows how Joseph Rowland's descendants were the main tenants of two Garneddwen farms during the 19th Century.

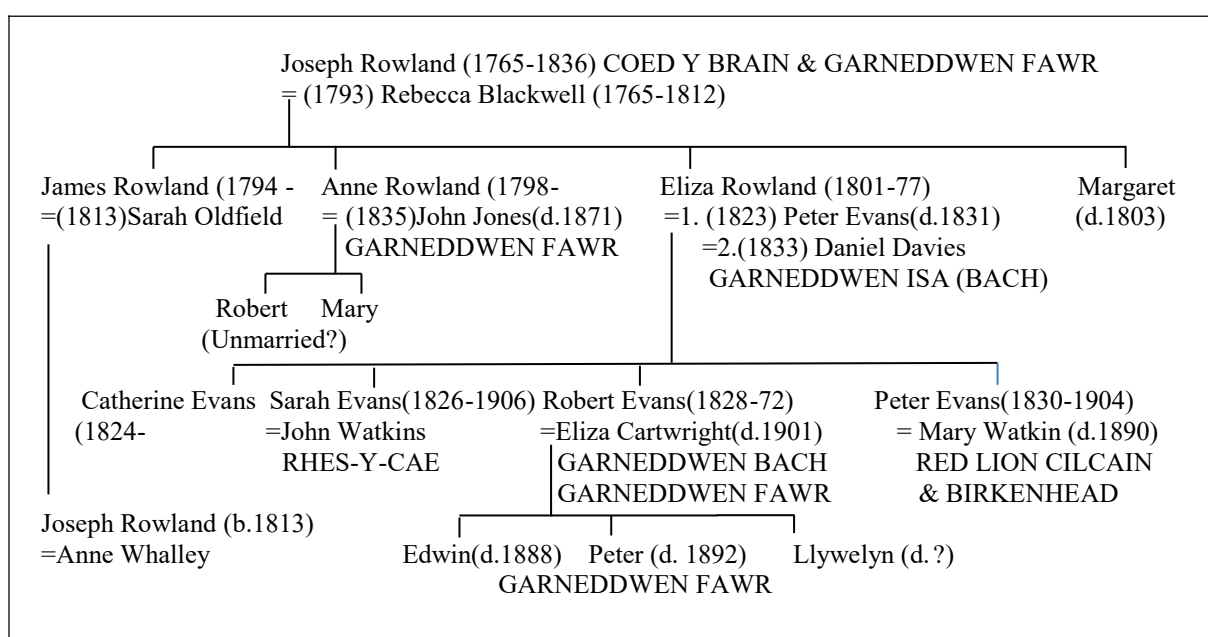


Figure 7 - Family Connections in Garneddwen Township in the 19th Century

In **1841** the first census of the township was taken (see Appendices 9 & 10) for a summary). It contains interesting details about the families & farms but the microfilm returns in Flintshire Record Office are hard to decipher and many of the smaller properties are just listed as "Garneddwen"

1842 - Edward Kendrick of Rhewl farm died, age 57. He was buried at Nannerch.

1846 - Marriage of John Parry, labourer, of Garneddwen Fawr to Jemima Pugh, servant.

1849 - 51. Tithe Apportionment (see section b. above) and the 1851 Census. These two records give the most detailed picture so far of the families living in the township.

1857 - Major Roger Barnston of the 90th Light Infantry and owner of **Rhewl** farm died after being wounded whilst leading the assault at Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny.

1852 - Robert Evans married Eliza Cartwright of Lwyn-y-cyll, and took over Garneddwen Isa farm.

1. I am grateful to the late David Lister's unpublished Chronological History of Garneddwen for much of this information which has been checked as far as possible at Flintshire Record Office.

His step-father, Daniel Davies, disappears from the Parish records after this date. (See section e. below for more of this story).

1853 - Probate of the will of Elizabeth Meacock ¹, the daughter of Lettice Meacock, one of the three Small sisters who inherited the Garneddwen Estate at the turn of the Century. She left her 1/3 share to her nephews and nieces, and this share passed to Caroline D'arcis. (See Appendix 3).

1861 - The census shows John Jones, his wife and daughter, his brother and two servants as well as Eliza Evans, described as "a widow", at **Garneddwen Fawr**.

1866 - **Garneddwen Isa** was sold by its young owner Peter Evans for £1,115 to W. P. Buddicom, the wealthy railway and locomotive engineer, who had bought the Penbedw estate in nearby Nannerch in 1853. The farm was sold again in 1920 for £1,700 to the occupier, Thomas Watkin, as '*a modern and substantial house and excellent model farm buildings*'. The old farmhouse and buildings were demolished in 1907.

1870 - At about this time **Coed y Brain** was sold to the Davies family from Fynnon- y-cyll. It had been in the estate of Dame Elizabeth Kyffin's daughter, Anne, who at her death in 1823, left it to her sister Elizabeth's family, the Lenthals. ²

1871 - **Rhewl Farm** was acquired by Caroline D'Arcis (now the sole owner of Garneddwen Estate) by exchanging some of her land at Northop with Edward Bate of Kelsterton, ³ who had recently bought Rhewl for £1,231 at the auction of Barnston Estate properties. She then became the owner of the two adjoining Garneddwen farms.

1871 - John Jones of **Garneddwen Fawr** died on 26 November and was succeeded as the tenant by Robert Evans from Garneddwen Isa.

1872 - Robert Evans died on 15 October and his mother Eliza Evans took over as the tenant of **Garneddwen Fawr**.

1877 - **Caroline D'arcis** died at Pisa in Italy and her son Arthur D'arcis took over the ownership of Garneddwen Fawr and Rhewl Farm. His estate also comprised Tan- y- Garneddwen and other land in Ysceifiog and the Mold area. His mother had joined with other local landowners in speculative mining ventures in the years before her death, including some shafts on Garneddwen Fawr land (see f. below).

1881 - In the census return Eliza Evans was the tenant of **Garneddwen Fawr** and farmed 77 acres with her three sons and her brother, Robert Cartwright, a retired blacksmith. Edward Watkin, 35, was the tenant of **Rhewl** and farmed 40 acres, whilst Edward Davies farmed 14 acres at **Fynnon y cyll**, and W.H. Davies farmed 60 acres at **Coed y Brain**. The population of the township was 63 people in 17 properties.

