

Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
Welsh Houses

Brynmor

Penmaenmawr
Conwy
LL34 6AF



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THERE IS NO ADMISSION TO ANY OF THE PROPERTIES

Researched and written by
Gill Jones
2021
Revised 2024

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



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House Description

OS Grid ref. SH7178076320

NPRN: 26122

CADW listing no.3153

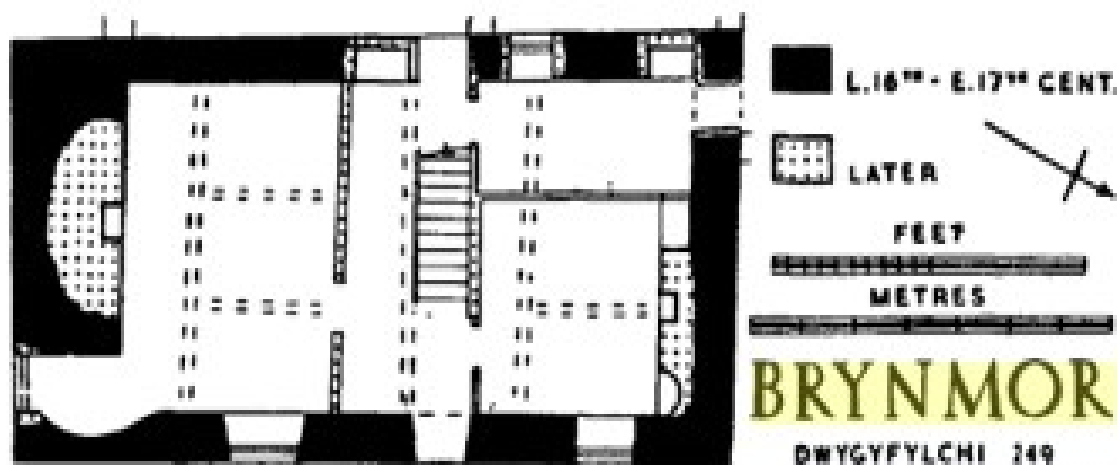
Listing Date: 30th May 1851

Grade: II

Brynmor is a Snowdonian Regional Type A, two-storey gentry house with end chimneys and inside cross passage, with fireplace stairs and post and panel partitions.¹ It was probably built in the second half of the 16th century. It is situated on the north side of Bangor Road. The exterior walls are of rendered rubble, with an original (but re-slatted) roof with rounded kneelers. The fenestration is mostly modern, but some of the openings are old. Most of the massive roof timbers have been covered by a later ceiling. Some internal cosmetic alterations were carried out, probably in the second quarter 18th Century; mid and late 19th century extensions and alterations, including two additional storeyed wings.

The former cross-passage had a pine staircase grafted onto the cut-down primary oak post-and-panel screen in the passage (now entrance hall) in the 19th century. The former 'hall', to the left, still has the large stopped-chamfered ingelebeam to the fireplace; the original stone stair at the side of the south fireplace is now missing. On each floor there are 18th century plaster cornices and plastered ceiling beams forming compartmented ceilings. In the right ground-floor room, the uprights survive to a former post-and-panel partition separating the parlour from a service bay; these have simple grooved decoration. There was an 18th century wig closet in the upper left room (occupying the former stair space); The pine shelving still has one surviving original bracket.^{2 3 4}

N.B. The partition shown on the left of the current stairway in the diagram was almost certainly added when the stairs were inserted into the cross passage. The original partition now forms the left side of the stairs and it is still partially visible in the cupboard formed under them.



Brynmor was predominant in the locality long before the establishment of the town.

1. Peter Smith – Houses of the Welsh Countryside maps. 27, 33 and 37

2. CADW www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

3. RCAHMS – www.coflein.gov.uk

4. RCAHMS – An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire: 1 East; The Cantref of Arllechwedd and the Commote of Creuddyn Vol.1 Dwygyfylchi (252) entry 85 pp.44 & 85



Roof timbers, showing cusing and pegging.



The large inglenook fireplace with stopped-chamfered inglebeam.



The inserted stairway and later wall to the left.



The surviving uprights of a post and panel partition between the service rooms.



downstairs



upstairs

The site of the original stone stairway at the side of the inglenook fireplace.

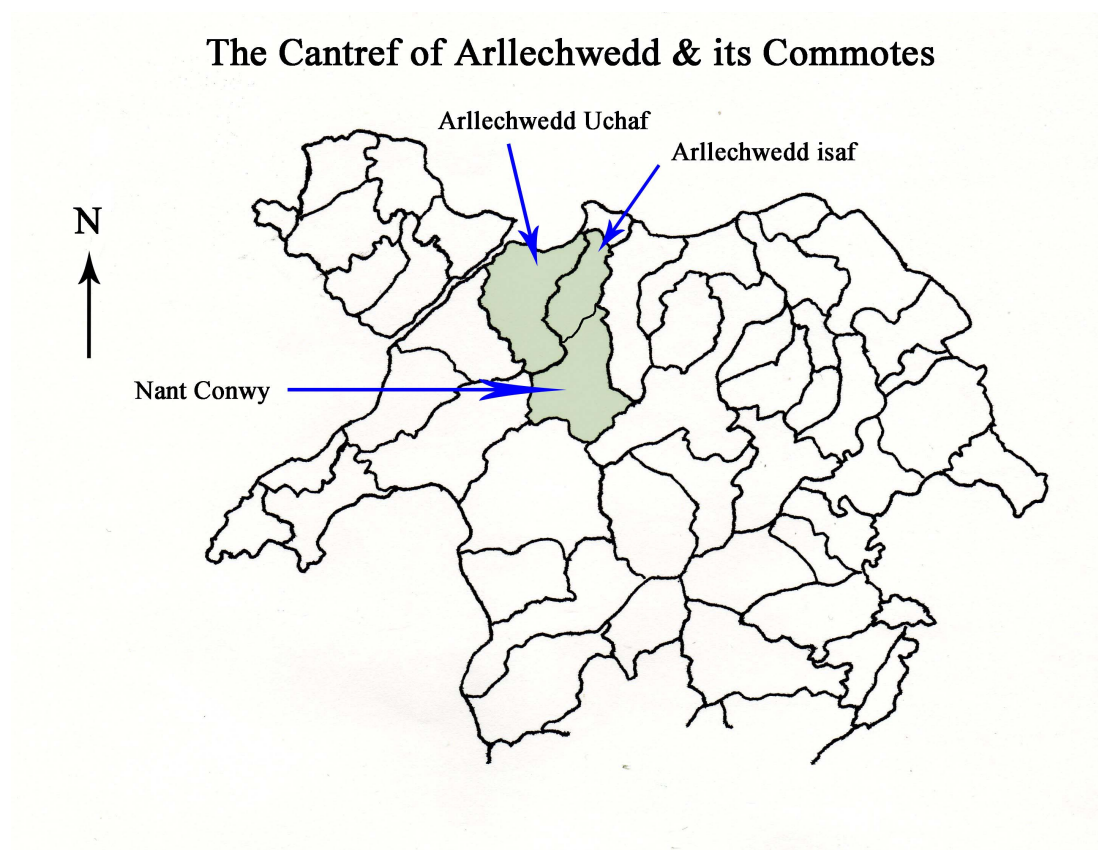


The surviving bracket under the pine shelving in the wig closet.

The former upstairs lobby of the stone stairway is said to have been a wig closet in the C18th.⁵

5. op. cit. RCAHMW

Early Background History



In the early middle ages, this region of Conwy was part of the Kingdom of Gwynedd held by the Welsh princes. It was the largest and most dominant of the native Welsh Principalities. Its borders varied over time. For administrative purposes, it was divided into cantrefi (cantrefi) which were further subdivided into commotes (cymydau). The land on which Brynmor was eventually built would have been in the Cantref of Arllechwedd and the Commote of Arllechwedd Ucha; and in the parish of Dwygyfylchi which was further subdivided into the townships of Ucha-pen-ucha, Isa-pen-ucha, Ucha-pen-isa and Isa-pen-isa. **Brynmor was in the township of Isa-Pen Ucha.**

Arllechwedd Uchaf had its commotal centre at Abergwyngregyn where the Princes of Gwynedd lived between about 1200-1283.