1885 - The Postal Directory listed Evan Roberts at **Coed y Brain**; Edward Watkin at **Rhewl**; Eliza Evans at **Garneddwen Fawr**; and Thomas Edwards at **Garneddwen Bach**. An obituary notice in the local newspaper (see next page) shows that the inhabitants of the smaller cottages were not just labourers and leadminers but valued members of the community:

1. Flintshire Record Office D-JL/1068.

2. Bangor University Archives - Introduction to the Maenan Manuscripts.

3. National Archives, Kew. Order of exchange of lands. Place: Northop, Flintshire. Parties: Madame C D'Arcis and E Bate. 4021 MAF 11/583.

Wrexham & Denbighshire Advertiser - 21 April 1883

"Our obituary notices record of the death of Mr. Thomas Whalley of Garneddwen, Lixwm, and Nannerch Station. For upwards of 14 years Mr. Whalley carried the post from Mold to Nannerch, when by his punctual habits and obliging conduct he won for himself the respect and regard of all with whom he came into contact. Mr. Whalley was something more than a mere mechanical Postman, for he took an active interest in the religious and political questions of the day, having always an excellent reason for the faith that was in him. Since the year 1868 he has kept the Coal Wharf at Nannerch Station, maintaining to the last the high position he had acquired in the estimation of those who knew him."

1891- In the Census return, Eliza Evans, 68, with her two sons and a servant, still farmed **Garneddwen Fawr**.

1901- On 11 August Eliza Evans died, aged 79, and her son, Llewelyn Evans, took over the tenancy of **Garneddwen Fawr**, with his wife, two sons, and two farm servants in residence.

1903 - The rent valuation for **Garneddwen Fawr** was estimated at £57.11.4d for 77 acres.

1910 - In the Land Tax Return for this year ¹, Llewelyn Evans had moved to Rockcliffe Farm (Bwlch Gwyn) and the new tenant of Garneddwen Fawr was William Kenrick. The farm was assessed as 78 acres in extent but valued for 90 acres. The owner was still Arthur D'arcis, whose family continued to own the farm until the 1960's when it was bought by a descendant of William Kenrick, and remains in that family to this day.

e. Daniel Davies and Garneddwen Isa

Eliza Evans, widow of Peter Evans, married Daniel Davies two and a half years after the early death of her husband at the age of 29 in 1831. Peter owned the farm, as well as some cottages in Garneddwen and other property in Lixwm. In his will, he left £100 to each of his children at the age of 21, plus a cottage to each of his sons. His wife Eliza received the farm and the row of three cottages near Garneddwen Fawr, but there was a condition in the will that "*in case she contracts by marriage, and alters her name, the property left to her is to return unto the four children share and share alike*". In the 1841 and 1851 censuses Daniel is shown as the owner of Garneddwen Isa and the two cottages (through right of his wife). But by the end of 1851, the youngest child, Robert, reached the age of 21, and by the condition in his father's will, this must have triggered a sharing of Peter Evan's property between his children. By the time of the 1861 Census, Daniel Davies had disappeared: Robert Evans was running the farm with his new wife - another Eliza - ; and his mother was living with her sister at Garneddwen Fawr.

Daniel Davies had been active in the Parish of Ysceifiog as a yeoman farmer of some status. He signed the parish accounts, acted as a census enumerator, and appeared on the register of electors for which a property qualification was needed. The only clue to his origin is an entry on the 1851 census which states that he was born in Carmarthenshire, but there is no evidence about where he went after 1851, or where he died.

f. Mining Ventures in Garneddwen Township

In the 18th Century both the Hughes and Williams families had profitable mining interests in Halkyn and Holywell, but Garneddwen township always remained on the fringe of the main mining areas. There was, however, renewed interest in the 19th century, and the map below shows evidence for two shafts - one by the Craig road on Garneddwen Fawr land, and one by the Garneddwen Bach farm buildings.

1. These are available in Flintshire Record Office.

In 1863 Caroline D'arcis, the owner of **Garneddwen Fawr**, combined with others to search for lead in one of the fields - Coetier Onnen (Field 511 on the Tithe Map). This venture was not pursued although the trial shaft is shown on the 1898 map below.

01 Aug 1863

(i) Caroline D'Arcis of Florence, Italy, widow, and Thomas Hughes of Ystrad, co. Denbigh, esq.

(ii) Edmund Edwards of No.1 York Building, Adelphi, co. Middlesex, esq.

Mines and veins of lead and lead ore already found or which may be found during term of this lease under parcel of land called Coietier onnen, part of farm and lands called Garneddwen, Ysceifiog, co.Flint.

Plan endorsed. Term: 21 years.

Consideration: Royalty of 1/8 part of lead ore raised (further specified).

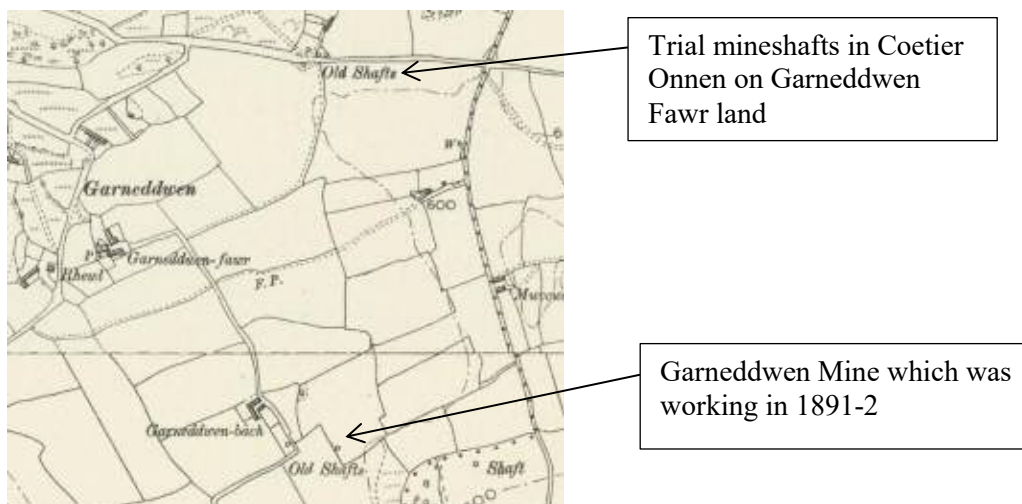
Flintshire Record Office - D-JL/B/1/6

There was a more successful venture on **Garneddwen Bach** land where a small mine worked intermittently in the 1880s and 90s. In 1891 there was a court case between the lessees, Messrs. John and W.H.Foster from St Helens and their mine captain from Babell, about unpaid wages after the mine was flooded. An official survey of mines in North Wales shows it was a very small venture:

Garneddwen Mine - Grid Reference SJ 177702 ¹

1890 -1 ton of ore raised, 0.75 tons of lead, value £8, 6 men underground, 3 on surface.

1892 - Work suspended, 4 men underground, 3 on surface.



Map 5 - Two mines in Garneddwen

A Mining Accident in 1882 shows how closely ordinary families in Garneddwen were involved with the dangerous work in local mines:

FATAL ACCIDENT - A MINING COMPANY CENSURED

The inquest upon the body of Joseph Goddard, a lad between 14 and 15 years of age, who was instantaneously killed by falling off a ladder at the Pant-y-rhes lead mine, was resumed on Wednesday afternoon at the Royal Oak Inn, Halkyn.....The evidence taken at the first enquiry on the previous Thursday was that of William Jones, Bryn-y-gwynt, Ysceifiog (above Llannerch-y- baedd on the northern edge of Garneddwen township) who...was walking the ladders to his work at seven o'clock in the morning when the accident occurred. Levi Jones (witness' brother) went down first, the deceased followed and the witness was last. As they were going down witness' brother exclaimed, "he has gone down," and when they got to the bottom of the shaft they found the deceased lying quite dead. The deceased did not call out at all on his way down.

1. Burt, Roger, 1992. The mines of Flintshire & Denbighshire : metalliferous and associated minerals 1845-1913, University of Exeter Press & Northern Mine Research Society.

*There were stages in the pit, and it was after passing the first stage that the deceased fell. He fell through the second stage which was not so well closed as the first one. The ladders in the pit were more perpendicular than inclined. The deceased at the time wore clogs with iron plates and the witness imagined that he must have fallen about 9 fathoms. The deceased had been at work in the mine about five weeks, his duty being to blow air to the drift where the witness and his brother were working....The evidence of Levi Jones of **Garneddwen Fawr**, was also taken, who said that the only persons in the mine at the time were himself, his brother and the deceased.*
Flintshire Observer Mining Journal and General Advertiser for the Counties of Flint and Denbigh - 13 January 1882

It is an interesting comment on the rural society of the time that in the very next column of the same newspaper there is a long report listing the names of the county's gentry who had met at Mostyn Hall for "a capital day's sport with the Flint and Denbigh Fox Hounds".

APPENDIX 1 - FAMILIES IN GARNEDDWEN TOWNSHIP - 1550 to 1762

Hugh ap Thomas Mwyndeg (WILL 1571) = Gwensi v. Thomas ap John ap Griffith

John ap Hugh ap Thomas (d. 1612)

* (JOHN HUGHES THE YOUNGER) = Alice v. Wm. Lloyd ap John Benet
Gift of land in father's WILL (Gellilyfdy)

Alice = Robert ap William ap John Thomas

Edward Hughes (WILL 1634)

Thomas

Griffith

Joan

Ann v. Robert

= Ann v. Robert

(bastard)

(mother of Wm. Ap Evan)

(see 1609 Star Chamber Court case)

Robert
(d. Gellilyfdy 1699)

William ap Hugh ap Rees ap Ievan

Mary = Piers Williams (Will 1662)

Jane Williams = David ap Robert (WILL 1691)

Hugh Piers = Jane Ffoukes
(d. 1685)

John Hughes = Alice d. 1685
(WILL 1685)

Anne Hughes = Christopher Williams (d. 1679)

Elizabeth Hughes = William Davies (WILL 1708)

Hugh Davies (WILL 1720)

William Williams (WILL 1738)

John Williams (WILL 1744)

Mary Williams

John Williams (WILL 1762)
HIGH SHERIFF 1759-60

Anne Williams (d. 1762)
= Samuel Small

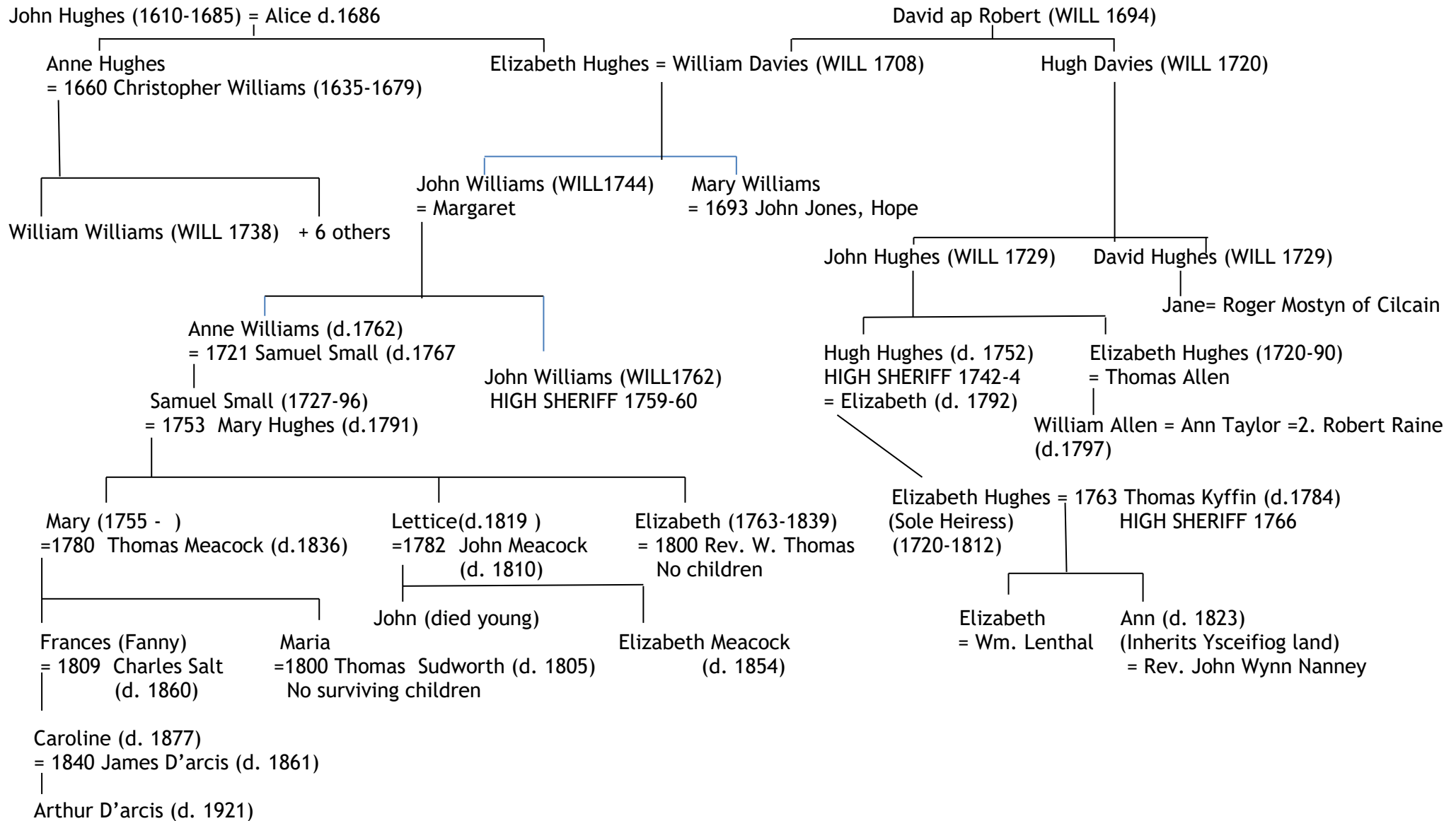
John Hughes (WILL 1729)