In the 10th century, **Heilig ap Glanawg**, was Lord of most of North Gwynedd east of Arfon and north of Ardudwy, including **Arllechwedd**; and Rhos, Rhufoniog and part of Dyffryn Clwyd east of the Clwyd river which he held 'of the Princes'.⁶ After Heilig's death, his lands and lordship were divided between his 3 sons: Gwrydr Goch (father of Llywarch Hwlbwrch) became Lord of Rhos; Rychwyn (ancestor of Nefydd Hardd) became Lord of Nant Conwy; and **Pasgen became lord of Arllechwedd**. His son, Bod ap Pasgen, inherited the Arllechwedd lordship while a younger brother, Pigyw ap Pasgen, received lands in Creuddyn, Rhos and was ancestor of the Gloddaeth family. A great great grandson of Bod ap Pasgen, Iarddur ap Trahaearn of Penrhyn and Lord of Arllechwedd Uchaf was made Forester of Snowdon by Llewelyn Fawr c.1200. His grandson, Tudor ap Madog, was a strong supporter of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd (the last prince of Wales). However, he managed to retain his ancestral lands probably as a 'tenant in chief' of the Crown following the defeat of the

6. Appendix 1 – The descendants of Heilig ap Gannog

Welsh by Edward I. Efa, one of his granddaughters (*or great granddaughters*) and heiress to the ancestral lands of Penrhyn and Cochwillan, married Gwilym ap Heilin. He was the founder of the Gruffydd family of Penrhyn. (see below)

After the Edwardian conquest in 1283, most of the land held by the Principalities was retained as a royal fief and the territorial endowment of the heir to the throne i.e. the Prince of Wales. The remaining land, mostly along the English border, was divided into semi independent Marcher Lordships held by Anglo-Norman lords who owed allegiance to the Crown. After the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284, the Principalities were divided up into the counties of Carnarvon, Anglesey, Cardigan, Carmarthen and Merioneth. Even though they were subject to English criminal law, they still remained as the King's own personal fief and Welsh Law continued to be used for civil cases.

Edward I encouraged a number of English families to settle in Wales with the intention of creating English settlements so that he had a body of loyal men to maintain his power in Wales. Amongst them were the Buckeleys. It is not known exactly when the Bulkeleys of Baron Hill, Beaumaris first arrived in Anglesey from Cheshire, but it is believed that they were settled there before 1450. Their arrival is usually credited to William Bulkeley the elder, who married one of the daughters of the old Penrhyn family of Gruffydd. They rapidly acquired farms in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire and soon became one of the most powerful families in North Wales. When at its most powerful the family had lands in all six commotes of Anglesey; and important interests in the Creuddyn peninsula; and in the town of Conwy; and in the eastern and western districts of Arllechwedd, Caernarfonshire.

A Welshman who also acquired land in the area in the 14th century, was **Gruffydd ap Gwilym of Penrhyn and Cochwillan**. He took advantage of the introduction of English law in Wales to amass land through marriage. In the late 14th century, Gruffydd was probably the wealthiest man in North Wales. He married Generys, daughter and heiress of Madog Goronwy Fychan ap Goronwy of Penmynydd, a descendant of Ednyfed Fychan (seneschal to Llewelwyn Fawr and ancestor of Henry Tudor). Gruffydd's father, Gwilym ap Gruffydd, had married Efa who was descended from Griffith ap Tudor ap Madog ap Iarddur, Lord of Arllechwedd Uchaf.⁷ (*N.B. The ancestry and marriages of both Generys and Efa vary slightly in different accounts.*)

After Gruffydd ap Gwilym's death c.1405, his lands in Flintshire went to his son Rhys; his lands in Gwynedd went to his other two sons - Gwilym ap Gruffydd (who settled in Penrhyn) and **Robyn (who settled at Cochwillan)**.

Gruffydd ap Gwilym's son, **Gwilym ap Gruffydd** married Morfudd (d/o Goronwy ap Tudur Fychan of Penmynydd and his wife Myfanwy) about 1390. Their only son Tudur died c.1400. Through the marriage, Gwilym ap Gruffydd gained lands at Penrhyn and the commotes of Menai and Dindaethwy in Anglesey. Gwilym lived in Penmynydd from 1400, having been Sheriff of Anglesey in 1396. When his wife's uncles, Rhys, Gwilym and Maredudd ap Tudur, supported Owain Glyndŵr, Gwilym ap Gruffydd was forced by his family to join the rebellion around 1402. Gwilym eventually made his submission to the king in August 1405, and by November 1407, when he was restored to his forfeited lands, he was granted, in addition, the lands of twenty seven Anglesey followers of Glyndŵr who had probably died fighting during the rebellion. By 1410 he had also been granted the forfeited lands of his wife's uncles, Rhys, and Gwilym ap Tudur. Gwilym came to own most of the patrimony of the Tudurs of Penmynydd as well as the lands of Maredudd ap Tudur Fychan.

7. Appendix 2 – The Gruffydd and Williams families of Penrhyn & Cochwillan

Robyn ap Gruffydd of Cochwillan must also have had his lands returned to him because he continued to live at Cochwillan. His grandson William ap William ap Griffith ap Robyn of Cochwillan was the first in the family to adopt the surname 'Williams'. He married Lowry Salusbury d/o Henry Salusbury of Llanrhaiadr, Denbigh.

The land on which Brynmor was eventually built was owned by the Williams family of Cochwillan.

16th Century

1507 – Henry VII freed the Welsh bondsmen.

At a time when serfdom had almost died out in England, the practice still continued in Wales. This long-held practice of the nobles having low status men as bondsmen (serfs) who were obliged to fight for them if necessary, was considered by Henry to be potentially dangerous. There was a chance that a nobleman could raise a private army and thus threaten the King, so he decided to free the bondsmen. As a consequence, the noblemen no longer had sufficient men to work their land and so they were obliged to rent or lease the land to the newly freed men.

1509 – Henry VII died and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII. His eldest son, Arthur, had died in 1502.

1536-1543 – Henry VIII passed a series of laws that became known as the Acts of Union. As a result, Wales became part of the Kingdom of England and the legal system of England was extended into Wales, thereby creating a single State.

Along the narrow coastal strip between Dwygyfylchi and Llanfairfechan, several houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries still survive. They were mostly isolated dwellings of yeoman farmers.⁸ These would have been single story cottages with a single chimney. However, Brynmor was larger and more elaborate and was clearly built as a 'gentry' house.

Yeoman farmers 'owned' their properties (freehold, leasehold or copyhold) rather than being tenants. In social status, a yeoman would have been one step down from the Landed Gentry, but above a husbandman. Often it was hard to distinguish minor landed gentry from the wealthier yeomen, and wealthier husbandmen from the poorer yeomen.



Humphrey Llwyd map 1573

8. Gwynedd Archaeological Trust – Historic Landscape Characterisation – Creuddyn and Arllechwedd

1547 – Henry VIII died and was succeeded by his son Edward VI.

1553 – Edward VI died and was succeeded by his half sister Mary I.

1558 – Mary I died and so the crown passed to her half sister Elizabeth I.

The Cochwillan Estate

1587 – William William's eldest son William Wynn Williams of Cochwillan died, predeceasing his father. The second son, Robert died without issue; the third brother, Thomas Williams founded the family of Williams of Vaynol. The **Cochwillan estate** passed eventually to **Henry Williams (II)** of Maes y Castell, Caerhun. He was very profligate and immediately after his father's death in 1612, he undertook to sell Cochwillan and lands in Carnarfonshire for £1,000 to affray his debts. By a process which is obscure, Cochwillan and the Caernarfonshire properties were purchased c.1620 by his cousin, **John Williams (1582-1650)** who had been born at Parlwr mawr in the Conwy.⁹

The Penrhyn Estate

The Penrhyn estate passed through several generations from Gwilym ap Gruffydd to Edward Griffith 2nd son of Sir William Griffith. His premature death sparked a long dispute between his brother Sir Rhys Griffith who claimed the estates as male heir, and John Puleston, Edward's father-in-law who was acting for his daughter and her three children – Jane, Catherine and Ellen. The dispute was still not resolved by the time Rhys died in 1580. Piers Griffith, youngest son of Sir William Griffith eventually took over the Penrhyn estate. He also amassed a large number of debts and so during his lifetime the Penrhyn estate passed, by purchase, also into the possession of **John Williams (1582-1650)** of the kindred house of Cochwillan.

John Williams (1582-1650) was the son of Edmund Williams of Conwy and Mary Wynn, d/o Owen Wynn of Eglwysbach, who was the brother of Robert Wynn of Plas Mawr, Conwy. Edmund and Mary lived in Parlwr mawr, Chapel Street Conwy. Mary died in 1585 when John was only 3 years old. He went to live with his grandmother, Dorothy d/o Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn. She had married firstly William Wyn Williams of Cochwillan who had died in 1557 and then married Robert Wynn of Plas Mawr, Conwy.

William Wyn Williams and his wife, Dorothy had at least seven sons and three daughters. Edmund Williams was their sixth son.

John Williams's elder brother, Robert Williams, is described as 'of Penrallt, Conwy'. This house has not been located.

9. Appendix 3 – The Williams Family of Marle



Parlwr mawr, Conwy

17th Century

1603 24th March – Elizabeth I died and was succeeded by James I.

John Williams (1582-1650) was educated at the Ruthin Grammar school and then went on to St.John's College Cambridge. He remained there from 1598 until he was ordained in 1609. In 1620 he became Dean of Westminster and in the following year, the Keeper of the Great Seal. He became Bishop of Lincoln in 1621 and had a close relationship with James I. On the 27th March 1625, King James received the communion on his deathbed from the hands of John Williams.

Brynmor is presumably the house mentioned in an indenture of 1625 as “**a possession of John Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper**”. Unfortunately this document, mentioned in the Inventory published by the Royal Commission, has not been located.¹⁰

This is the earliest reference to Brynmor found so far. It is not clear whether John Williams ever lived there. He may have acquired it through his purchase of the Cochwillan estate. It was almost certainly built by or for someone from the extensive Williams family of Cochwillan, of which John Williams was a member.