David Hughes (WILL 1729)

Hugh Hughes (1708-52)
HIGH SHERIFF 1742-44

* John Hughes the Elder
was an earlier illegitimate son

APPENDIX 2 - FAMILIES IN GARNEDDWEN TOWNSHIP - 1685 to 1900

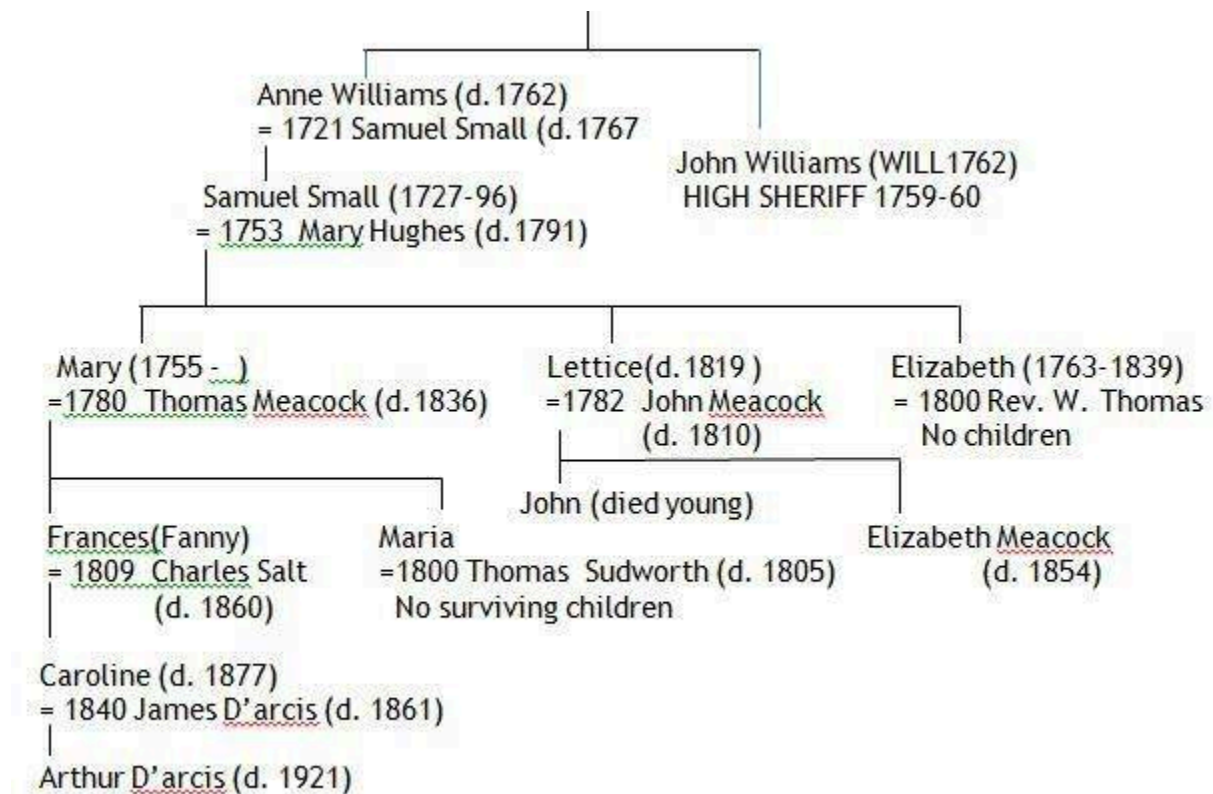


APPENDIX 3 - THE OWNERSHIP OF GARNEDDWEN FAWR FROM SAMUEL SMALL TO CAROLINE D'ARCIS

1. Samuel Small's three daughters

When Samuel Small died in 1797 he was the legal heir, through his wife, to the lands of John Williams. He left this property to his three daughters as tenants in common, who had to pursue the court case described earlier on page 14 to recover all the land from the Allen family. His son, another Samuel Small, died before his father, and was not involved in the inheritance.

The family tree below shows who each daughter married, taking with her one third of the property to her husband and descendants. As well as Garneddwen Fawr, the inheritance included other land in Cilcain, Nannerch and the higher parts of Ysceifiog towards Brynford.



Mary and Lettice Small married two **Meacock** brothers from Chester in 1780 and 1782 respectively. Their younger sister **Elizabeth Small** married much later than her sisters, in 1800. Her husband was a Unitarian Minister, the Rev. William Thomas, also from Chester.

Various combinations of the names above occur in legal documents relating to Garneddwen during this period. For example, in the Enclosure Award of 1804, Elizabeth Small's husband the Rev. William Thomas appears as a joint owner:

' in right of his wife Elizabeth, late Elizabeth Small spinster together with Maria Meacock, spinster, Frances Meacock, spinster, and John Meacock Esq. '

At this time it seems that Mary Meacock (née Small) had died and her share had passed to her two children, Fanny (Frances) and Maria, whilst her sister Lettice's share was in the name of her husband, John Meacock.

Elizabeth Thomas (née Small) outlived her husband, the Rev. William Thomas, and she died childless in 1839, leaving her one third share to her great-niece Caroline Salt.