John Williams
Lord Keeper of the Great Seal & Archbishop of York

10. An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments in Caernarvonshire:East: The Cabntref of Arllechwedd and the Commote of Creuddyn Vol1. pp.44 & 85

John Williams did not get on so well with James I's, successor Charles I, and on the 25th October 1625, he was completely removed from office and prevented from attending Parliament. In 1636, he was suspended from his benefice, fined and imprisoned in the Tower until 1640 when the Lords forced the King to release him. In 1642, he was appointed Archbishop of York by Charles I who believed that he might prove useful to him. At the outbreak of the Civil War, John Williams returned to Conwy in order to organise the repair of Conwy Castle for Charles I. Whilst there, he resided at Parlwr Mawr (The Bishop's Palace) and enlarged and modified it. In one of the rooms, there was a plaster overmantel with John William's initials and the coat of arms with the crossed keys of the office of Archbishop of York and the date 1642.¹¹ When the town was threatened by the Parliamentary army in 1646, he submitted to them on condition that the deposited valuables being held secure by him in Conway Castle were restored to their rightful owners.

.....

1649 – Charles I was beheaded and Oliver Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector from 1653.

.....

John Williams spent the last years of his life in North Wales at Gloddaeth with Lady Mary Mostyn, who devoted herself to his care.

1650 25th March – He died intestate aged 68 years and was buried at Llandegai.

The Memorial to John Williams
Llandegai Church



11. The History and Antiquities of the town of Aberconwy and its neighbourhood – Robert Williams pub.1835

There was a lengthy Chancery case in relation to John Williams's estates in Wales and Huntingdonshire between Sir Owen Wynn of Gwydir, and **Griffith Williams** (1627-1678 formerly of Marle and the nephew of Archbishop John Williams) who had been living at Penrhyn by courtesy of the Archbishop. They eventually agreed to arbitration as to the disposal of the properties. As a result, **Griffith Williams** was allowed to take full possession of the Penrhyn and Cochwillan estates.¹² He was knighted by both Oliver Cromwell and King Charles II to become the 1st bart. of Penrhyn. He married Gwen Bodwrda d/o Hugh Bodwrda of Bodwrda. They had at least thirteen children.

.....

1660 – After Oliver Cromwell's death and an 11 year Interregnum, Charles II was called to the throne.

.....

1662 Hearth Tax¹³

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

The houses in the Caernarvonshire record are not named but there are just three occupiers in Dwygyfylchi who had more than 1 hearth.

Robert Coytmore	4 hearths
Lloyd & Partner	3 hearths
Richard ap Hugh Jones & partner	2 hearths

Robert Coytmore's name is at the top of the list with 4 hearths. This probably refers to Ty Mawr. Robert was the s/o of George Coytmore (*or Coetmor*) of Coytmore and Margaret Parry d/o Richard Parry Bishop of St.Asaph. He married Ellen Williams d/o **Sir Griffith Williams (1627-1678)** of Penrhyn. Robert Coytmore's great grandfather, William Coetmor, had married Jane Williams d/o William Wyn Williams of Cochwillan and his wife Dorothy Griffith d/o Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn. He does not appear to have left a will but his wife, Ellen, was appointed to administer his estate and she drew up an inventory of all his goods, cattles and chattles.¹⁴ She died in 1695 and left a will. There is also an Inventory of her personal estate.^{15 16}

The second entry probably refers to Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd. His father, Hugh Lloyd of Graiglwyd married Grissel d/o John Griffith IV. (Appendices 4, 6 & 9) Hugh Lloyd died in 1658 shortly before the Hearth Tax was introduced. Probate on his will was granted in 1561¹⁷. His son, Rhys Lloyd married firstly, Catherine d/o Hugh ap Robert ap William ap Griffith ap Robin of Cochwillan. (see Appendix 9) Rhys Lloyd was an ancestor of the family who later owned Brynmor. (See p.31 & Appendices 9 & 10)

12. Transactions of the Honourable Society of Commrodorion 1928 pp.1-68

13. Caernarfon Archives – QS Hearth Tax 1662

14. NLW Will – Administration Bond & Inventory of Robert Coetmor B/1685/41/B & I

15. NLW Will – Will & Inventory of Ellin Coytmor B/1695/31/W & I

16. Appendix 4 - The Coetmor Family

17. NLW Wills – Will & Inventory of Hugh Lloyd – B/1661/54 W & I

The third occupier with two hearths was Richard ap Hugh John. Brynmor appears to have had two hearths - the large fireplace in the 'hall' section and another in the room above the larger of the two service rooms. The one in the parlour is believed to be a later addition. The identity of Richard ap Hugh John has not yet been discovered. He may have just been a tenant of Sir Griffith Williams of Penrhyn and Cochwillan, who owned the property at the time.

Sir Griffith Williams's fourth son, **John Williams** (d.1706) is referred to as '**of Brynmor**'.¹⁸ He was born in 1642/3. His father's will was written and signed in 1663 although he did not die until several years later. It lists the places where he held properties and names a number of them. He had already settled some on his sons Robert and Edmund. Amongst the remainder he includes:-

Item:- *I doe give unto my said son John Williams after ye former devise & avowson, the remainder of my messuages and tenements and lands called Brynmor in Dwygyfylchi, (as well as a number of other properties in the parish).*¹⁹.

1678 - After the death of Sir Griffith Williams of Penrhyn & Cochwillan in 1678, his title and estates passed first to his eldest son, Sir Robert Williams 2nd bart., who died two years later in 1680. The title and estates then passed to Robert's eldest son, Sir John Williams 3rd bart. who died unmarried in 1682; then to his younger son, Sir Griffith Williams 4th bart. who died in 1684, also unmarried, and then the title and estates passed to Hugh Williams of Marle who became the 5th bart.

.....

1685 – Charles II died. He was succeeded by his brother James II.

.....

1686 – Sir Hugh Williams died. His title and his estates passed to his son, Sir Griffith Williams 6th bart. of Marle who lived at Pant Glas, Ysbyty Ifan.

.....

1688 – James II abdicated and fled. He was succeeded by his nephew William III

1689 – William III & his wife Mary II became joint monarchs.

1694 – Mary II died.

.....

1694 July 16th - John Williams (1642-1706), descendant of William ap Gruffydd of Cochwillan,²⁰ married Gaynor Griffith, d. & hrs. of Owen Griffith of Tal y bont who was descended from Gwilym ap Gruffydd of Penrhyn through his son, Edmund Griffith of Porth yr Aur.²¹

18. Pedigrees of North Wales Families – J.E.Griffith 1914 p.186

19. Bangor Archives – Penrhyn 422

20. Appendix 2 - The Griffith and Williams Families of Penrhyn

21. Appendix 5 – The Ancestry of Gaynor Griffith

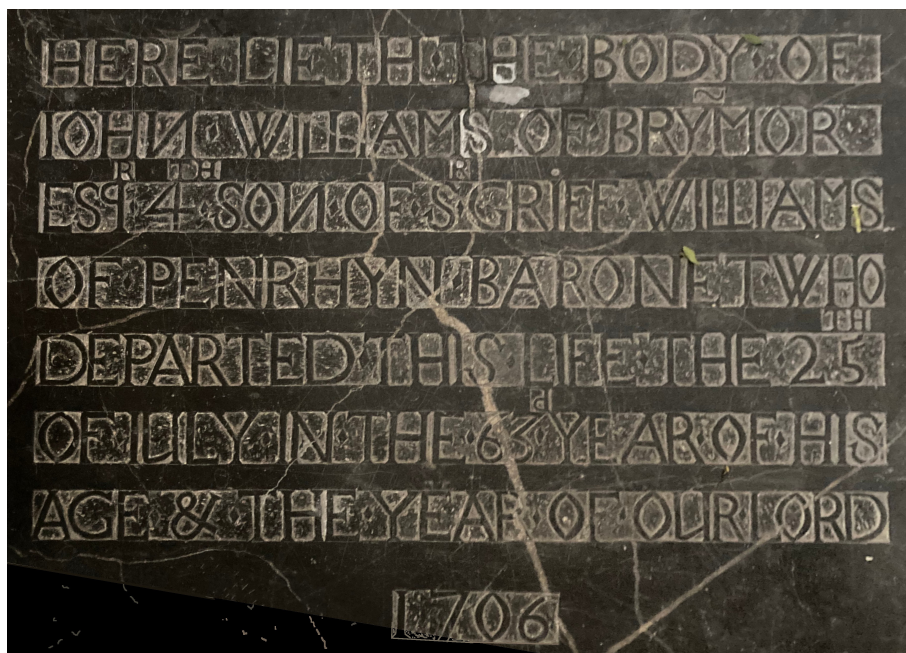
18th Century

1702 – William III died. Anne, daughter of James II, became Queen.

1706 July 25th - John Williams of Brynmor died without issue. The copy of his will has large pieces missing and what remains is very difficult to read. There is also a fragment of the Inventory of his goods and chattels.²²

The Will mentions Brynmor and his wife, Gaynor Williams, who he nominated as his executrix. The Inventory lists several rooms – the buttery, the room above the buttery, the room by the passage, the room above the kitchen and the garret. Part of the will appears to say that he left all his property to his wife Gaynor.

John Williams was buried at Conwy Church. There is a black marble slab supported on six moulded stone balusters with a commemoration to him which is situated just to the right of the north door. In 1835 this slab was in the NE corner of the chancel.



HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
JOHN WILLIAMS OF BRYMOR (*sic*)
ESQ. 4th SON OF S^R GRIFF WILLIAMS
OF PENRHYN BARONET WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 25th
OF JULY IN THE 63rd YEAR OF HIS
AGE & THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1706

22. Appendix 6 – The Will & Inventory of John Williams 1706



The Commemorative slab in St.Mary's Church, Conwy

1707 – After the Act of Union, Queen Anne became the first ruler of Great Britain.

1714 – Queen Anne died and was succeeded by a distant German relative, who became George I.

1727 – George I died. His eldest son George II became King.

1734 – Sir Williams 6th bart. died. His son, Robert became the 7th bart of Penrhyn. He died unmarried in 1745. His kinsman, Hugh Williams, s/o Col. Griffith Williams (d.1725) and his wife Mary, inherited the Penrhyn estate and title. Col. Griffith Williams was the son of Edmund Williams of Arianws, Llangelynin and grandson of Sir Griffith Williams 1st bart. of Penrhyn & Cochwillan.

1747-1748 Land Tax²³

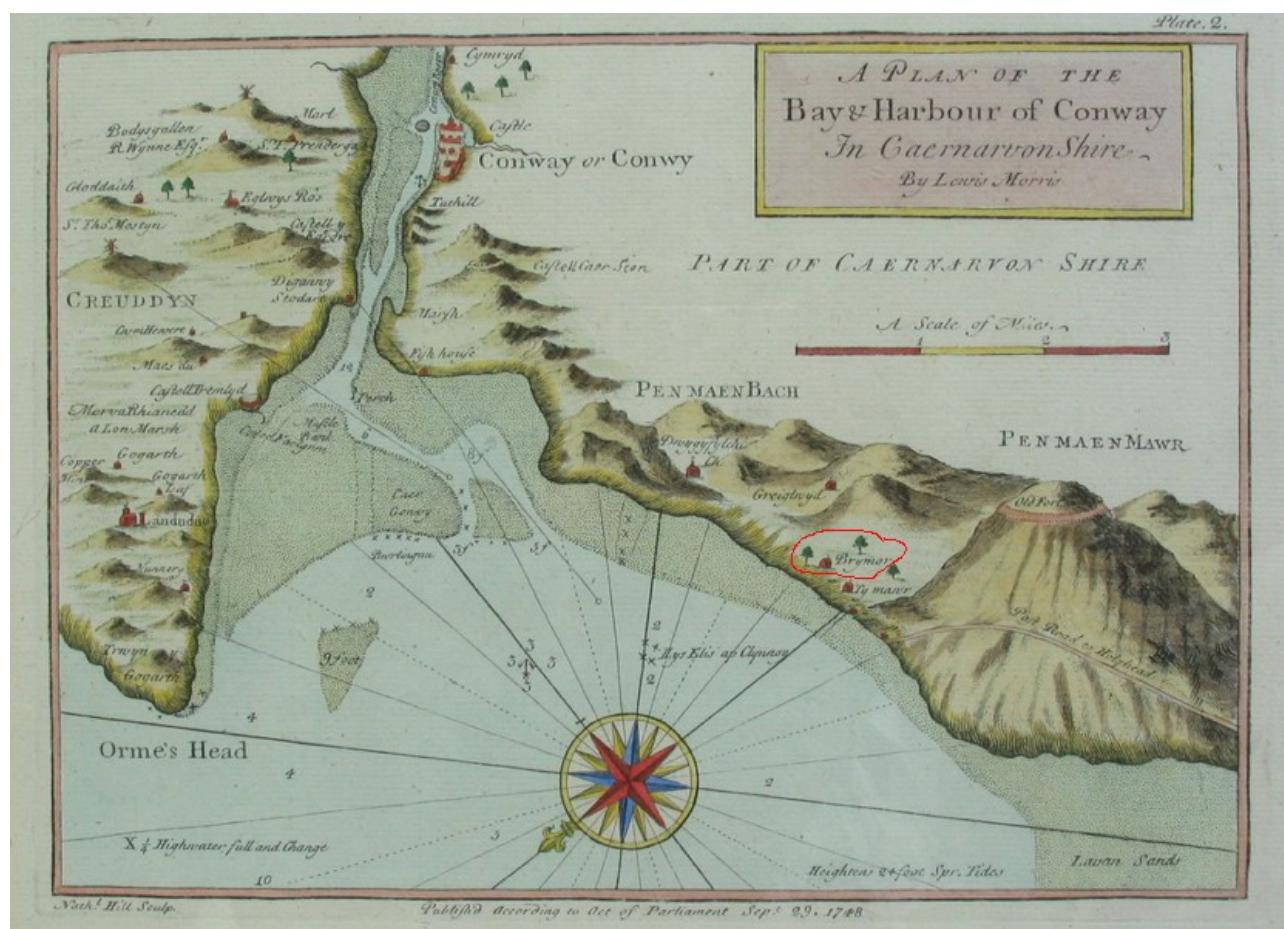
For Brynmor 14s

For Graiglwyd 16s

The occupiers are not named

23. Caernarvon Archives - XQA/LT 4/2

Brynmor is shown on a map produced by Lewis Morris in 1748. So too are Graiglwyd and Ty mawr.



1748 Lewis Morris

Gaynor Williams re-married to Morris Wynn of Porth yr Aur (Captain, s/o Roger of Abergele). She may have continued to live at Brynmor.

1749 – Gaynor Williams, widow of John Williams of Brynmor, died.

The Land Tax record for 1750, does not name Brynmor. *Was it perhaps unoccupied for a while after the death of Gaynor Williams?*

1750 Land tax

Graiglwyd – occupier Robert Thomas 10s 6d

Brynmor is not recorded

Another person described as 'of Brynmor' was **Griffith Griffith (b.1672)**.²⁴ He was the son of John Griffith VIII and his wife Gaynor.²⁵ Not much else has been discovered about Griffith but his elder brother, John Griffith IX married Jane Lloyd d/o Henry Lloyd of Cymryd and granddaughter of Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd. *Was he perhaps related to Gaynor Williams (nee Griffith)? Had he been granted the use of the property after her death?*

24. Pedigrees of North Wales Families – J.E.Griffith 1914 p.14

25. Appendix 7 – The Griffith Family of Llanddyfnan.

1760 – George II died and was succeeded by his grandson George III. His son Frederick Louis of Hanover predeceased him.

By 1775, Brynmor appears to have been occupied by a tenant.

1775 Land tax

Brynmor - occupier John Thomas 10s 6d

Was John Thomas related to Robert Thomas who was living at Graiglwyd in 1750?

1776 – 1797 Land tax

Brynmor – occupier John Thomas 14s 0d

1780 – According to a newspaper report, a man named **Elias Jones** – purchased Brynmor and Gorswen 'from his kinsmen.'²⁶ The nature of the kinship was not recorded. However, if the property was still owned by the Penrhyn and Cochwillan estate, then he probably would have purchased it from Sir Hugh Williams 8th bart of Penrhyn (1718-1794). Elias chose to live at Gorswen which he held leasehold. *Brynmor was probably also held leasehold at this point in time.*

Elias was a descendant (gggg grandson) of both William ap Gruffydd of Cochwillan (b.abt.1430) and also the Glynllifon family of Lord Newborough.²⁷ A newspaper article written in 1914²⁸ included the following comment:-

“The Ancient houses of Penrhyn and Cochwillan have almost ceased to exist, and with perhaps the exception of the Glynllifon Brynmor family there are none surviving. The old house of Brynmor, wainscotted in dark oak and decorated with coats of arms, was demolished, sad to say, by the iconoclastic owner over a century ago.” *This would refer approximately to the time soon after Elias Jones had acquired the property. It seems much more likely that Elias re-modelled and extended the house rather than demolished it. The listing text (p.2) mentions internal cosmetic alterations carried out in the 18th century and extensions and alterations in the 19th century.*

Elias had been born about 1761. He was the son of William Jones of Trwyn y wylfa, Dwygyfylchi. This property was held by lease from the Marquis of Anglesey. Elias married Jane Evans of Llwydfaen and they had at least five children :-

William Jones 1786-1870, Mary 1789-1875; Anne 1791-1855; Jane 1796-1835; and Richard b.1797.²⁹

Caerhun Parish register – baptism record

26. The North Wales Express 26/3/1909

27. Appendix 8 – The Bodsilin family

28. North Wales Chronicle 1st May 1914 p.5

29. Appendix 9 – The Jones Family of Brynmor.

William Jones later recounted memories of his early youth to his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Guest.³⁰

“My parents had on their marriage taken up temporary abode with my father’s parents, and whilst I was still a baby, they left and resided at Gorswen, an old home, once the dwelling place of Sir Nicholas Bayley, the grandfather of the late Marquis of Anglesey. I remained behind at Llwyd Faen with my grandparents (Jane’s parents). Other children were born at Gorswen – two sisters, and a brother who died of smallpox.” William hardly knew these siblings because he had remained in the care of his grandparents. He went to school in Tŷn y Groes when he was 7 years old and then when he transferred to a school in Llanbedr, he moved to his father’s house at Gorswen. “My mother died shortly after my sister, Jane, was born (in 1796) aged 34 years. The baby was sent to Tyddyn Bach to be nursed.” When Jane was 2 years old, she was brought from Tyddyn Bach and the servants took charge of her.