Lettice Meacock (née Small) married **John Meacock** from Little Stanney near present day Ellesmere Port. He was a wealthy man and Mayor of Chester in 1801. He died in 1810 and his widow lived firstly in Liverpool (Wavertree) and then in Southport, from where there is a record of her investing trust money with

the Golden Grove Estate, Llanasa¹ Her son, John died young, and Lettice's share of the Garneddwen estate eventually passed to her daughter Elizabeth Meacock, who died a spinster in 1854.

Mary Meacock (née Small) married Thomas Meacock, John's brother, and had two children, Fanny and Maria, whose lives are described below.

Maria Meacock married a **Thomas Sudworth**. He was a land agent and surveyor from 'Stainlow House' which was near the Meacock's estate at Little Stanney. He collected some of the rent payments for the Garneddwen property in the early 1800's. Maria died young shortly after the death of her infant son, John, and her share passed to her husband for his lifetime and then to her sister Fanny.

Frances (Fanny) Meacock, Maria's sister, married **Charles Salt**, a surgeon, on 16 June 1809 at St Swithun's Church, Walcot, in Bath. We do not know whether she met her husband whilst staying at Bath - then the most fashionable resort in England - or whether her husband's duties had taken him to Cheshire. St. Swithuns has been described as "the church in Georgian Bath" and Fanny was married there shortly after Jane Austen left Bath in 1804.

Caroline D'arcis (née Salt)

Caroline was the only child of Frances (Fanny) Meacock and Charles Salt. Caroline married a **James Andrew Peter Henry D'arcis** of French or Austrian descent on 19 September 1840.

At this point her father was the owner of the 1/3 share of the Garneddwen estate, but on his death in 1860 this passed to Caroline. She had already received a 1/3 share from her aunt Elizabeth Thomas (née Small), who had died in 1839, and when her husband died in 1861, she purchased the remaining 1/3 share from the estate of Elizabeth Meacock, the spinster daughter of Lettice Meacock, the remaining Small sister.

The mystique of this foreign marriage gave rise to local stories about "the heiress on a Grand Tour who fell in love with a Swiss Papal Guard", but while Madame D'Arcis retained her air of foreign mystery her rents were being collected by the local lawyers in Denbigh, who were also managing land transaction on her behalf. Most of these transactions were speculative mining ventures. The one at Garneddwen Fawr has been described on page 23, but there were others near Mold:

6 Aug 1863

(i) *Caroline D'Arcis of Florence, Italy, widow, and Thomas Hughes of Ystrad, co. Denbigh, Esq.*

(ii) *John Roberts of No. 101 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, co. Lancs, merchant, Lewis Roberts of 32 Red Cross Street, Liverpool, ship chandler, Robert Roberts of No. 76 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, draper, David Roberts of Dee View Villa, near Chester, gent., and William Lloyd of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, gent., representatives and members of the Mount Pleasant Lead Mine Company. Mines and veins of lead and lead ore already found or which may be found during term of this lease under 3 parcels of land near Fron called Cae Rhyg issaf, Cae Rhyg uchaf and Erw Eithin in parish of Mold, Arddynwent township, co. Flint. Plan endorsed.*

Term: 21 years.

Consideration: Royalty of 1/8 part of lead ore raised (further specified).

Counterpart of D/JL/907.

A third transaction (below) produced an unexpected surprise when a neatly written piece of paper fell out from between the folds of the deed written by Mr. J. Jones, her solicitor in Bank Place, Denbigh, giving "*An epitome of Madam D'arcis title to her lands*", confirming the history of the Small and Meacock family written above. The deed is summarised below and contains Caroline D'arcis signature.

27 Dec 1871

(i) *Caroline D'Arcis of Real Livorino, Italy, widow.*

(ii) *Tanat Wynne Denton of Newbold, co. Chester, esq., M.D.*

4 allotments in Cilcain, co. Flint.

Plans endorsed.

Consideration: £130.

1. Flintshire Record Office - GB 208 D-GG/60

APPENDIX 4 - WILLS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GARNEDDWEN FAWR

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Hugh ap Thomas Moyndege (or Mwyndeg)	1571	SA/1571/R2/84r
John Hughes	1612	St Asaph Probate Records 9933041202419
Edward Hughes	634	St Asaph Probate Records 9933041202419.
Piers Williams *	1662	SA/1662/198
John Hughes *	1685	SA/1685/259
David ap Robert *	1691	SA/1691/222
William Davies*	1708	SA/1708/80 w
Hugh Davies *	1720	SA/1720/113 w
David Hughes *	1729	SA/1729/25 w
John Hughes *	1729	SA 1729/134
William Williams *	1738	SA/1738/164
John Williams *	1744	SA/1744/143
Hugh Hughes Bond *	1753	SA/1753/144
John Williams *	1762	SA/1762/214w
Elizabeth Hughes *	1765	SA/1765/125
Samuel Small	1798	Chester Probate Records, 9933040302419
William Allen	1798	The National Archives, PROB 11/1303/1204
John Meacock, City of Chester	1810	The National Archives, PROB 11/1510
Elizabeth Kyffin *	1815	SA/1815/66
Peter Evans *	1831	SA/1831/211
Joseph Rowland *	1836	SA/1836/233
John Lloyd *	1856	SA/1856/287
Robert Jones *	1857	SA/1857/288

* These wills may be viewed online through The National Library of Wales website

APPENDIX 5 - DAVID HUGHES & HIS FAMILY

David was the second son of Hugh Davies and a brother to John Hughes who lived at Coed y Brain in the township of Garneddwen.

In 1693 he married an Elizabeth Parry who was the daughter of a brief marriage between a Jane Booley and Richard Parry. Both parents had been married before and Jane married a third time when Richard Parry died. This last husband, Peter Griffiths, died in 1682, leaving Jane Booley a widow with considerable land and property around Holywell and Halkyn, at a time when the development of lead mining and smelting made land a valuable asset.

David Hughes had also received land in Halkyn through his father's will, and mining leases show the involvement of David, his wife Elizabeth, his mother-in-law Jane Booley, as well as his daughter Jane and relatives in Garneddwen. As an indication of his wealth his daughter, Jane, married Roger Mostyn of Cilcain Hall with a dowry of £2,000. The Mostyns became owners of Gledlom, near to Garneddwen which included the property of Fynnon-y-cyll in the township.

30 April 1726

COPY POST-NUPTIAL SETTLEMENT

(i) Roger Mostyn the elder of Kilken, co. Flint, esq., Roger Mostyn the younger of Kilken, gent., his son and heir apparent, and Jane, his wife.

*(ii) Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, co. Flint, Bt., Richard Mostyn of Penbedw, co. Denbigh, esq., Thomas Mostyn of Maesmynan, co. Denbigh, esq., **John Hughes of Caerneddwen, co. Flint, gent.** and Edward Hughes of Llandurnog, co. Denbigh, gent.*

*(iii) **John Williams of Caerneddwen, gent.***

*(iv) **David Hughes of Skeviog, co. Flint, gent.***

Capital messuage called Kilken Hall and demesne lands in Kilken, Halkin and Nannerch, capital messuage called Girne and lands in Llanasa, Whitford and Northop, capital messuage called Gledlon Hall and lands in Ysceifiog, all co. Flint, to (ii) upon trusts (specified).

Consideration: marriage of Roger Mostyn the younger and Jane, his wife, only child of (iv) and her portion of £2,000. Flintshire Record Office -D-GY/A/3/2

Note that this document names John Hughes of Coed y Brain, and John Williams of Garneddwen Fawr, as well as Edward Hughes of Llandyrnog, another brother of David Hughes. A lease in the same year shows Jane Booley's involvement in John Hughes 24th share of a lead mine.

COUNTERPART LEASE

18 Oct 1726

(i) Jane Booley of Halkyn, widow, David Hughes of Ysceifiog, gent., Roger Mostyn the younger of Cilcain, esquire, and Jane his wife.

(ii) John Hughes of Garneddwen, gent.

(iii) Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, Baronet, Richard Mostyn of Penbedw esquire, Thomas Mostyn of Maesmynan, esquire, Edward Hughes of Llandurnog [Llandyrnog], co. Denbigh, esquire.

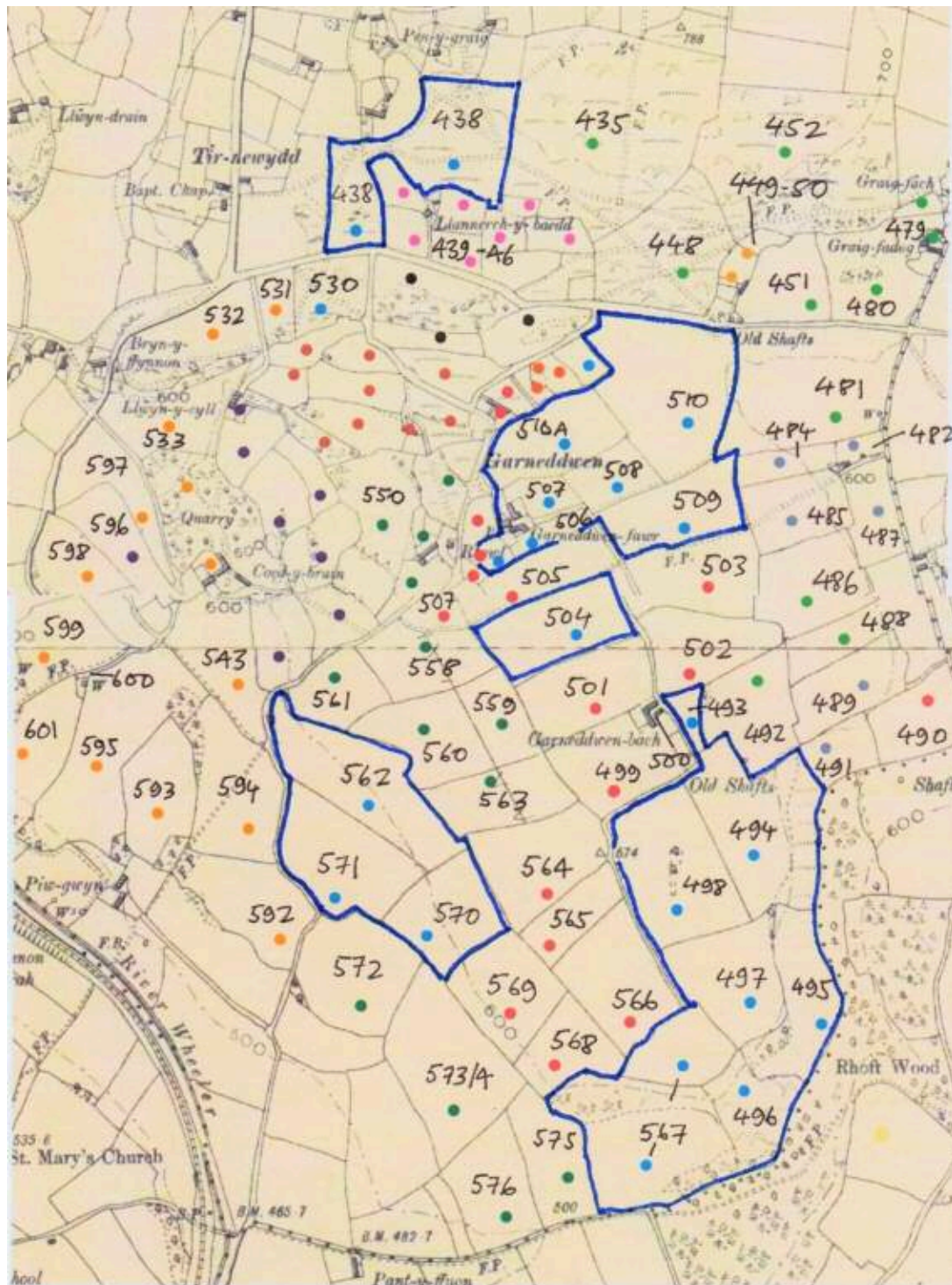
Twenty-fourth share of lead mines in Halkyn leased to (ii). Term: 19 years.

Flintshire Record Office D-HE/B/1/13

After the early death of Roger Mostyn in 1729, Jane married Thomas Griffith of Rhual, near Mold, who died in 1742, leaving her with considerable wealth & property. She died in 1754.

David Hughes bought himself a small estate near Cuddington, south-east of Malpas, Cheshire, where he died in 1729. His complicated will is mostly concerned about how his grandchildren should inherit his money. His executors and trustees are a second brother, Thomas Hughes of St. George, Denbighshire, to whom he bequeaths his watch, and his friend Samuel Mostyn of Calcot. Many of the bequests are tied up in mortgages but the sums involved come to well over £1,500. David Hughes ability, contacts, and wealth must have been very useful to his relatives in Garneddwen, two of whom became High Sheriffs of Flintshire in quick succession. He is always named "David Hughes of Ysceifiog" and possibly lived at Gledlom, which passed to the Mostyn family on his daughter's marriage.