Elias re-married to a lady from the mountains called Mary Williams. She did not like her step children and spent very little on them. According to William, she regularly sent money to her relatives. *“During the first year of my step mother’s married life I was at school at Carnarvon. From Carnarvon I went to Chester to a school.”* The clothes he was sent there with were very shabby. He tried to ask his step mother for some new ones but she replied *“What do you want with better clothes.”* In desperation, William ordered two suits from a tailor in Llanrwst and paid for them himself from his small allowance. Whenever he came home, he was treated like a day labourer. If he asked to borrow a shilling from his father, Elias would say he would give him a 'loan' of a shilling and recorded it in his accounts, and he always wanted to know when the debt would be repaid. William recounts that *“I was myself as particular with Elias (his son) and he tells me he intends to be the same with Owen (his son).”*

After Elias re-married, Williams's two older sisters were sent to live at Trwyn y wylfa in Dwygyfylchi with some farm servants. William says that it was purchased by his father after leaving school.

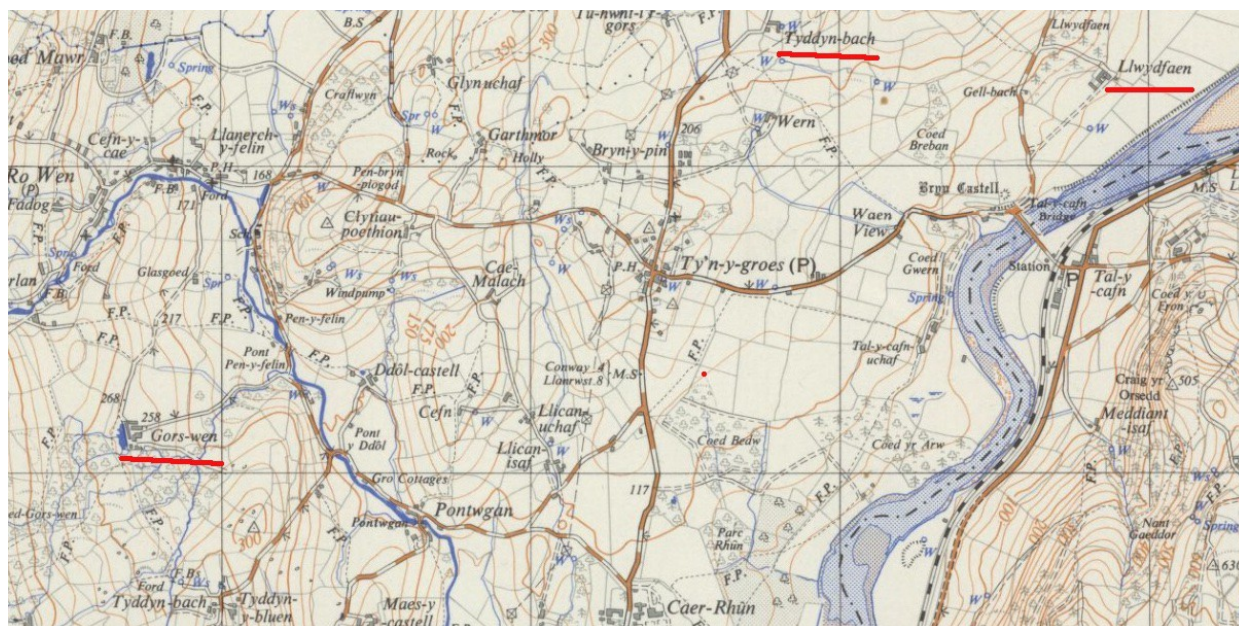
1790 – Elias Jones s/o William Jones snr. is believed to have re-built Trwyn y Wylfa in 1790 even though he only held the property leasehold from Lord Newborough.

1795 – William Jones snr. of Trwyn y wylfa died. He left a will which was proved in 1796. His personal estate amounted to the £2,000 which was a considerable amount at that time. Elias took over the tenancy.

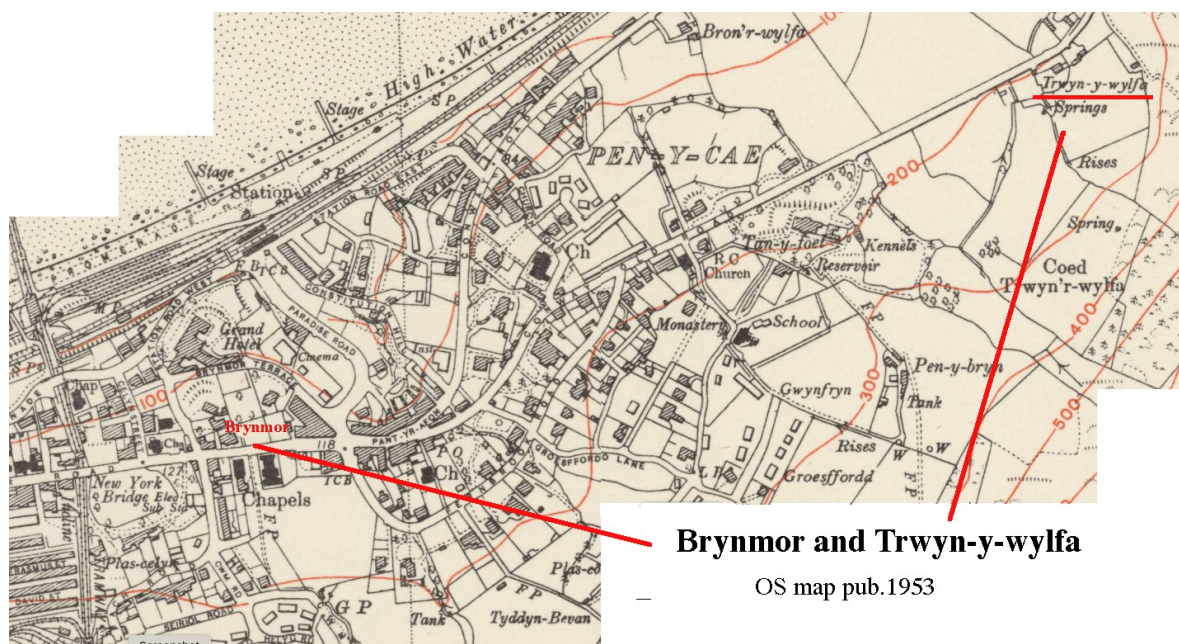
Elias Jones snr. who acquired Brynmor does not appear to have ever lived there. He remained at Gorswen and worked as steward to Lord Newborough. The Newborough's family seat at the Abbey, Llanrwst was rarely used by them. When they came to Wales, they went to Glynllifon their other seat. Consequently, The Abbey became almost derelict. One year, rather unexpectedly, Lord and Lady Newborough decided to visit. The Abbey was bare; it did not even have a bed in it. Elias had to quickly organise the making and delivering of furniture and other accoutrements. The Newborough's stayed for six months and after that visited for a few weeks every year.

30. Bangor University Archives – BMSS 20586 – Bygone Days

Some of the places where Elias Jones and his children lived.



OS map pub.1950



19th century

By 1807, William had returned to North Wales. He initially lived at Gorswen but by 1814 he had taken up residence at Brynmor and it appears that he had purchased the freehold of the property.

1814 August 22nd – Draft conveyance re. Brynmor.³¹ It was described as, “All that capital messuage and mansion house, tenement and demesne and lands and appurtenances situate and lying in the parish of Dwygyfylchi in the said co. of Caernarfon commonly called and known by the name of Brynmor.”

William Jones married Gaynor Lloyd Foulkes, a descendant of Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwd, in 1816.

1816 March 7th – Articles of Agreement in consideration of a marriage to be solemnized between **William Jones of Brynmor** and Gaynor Lloyd Foulkes of Cymryd Isaf.³² The parents of the couple, Samuel Foulkes and his wife Elizabeth and Elias Jones of Gorswen, were also named in the document.³³ William and Gaynor had at least seven children – Henry Lloyd Jones 1820-1903; Elias Jones b.1825; Esther Lloyd Jones 1827-1909; Samuel Jones b.1828; Elizabeth Jones b.1830; William Watts Jones 1834-1905. There is mention of a seventh child – Matthew Henry Jones who died in infancy and who is commemorated with his parents on a stained glass window in Dwygyfylchi Church. (see p.29)

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1820 – George III died and his eldest son George IV became King. He had acted as Regent since 1811 due to his father's declining mental and physical abilities.

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

1837 – William IV died. He was succeeded by his younger brother Edward's daughter Victoria.

.....