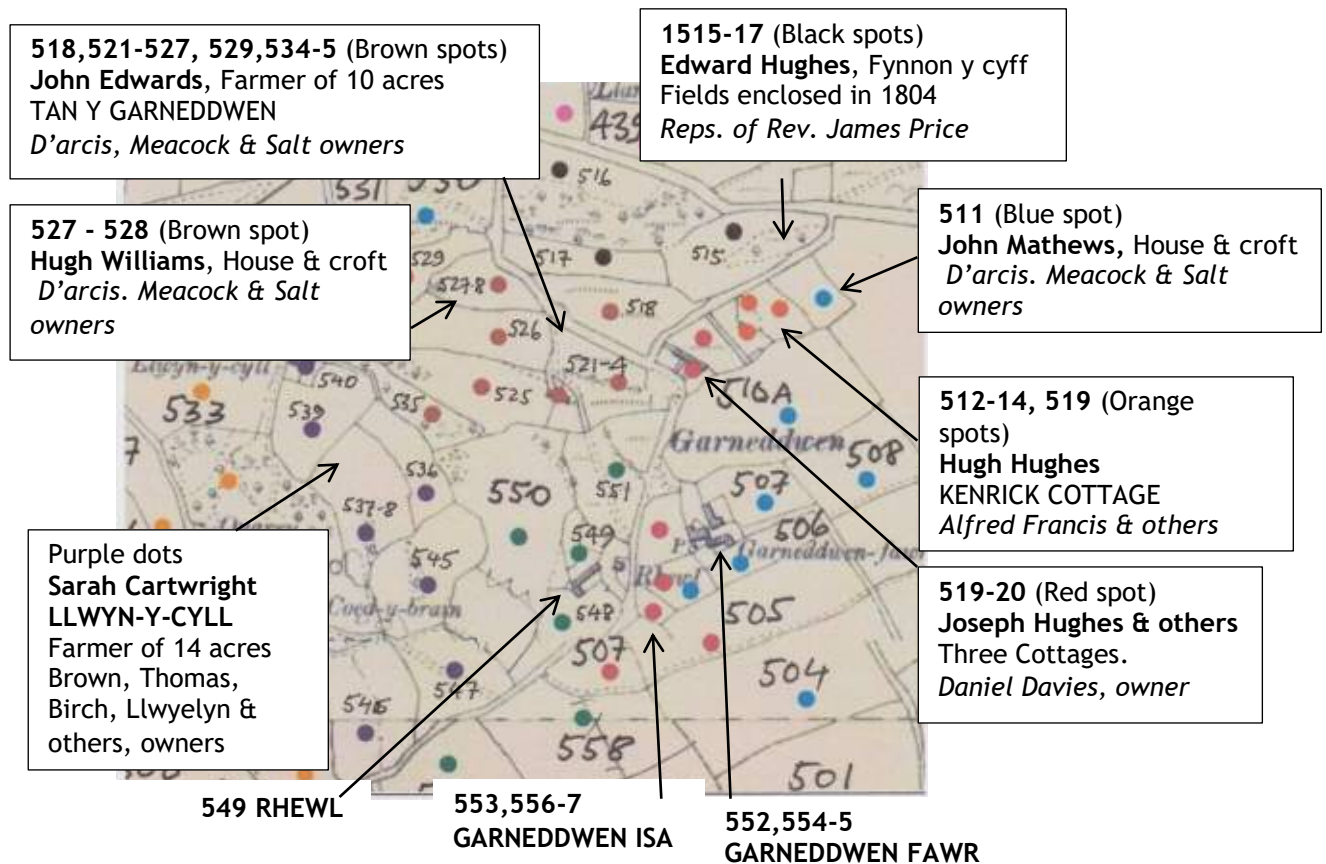
APPENDIX 6 - FIELD NUMBERS OF THE LARGER FARMS ON THE TITHE MAP OF 1849



(Tenants & owners shown below. See Appendix 7 for smaller fields not numbered)

●	Garneddwen Fawr fields	- John Jones, (D'arcis, Meacock and Salt) Blue outline
●	Garneddwen Isa fields	- Daniel Davies, (Daniel Davies)
●	Garneddwen Lodge fields	- John Lloyd, (Roger Harry Barnston)
●	Lwyn- y- cyll fields	- Sarah Cartwright, (Brown, Thomas, Birch, Llywelyn)
●	Coed-y-Brain fields	- Robert Jones, (Reps of late Rev. John Nanney)
●	Craig Fadog fields	- Bella Watkin, (Reps of late Rev. John Nanney)
●	Llannerch-y-baedd fields	- Edward Thomas, (Reps of late Rev. John Nanney)
●	Block fields	- Bella Watkin, (Charles Berrington)
●	Bodafon fields	- John Jones, (Reps of late Rev. John Nanney)

APPENDIX 7 - FIELD NUMBERS OF THE SMALLER FARMS AND COTTAGES ON THE TITHE MAP OF 1849



APPENDIX 8 - GARNEDDWEN FAWR - FIELD NAMES ON 1849 TITHE SCHEDULE

Owner	Field & Tenant	Field name	Land use	Acreage
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	438 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Parc mawr	Old pasture	8.0.29
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	493 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Croft	Tillage	0.1.25
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	494 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Erwau	Tillage	6.3.10
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	495 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Coetiau Fynnon y fran	pasture	3.2.25
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	496 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Gors y side?	Old pasture	2.2.0
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	497 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Rhug	pasture	4.1.32
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	498 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Braich Arthur	pasture	5?.1.8
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	504 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Coetiau cefn	Arable	3.3.30
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	506 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Hayfield	Arable	0.3.25
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	507 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Coetiau ysgubor (ditto below)	arable	1.3.10
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	508 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Coetiau? ysgubor	Clover	2.0.33
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	509 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Cae newydd?	wheat	4.1.23
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	510a JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Coetiau y mynydd	Seeds	4.1.2
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	510 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Coetiau yr onnen	wheat	7? 1.20
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	530 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Parc bach	Old pasture	2.1.12
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	552 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	House, Yard & Garden		0.2.17
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	554 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Erw y Lloiau	Garden	0.0.26
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	555 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Garden	pasture	0.1.13
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	562 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Cae eithin uchaf	pasture	4.2.11
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	567 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Nant ucha and isa and wood	Pasture and??	9.2.22
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	570 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Y ddwy acar	Arable	3.1.23
D'Arcis, Meacock & Salt	571 JohnJones <i>Garneddwen fawr</i>	Cae eithin isaf	pasture	4.2.11