1820 June 28th – Henry Lloyd Jones s/o William and Gaynor was born. He was baptised on July 4th.

1825 July 20th – Elias Jones s/o William & Gaynor was born. He was baptised on July 25th.

1827 March 10th – Esther Jones d/o William & Gaynor was born. She was baptised on March 17th.

1828 September 12th – Samuel Jones s/o William & Gaynor was born. He was baptised on September 15th.

1830 – Matthew Henry Jones s/o William & Gaynor was born. He died in infancy.

1831 – Elizabeth Jones d/o William & Gaynor was born.

1834 March 27th – William s/o William & Gaynor was born. He was baptised on April 5th.

31. Bangor Archives – CV 2125

32. Appendix 10 - The Lloyd Family of Cymryd

33. Caernarvon Archives – Ioan Glynne MSS no 21

1839 March 22nd – There was a dispute between William Jones of Brynmor and the owners of Graiglwyd quarries. William claimed that “*Ffrith y Graig was originally and has always been part of the Brynmor Farm.*”³⁴ A map³⁵ of the area concerned shows “*a sheep walk claimed as belonging to Graiglwyd c.1815 and a sheepwalk enclosed by William Jones c.1816. The ancient Frith or Fridd marked XXX which signifies an inclosure called Frith Craig y Graiglwyd which contains by admeasurement 22 acres 0 roods 32 perches being private property belonging to Brynmor upon which the trespass has been committed by quarrying the rock and carrying away stone from it to a considerable extent. The wall from A to B which is about 240 yds in length has been considered as a joint boundary wall and kept in repair by those of the adjoining farms time out of mind.*”

National Census

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

Only two of William and Gaynor's children were still living with them at Brynmor in 1841.

1841 census

Brynmor, Township of Isa Pen Ucha, Dwygyfylchi (PRO.ref. HO107/1396/2 p11)
born in Carnarvonshire

William Jones	50	farmer	y
Gueunor (<i>sic</i>) Jones	45		y
Elizabeth Jones	10		y
William Jones	5		y
Ann Jones	20	F.S.	y
Ann Jones	15	F.S.	y
Robert Roberts	20	Ag.Lab.	y
John Roberts	20	“	y
Samuel Roberts	15	“	y
Richard Thomas	25	“	y

.....

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.

34. Bangor Archives GWR 125 letter

35. Caernarvon Archives – ref. XM/55/58 1838 November

Tithe Schedule - 29th December 1842

Owner: William Jones

Occupier: Elias Jones

Occupier: Elias Jones			payable to the Vicar							
		A	R	P	£	s	d	£	s	d
1. Brynmor House & Yard		-	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Building Yard & Plantation		-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Pen Brymor		6	2	2	1	2	6	1	2	6
4. Garden		-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Wern	woods	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Cae Lippa	pasture	2	-	-	-	5	6	-	5	6
7. Wern ucha	woods	-	3	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tyddyn y Gwinwr	arable	5	3	15	-	11	6	-	11	6
9. Cae Coed	woods	2	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Y Gwymor	gorse	1	2	34	-	-	9	-	-	9
11. Frith bach	pasture	7	2	20	-	1	6	-	1	6
12. Graig y Graiglwyd	“	26	3	18	-	1	-	-	1	-
13. Cae y March	arable	4	1	36	-	11	6	-	11	6
14. Y Berllan	“	8	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
15. Cae Ty popty	arable & woods	4	3	33	-	13	6	-	13	6
16. Mariandir isa	arable	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	4	-
17. Buartha pella	“	-	1	37	-	-	6	-	-	6
18. Buartha	“	-	1	21	-	4	-	-	4	-
19. Mariandir ucha	“	2	1	4	-	7	-	-	7	-
20. Llwyn yr yn	“	4	2	30	-	12	3	-	12	3
21. Llan fawr	“	3	3	6	-	9	3	-	9	3
22. Erw fawr ucha	“	3	3	7	-	9	3	-	9	3
23. Erw fawr isa	“	5	1	8	-	13	3	-	13	3
24. Erw'r dwr	gorse	-	3	37	-	-	9	-	-	9
25. Erw'r allt	arable	7	2	27	-	17	9	-	17	9
26. Erw Lydan	“	5	2	14	-	12	6	-	12	6
.....										
		110	2	6	£8	14	9	£8	14	9
.....										
27. Cae Mannan	pasture & woods	4	2	22	-	6	3	-	6	3
28. Cae pen Mannan	woods	3	-	20	-	5	4	-	5	4
29. Cae Bach	pasture	1	-	37	-	2	9	-	2	9
30. Frith y Gollen foel	“	18	1	30	-	1	1	-	1	1
.....										
		27	1	29	£0	15	6	£0	15	6
.....										

A = acres

R = roods

P = perches

40 perches = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acres

Tithe Map - 29th December 1842



1844 – Elias Jones the elder of Gorswen died aged 83 years.

William Jones had a sister, Ann Jones, who married William Elias of the Abbey, Llanrwst. As a result of this marriage, the Gorswen estate, leased from the Marquis of Anglesey, passed to William Elias and his wife Ann.

1849 – Brynmor was obviously a key landmark in the parish because Samuel Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary, describes “*the new line of road*” as “*more than than 4 miles and a half mile long from Conway to Brynmor where it joins the old Holyhead Road.*”³⁶ The original turnpike road had been constructed over the Sychnant to avoid Penmaen Bach, but it was very steep for horse drawn vehicles.

1849 - A newspaper advertised an auction of several properties in the Conwy Valley owned by Thomas Assheton Smith of Vaynol, Bangor. William Jones lists 15 farms in his account book with their values. Amongst them was the Maes y Castell estate in Caerhun which included Bryn Cynhadle and Tyddyn Robin Isaf (Lots 1, 2 & 3) as a freehold property with 1,500 acres of excellent land.³⁷ William Jones, of Brynmor, Dwgyfylchi, was the highest bidder and was declared the

36. A Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Samuel Lewis 1849 pp.253-262

37. North Wales Chronicle 20th February 1849.

purchaser at £15,990. This house had been built by Cpt. Edward Williams, fourth son of William Williams of Cochwillan who died in 1601. The house has a date stone of 1582 together with the initials of Edward and his wife Grace.

1851 census

Bryn y Mor, Isa Pen Ucha, Dwygyfylchi (PRO.ref. HO107/2519 p.9)

William Jones	H	M	64	farmer of 150 acres empl. 5 men	b. Caerhun, Carnarvonshire	
Gaynor Jones	W	M	56		b. Gyffin,	“
Esther Jones	dau	unm	24		b. Dwygyfylchi,	“
Elizabeth Jones	dau	unm	20		b. “	“
William Pierce	serv.	widr.	64	Ag. lab.	b. Conway,	“
Thomas Roberts	serv.	unm	27	“	b. Llanbedr,	“
John Jones	serv.	unm	27	“	b. Llanddoget,	“
Robert Evans	serv.		15	“	b. Conway,	“
William Evans	serv.		13	“	b. “	“
Jane Thomas	serv.	unm	32	house servant	b. Llanrwst,	“
Mary Roberts	serv.	unm	27	“	b. Caerhun,	“

1852 - Elias Jones, s/o William & Gaynor, married Mary Jones who was the daughter and heiress of Owen Jones of Gwredog, Amlwch in 1852. In the 16th century, Gwredog was the largest farm on Anglesey. Her father had died in 1849 and so Elias and Mary moved into Gwredog soon after their marriage.

1860 May 31st – Gaynor, wife of William Jones died. She was buried at Caerhun.

1861 census

Brynmor, Dwygyfylchi (PRO ref.RG9/4357 p.37)

William Jones	H	widr	74	farmer 120 acres 2 men	b. Caerhun, Carnarvonshire	
Ester Jones	dau	unm	33		b. Dwygyfylchi,	“
Elizabeth Jones	dau	unm	27		b. “	“
Ann Jones	relative	unm	27		b. “	“
John Evans	serv.	unm	40	cowman	b. Gyffin,	“
Hanah Owen	serv.	unm	25	dairymaid	b. “	“
William Williams	serv.	unm	20	plowman	b. Trefriw,	“

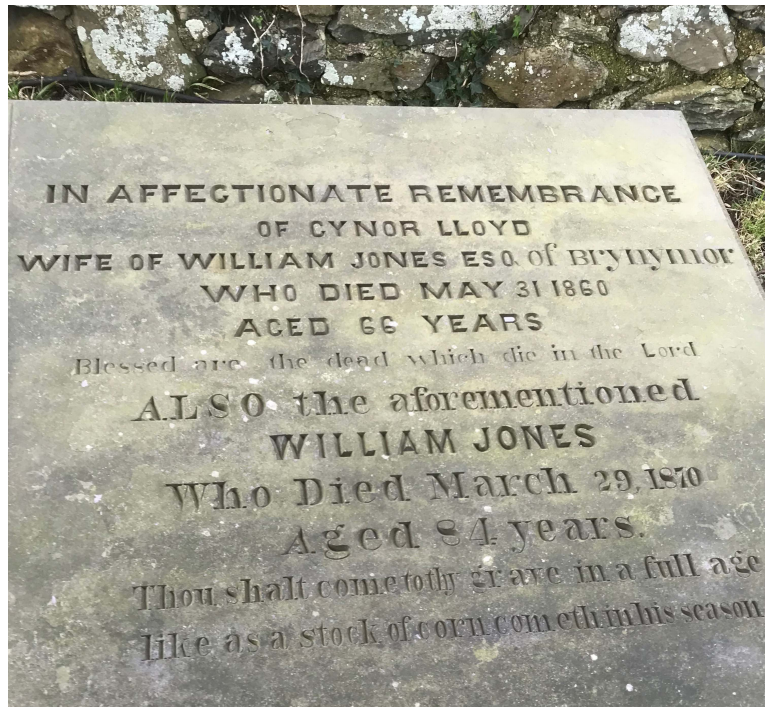
Rental records from the Brynmor estate 1866-1891 contain a list of a large number of properties. In 1867 there were 47 entries some of which referred to pieces of land and others included two or more cottages. By 1874 there were 103 entries. Messrs. Lupton & co. were paying £100 p.a. in Royalties for land which had become part of the quarry; £36 for 12 cottages, and 10 shillings for Right of Way of road to the Quarry. It seems that William Jones had won his dispute with the quarry owners in 1839. By 1891, the quarry was paying the Brynmor estate £281 10s in Royalties.

1870 March 29th – William Jones of Brynmor, Dwygyfylchi died, aged 84 years, and was buried in Caerhun with his wife, Gaynor.

In his will he stated, “I give, devise and bequeath all those farms, lands and hereditaments called Maes y Castell in the parish of Caerhun unto my said son Elias Jones, his heirs and assigns for

ever upon Trust.”³⁸ William's eldest son, Henry Lloyd Jones, inherited the Cymryd estate.³⁹ By this time, William's sons, Samuel and William were both living in New York.

The Brynmor Rental Records, which were maintained by Elias Jones after his father's death, record how the various properties were to be split between different members of the family.



Caerhun Churchyard

1871 census

Brynmor Villa, Dwygyfylchi (PRO ref. RG10/5737 p.6)

The house was empty when the census survey was undertaken.

In 1881, Elias' wife Mary was living in Brynmor with her youngest son.

1881 census

Bryn Mor, Dwygyfylchi (PRO ref. RG11/5581 p.21)

Mary Jones	W	M	52	farmer's wife	b. Amlwch, Anglesey
John E. Jones	son		14	scholar	b. “
Mary C. Roberts	visitor	unm	21	draper	b. “
Mary Lewis	serv.	unm	52	gen. domestic servant	b. “
John Jones	serv.	M	55	gardener	b. Llanfechell, Anglesey

Elias was at Gwredog, Amlwch in 1881 with his eldest son, Owen Lloyd Jones and his two daughters. He also had a Methodist minister and a Methodist preacher staying with him and there were 9 servants living at the property. Elias and his wife Mary both appear to have been staunch

38. op.cit.. ref. GWR540

39. Appendix 11 – copy of the will of William Jones

Methodists. Elias' father, William Jones, almost certainly was as well. A newspaper ⁴⁰ reported that John Elias (1774-1841) from Llanfechell Anglesey, who was a well known Methodist preacher, once stayed at Brynmor in the early 1820s whilst passing through the village on one of his preaching tours. William also recounts a story in his memoirs about another clergyman, Mr Brammel of Oldham, who visited and stayed with the family for some time. He was the son of a man who William had stayed with when visiting Sheffield when he was a young man. He mentions that Mr. Brammel also stayed with William's son Elias jnr. at Gwredog, Anglesey. William recalled that Gospel meetings were often held in North Wales. People travelled miles to hear the preachers. On one occasion, his step-mother, Mary, went to Bala for three days to such a meeting. Before she left she baked three tarts in case anyone returned with her on a visit. William made a point of eating all three before she returned, just to annoy her.

Two old bibles found in the attic of Brynmor, probably belonged to Elias Jones.

1884 November 11th – Elias and Mary's daughter, **Gaynor Hannah Jones** married **John Cemlyn Jones** at Llanbadrig, Anglesey. John was a solicitor from Caerphilly. He later worked in Bangor and in Cardiff. He was the son of David Jones, a contractor, who died at Springfield Villa Llantrisant when John was very young. His mother took her four young sons to Ty Mawr, near Pontypridd where they grew up.⁴¹

Miss Esther Jones, daughter of William Jones and his wife Gaynor, who never married, spent a lot of her time researching her family history and the history of her local parish. She lived at Penrallt, Dwygyfylchi.

1888 August 10th – Carnarvon & Denbigh Herald & North and South Wales Independent.
Penmaenmawr Historically by the Rev.T.Pritchard B.A.

An interesting Monument

There is at present in the possession of Miss Lloyd Jones of Penrallt, a very interesting old mural tablet which once stood on the south wall of Dwygyfylchi Church. Many years ago some vandal or other caused the stone to be taken down and thrown outside where, no doubt it would have been destroyed had it not been for the precaution taken by Miss Jones, who has carefully preserved it ever since, and intends having it replaced in its original position when the church is restored. The stone bears the following inscription:-

Huic Marmori
Grato amoris mutui monumento
mandavit Gratiana filia Griffith
De Llanddyfnan generosi mariti
Memoriam sui Ricei Lloyd de
Graiglwyd Arvonensis
Obiit 31 Mensis Iulii
1710
Aetatis 83

The above may be thus rendered in English - "To this marble, a grateful monument of mutual love Gratiana (*Catherine*) daughter of John Griffith of Llanddyfnan entrusted the memory of her well-born husband Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd, in the county of Carnarvon. He died 31st July 1710 in his

40. North Wales Chronicle 1st May 1914 p.5

41. 2nd April 1891 The Western Mail p.7

83rd year.” The above Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd was descended from Cynedda Wledig, a British King of the fourth century, and from Eleanor, daughter of King John of England. The present direct descendants of Rhys Lloyd, who reside in the parish, are Mr. E.Jones J.P. Brynmor; Miss Lloyd Jones, Penrallt; and Mrs Jones Bryn Bella (*Gaynor w/o John Cemlyn Jones*).

Esther was related to people recorded on the monument through her mother, Gaynor Lloyd Ffoulkes. (see Appendices 9 & 10)

1888 - John Cemlyn Jones snr. and his wife, Gaynor, had a son - **Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones**.

1889 –The new church at Dwygyfylchi was consecrated. A number of stained glass windows dedicated to Welsh Saints were gifted by local families. Elias, Samuel, William, Esther and Elizabeth gave one of these windows in memory of their father, William Jones of Brynmor, his wife Gaynor Lloyd Foulkes and their infant son, Matthew Henry. Another of the windows is dedicated in memory of Elias Jones snr. (d.1844) and donated by his grandchildren.



St. Seiriol
dedicated to William & Gaynor Jones

St. David
Dedicated to Elias Jones

Martin Crampin (ed.), *Stained Glass in Wales Catalogue*, University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies, Aberystwyth 2011⁴²



1891 March 30th – John Cemlyn Jones died at 15 Old Cavendish Street, in London, co. Middlesex. As well as members of his wife's family, two of John snr's brothers also attended the funeral – Mr. Thomas Jones of the Clarence Hotel, Pontypridd and Morgan Jones of Ty Mawr, near Pontypridd. John's address was reported as Bryn Bella, Penmaenmawr. His personal estate was valued at £6,565 5s 6d but re-sworn in March 1894 as £8,203 10s 8d because the overall value of his effects was found to be more than originally calculated.. John apparently also had a large library of law books and also rare and valuable works relating to Welsh history and literature.

42. <http://stainedglass.llgc.org.uk/object/3877> (accessed 29 May 2021)

1891 June 19th – His widow, Gaynor Cemlyn Jones, had a son - **John Cemlyn Jones jnr.** - born after the death of his father.

In 1891, Elias Jones, father of Gaynor, was back at Brynmor, Dwygyfylchi living with his unmarried son, John Elias Jones and he is described as a 'farmer'.

1891 census

Brynmor, Dwygyfylchi (PRO ref. RG12/4670 pp.21/22)

Elias Jones	H	M	66	farmer	b. Dwygyfylchi, Caerns.
John Elias Jones	son	unm	24	scholar	b. Amlwch, Anglesey
Owen Roberts	serv.	unm	39	ag. lab.	b. “
Mary Jones	serv.	unm	66	gen. servant	b. Penrhoslligwy, Anglesey
Hannah Jones	visitor	Wid	47	own means	b. Llanfechell, Anglesey
Ellenor Jones	lodger	unm	10	scholar	b. “

Elias' wife, Mary, however had returned to Gwredog, Amlwch. She had her eldest son, Owen Lloyd Jones and her grandson, Elias Wynne Jones with her. Also a visiting Methodist minister and 12 servants.

1892 March 5th – Elias Jones esq. of Brynmor & Gwredog died. He left £10,105 16s 1d which was re-sworn in April 1894 as £8,365 because the overall value of his effects was found to be less than originally calculated. His eldest son, Owen Lloyd Jones, inherited the Brynmor estate.