Field names for other Garneddwen farms may be found on the National Library of Wales website <https://places.library.wales>

**APPENDIX 9 - CENSUS SUMMARY FOR THE LARGER GARNEDDWDEN FARMS
1841 - 1901**

Property	Census date	Inhabitants	Occupation
Coed-y-Brain	1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	<i>Thomas Edwards</i> Robert Jones, 64 +wife and 2 sons <i>Edward Barnes?, 30</i> + 4 servants <i>William Davies + 2 sisters & servant</i> William Davies + sister & servant <i>Evan Roberts, 36</i> Uninhabited but occupied	<i>Farmer</i> Farmer of 47 acres <i>Farmer from Stafford?</i> <i>Farmer of 60 acres</i> Farmer of 60 acres employing 1 man
<i>Garneddwen Lodge</i> Rhewl <i>Garneddwen</i> <i>Rhewl</i> Rhewl Garneddwen <i>Rhewl</i>	1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	<i>John Lloyd, 50</i> John Lloyd, 60 + wife & 2 farm servants <i>Richard Parry, 53</i> + wife & 3 children & servant <i>Edward Parry, 51</i> + wife & 7 children Edward Watkin, 35 + wife & 5 children <i>Edward Watkin, 46</i> + wife & 7 children <i>Edward Watkin, 52</i> + 3 daughters	<i>Farmer</i> Farmer of 36 acres <i>Farmer employing 1 boy</i> <i>Farmer of 40 acres employing 1 man</i> Farmer of 39 acres
Garneddwen Fawr	1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	<i>John Jones, 45</i> John Jones, 56 + wife, niece & 3 farm servants <i>John Jones, 67</i> +wife, brother, daughter, widow* & 2 servants <i>John Jones, 78</i> +wife, son, daughter & maid Eliza Evans, 59, widow + 3 sons & brother, Robert Cartwright, 69, retired blacksmith <i>Eliza Evans, 68, widow</i> + 2 sons & servant <i>Llewelyn Evans, 39</i> +wife, son, widowed mother, 79 & 2 servants	<i>Farmer</i> Farmer of 80 acres employing 3 labourers <i>Farmer of 70 acres</i> <i>Retired Farmer</i> Farmer of 77 acres <i>Farmer</i>
<i>Garneddwen isa</i> <i>(Garneddwen)</i> <i>Garneddwen isa?</i> <i>Garneddwen bach</i>	1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	<i>Daniel Davies, 30</i> Daniel Davies, 36 +wife and 3 children <i>Robert Evans, 32</i> + wife & 3 children <i>Robert Evans, 42</i> +wife Eliza 48 & 3 children --- <i>Thomas Edwards, 41</i> + wife & 4 children <i>Thomas Edwards, 55, widower</i> + son & 2 daughters	<i>Farmer</i> Farmer of 40 acres <i>Farmer of 40 acres employing 1 man</i> <i>Farmer of 80 acres employing 2 men</i> <i>Farmer</i>

APPENDIX 10 - CENSUS SUMMARY GARNEDDWEN SMALLER PROPERTIES 1841-1901

Tithe Number	Property	Census date	Inhabitants	Occupation
540	Llwyn-y-cyll	1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	<i>Sarah Cartwright, 50</i> Sarah Cartwright, 69 +3 sons & daughter <i>Sarah Cartwright, widow</i> + 3 sons <i>Gabriel Cartwright, 46</i> William Williams, 68 + wife & granddaughter <i>Uninhabited</i> <i>Louisa Davies, 33 + 4 children</i>	<i>Farmer</i> Farmer of 35 acres <i>Farmer of 17 acres</i> <i>Farmer of 18 acres</i> Farmer of 12 acres
523	<i>Tan y Garneddwen?</i> Tan y Garneddwen <i>Garneddwen</i> <i>Tan y Garneddwen</i> <i>Tan y Garneddwen</i> <i>Tan y Garneddwen</i>	1841 1851 1861 1871 1891 1901	<i>Edward Kenrick, 55</i> + wife John Edwards, 55 + wife & daughter <i>John Edwards, 64 Widower</i> <i>Isaac Jones, 68, widower</i> + son & servant <i>Daniel Hughes, 37</i> + niece <i>Daniel Hughes, 47</i> + niece	<i>Leadminer</i> <i>Farmer</i> <i>Farmer of 12 acres</i> <i>General agricultural labourer</i>
520	<i>(Garneddwen)</i> 3 Cottages <i>Garneddwen Cottage</i> <i>Garneddwen</i> <i>No 1. Cottage</i> <i>No 2. Uninhabited</i> <i>No 3. Cottage</i>	1841 1851 1871 1881 1891 1901	<i>Hugh Hughes, Joseph Hughes & others</i> Joseph Hughes 85 + wife <i>Hugh Jones, 28</i> + wife and son --- <i>Robert Edwards, 38</i> + wife & 4 children <i>Robert Edwards</i> + wife & 8 children ----- <i>Peter Hughes</i> + wife & 3 children	 Agricultural labourer Agricultural labourer Leadminer Leadminer Leadminer
514	Kenrick Cottage <i>(Garneddwen)</i> Kenrick Cottage Empty? after 1881, not on 1910 25 Inch Map	1851 1861 1881	Hugh Hughes 35 +wife & 6 children <i>Hugh Hughes, 45</i> +wife & 4 children Richard Jones +wife & 3 children	Leadminer <i>Leadminer & butcher</i> Railway Labourer
511	Garneddwen Empty? after 1851 not on 1898 6" Map	1851	John Mathews, 48 + wife & 6 children	Agricultural labourer

COTTAGES NOT IDENTIFIED FROM CENSUS RETURN OR MAP

	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1841	<i>Edward Jones, 40</i> + wife	<i>Gardener</i>
	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1861	<i>Joseph Jones, 51</i> + wife & 3 children	<i>Leadminer</i>
	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1861	<i>Esther Jones, widow</i> + 2 sons	<i>Stone Mason & Leadminer</i>
	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1871	<i>Enoch Bostock, 35 (from Stafford) + wife & 3 children</i>	<i>Coal Miner</i>
	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1851	Thomas Walley? 34 +wife	Leadminer
	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1871	<i>Thomas Whalley, 54</i> +wife	<i>Labourer</i>
	<i>(Garneddwen)</i>	1881	<i>Thomas Whalley, 64 +wife</i>	Coal Dealer