1898 February 19th – Owen Lloyd Jones died unmarried. He left a will whereby he bequeathed annuities of £50 to his aunt Esther Lloyd Jones and to Ann Griffith, wife of William Griffith of Mynydd Ithel, Llanfechell, Anglesey; The remainder of his real and personal estate was bequeathed to his sister Mary Jane Jones for the period of her natural life and then in Trust for her children.

1899 – Mary Jones widow of Elias Jones, died.

John Elias Jones, youngest s/o Elias and Mary Jones, continued to live at Brynmor.

20th Century

1900 June 1st – Miss Jones of Gwredog and Brynmor gave a plot of land in Penmaenmawr to erect a Calvinist Methodist Chapel. It was to cost £3,500 and would seat 650 people.⁴³

1901 census

Brynmor, Pant yr Afon, Dwygyfylchi (PRO ref. RG 13/5286 p.20)

John Elias Jones	H	unm	34	architect & surveyor	b. Amlwch, Anglesey
Catherine Hughes	serv	unm	19	domestic	b. Llanfechell, Anglesey

1909 March 13th - Miss Esther Lloyd Jones, daughter of William Jones, died aged 82 years. She was living at Penrallt, Penmaenmawr. Edmund Peel Potter was appointed administrator of her will on December 24th. Her effects amounted to £67 17s 1d.

According to her obituary, William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898), who served as Prime Minister for 12 years, was sometimes entertained at Brynmor. He often visited Penmaenmawr and stayed at various houses.

1909 26th March

North Wales Weekly News

The Late Miss (*Esther*) Lloyd Jones, Penmaenmawr

A correspondent writes "Miss Esther Lloyd Jones, of Penmaenmawr, a well-known antiquary and old inhabitant of the village, died at an advanced age last week, as briefly reported in our last issue. She was well-known in the antiquarian world, and devoted herself chiefly to pedigrees, though she did not entirely neglect other and more varied branches of research. At a former National Eisteddford she secured the prize offered for "The Descendants of Ednyfed Fychan, General of Prince Llewelyn", but did not compete regularly. She was a picturesque survival of an older and more beautiful village, and in the past she was fond of entertaining the various notable people who at that period used to visit the place, such as the late W E Gladstone and family and many others at her father's house. **She was the daughter of Mr. Jones of Brynmor**, the squire of the parish, and one of the oldest landed families in the neighbourhood, and a grand-daughter of Mr. Elias Jones, who purchased in 1780 the estate of Brynmor and Gorswen from his kinsmen. Miss Jones was extremely proud of her descent from the ancient house of Cochwillan. In addition she was a descendant of Edward I, Eleanor of Castille, and Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, and as a representative of the ancient house of the Lloyds of Graiglwyd, was through the Kynastons of Hordley a descendant of both Thomas Plantaganet, Earl of Norfolk and Edmund Plantaganet, Earl of Kent, sons of Edward I and Margaret of France. She represented a branch of the Coetmors of Coetmor and was a descendant of the Greys of Northumberland, the Cherletons of Powys, Hollands, Earls of Kent, the Mowbrays of Axholme, the old Earls of Arundel and many other notable families.

1910-1911 – Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones, the elder (s/o of John Cemlyn Jones and his wife, Gaynor) went on a journey round the world with his aunt Mary Jane Jones. It was the 'old grand tour' through the United States, Canada, Japan, Korea, China etc.

In 1911, John Elias Jones was still living at Brynmor and remained unmarried.

43. The Weekly News and Visitors' Chronicle - 1st June 1900.

1911 census

Brynmor, Dwygyfylchi (PRO ref. Penmaenmawr p.215)

lang.spk.

John Elias Jones	H	unm	44	private means	b. Anglesey	Both
Catherine Hughes	serv.	unm	28	general servant	b. Anglesey	Both

The census document records that there were 13 rooms, counting the kitchen, at Brynmor; but not including a scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, nor warehouse, office, shop if a property had such spaces.

In 1911, Gaynor Hannah Jones, widow of John Cemlyn Jones snr. was living at Gwredog with her unmarried sister. Mary Jane Jones.

1911 census

Gwredog, Rhosybol, Anglesey (PRO.ref. Bodewryd and Rhosybol p.68)

Mary Jane Jones	H	unm	51	farmer 100 acres empl.2 men	b. Rhosybol	both lang.
Elias Wynne C.Jones	neph.	unm	22	civil engineer	b. “	“
Gaynor H. C.J.	sister	wid.	56	visitor	b. Amlwch	“
Louisa S.Sigol?	visitor	unm	46	“	b. Southampton, Hants.	English
Hannah Jones	serv.	unm	33	house maid	b. Rhosybol	Welsh
Maggie Thomas	“	unm	19	general	b. “	“
Lizzie Wms. Hughes	“	unm	25	dairy maid	b. Llanfairrynghornwy	“
William Owen	“	unm	40	farm hand, gardener coachman	b. Ceidio	“
Owen Hughes	“	unm	19	carter	b. Rhosybol	“
Hugh Roberts	“	unm	15	milk boy	b. Amlwch	“
Thomas Edwards	“	unm	51	cowman	b. Rhosybol	“
Pierce Williams	“	unm	36	shepherd	b. Llanedwen	Both

1912-1914 – Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones was private secretary to Sir Ellis Jones Ellis-Griffith in the Home Office.

1914 – Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones married Muriel Gwendoline Owen in Hampstead. She was the daughter of Owen Owen of Machynlleth and Liverpool. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George attended their wedding. They had four children – two boys and two girls.

1914-1918 – Elias served as a captain in the Royal Welch Fusiliers. His brother, John Cemlyn Jones jnr. was 2nd lieutenant, 6th Royal Welch Fusiliers, Major, Royal Flying Corps/Royal Airforce.

1918 – John Cemlyn Jones jnr. married Gwladys Mary Hind in Marylebone, London.

1919 – Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones received an OBE in the new Year's Honours list.

1919 – John Cemlyn Jones and his wife Gwladys had a son – William John Cemlyn Jones who was born in Wandsworth.



Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones



John Cemlyn Jones jnr.

1923 September 20th – Mary Jane Jones died at 37 Parkfield Road, Liverpool. Probate on her will was granted on the 11th December to her Trustees Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones barrister-at-law of 14 Phillimor Gardens, Kensington and John Cemlyn Jones barrister-at-law of 24 Alexander Court, Maida Vale. Her effects amounted to £36,860 4s 9d.

Mary Jane Jones was a spinster when she died and had no children to inherit the Brynmor estate. Shortly before she died, on the 9th August 1923, she joined a disentailing Deed in her capacity of protector of the settlement. This resulted in removing the obligations of the Trust set up by Owen Lloyd Jones so that the property reverted to fee simple. This enabled Mary Jane to leave the Brynmor estate to her younger brother John Elias Jones.

1931 - Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones went on a 7,000 mile journey through Russia with Frank Owen to capture the atmosphere of the country after the revolution for a novel on which they were collaborating; he described the journey in *Y Ford Gron*, September 1931.

1932 - The novel, *Red Rainbow*, was published. Under the pretence of writing a thriller, the authors sought to warn the British public of the threatening strength of Russia.⁴⁴

1936 October 16th – Gwladys Cemlyn Jones, w/o John Cemlyn Jones jnr., died in Paddington, London. Probate on her will was granted to her husband, John Cemlyn Jones jnr. on 28th November 1936. Her effects amounted to £430 14s 7d.

By 1839, **John Elias Jones**, youngest s/o Elias and Mary Jones, had married and was living in Anglesey with his wife and two children. His wife appears to have been nearly 20 years younger than him.

44. Dictionary of Welsh Biography

1939 census

This census was taken due to the onset of war with the purpose of producing National Identity Cards, and it was later used as an aid in the use of Ration Books. Sometimes the words 'heavy worker' have been added, which would have allowed for an extra food ration above the normal allowance due to the physical work undertaken. In this particular record, that hasn't been noted.

1939 census

Bodelffra, Amlwch, Anglesey (PRO ref.ZAAD Amlwch)

John Elias Jones b. 10/4/1866 private means

Jane Jones b. 24/9/1885 wife

Elias Jones b. 13/8/1935

+1 other officially closed record

By 1938, tenants were living in Brynmor.

Electoral roll 1938 – George J.Williams and Mary E.Williams.⁴⁵

1939 census

Brynmor, Penmaenmawr (PRO ref. ZDIA subdistrict 632-4 entry no.291)

George Williams b.28/7/1893 insurance agent

Mary E. Williams b.8/7/1896 unpaid domestic duties

+ other officially closed records

Later in 1939, different tenants moved into Brynmor.

1939 - Electoral Roll

Eustace m.Taylor and Agnes Taylor.

1940 - A verbal agreement had been made between the owner of Brynmor and the occupier, neither of whom are named, that the occupier would live rent free for three years in return for carrying out a number of internal repairs to the house. The owner also agreed verbally to do a number of external repairs.

1941 – Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones became Knight Commander of the British Empire (KBE) and so became Sir Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones.

45. Conwy Archives – Electoral Rolls 1938 & 1939.



Muriel & Sir Elias Wynne Jones

Their two sons and two daughters & their spouses. Possibly two grandsons (front) and Elias's brother John Cemlyn Jones centre back.

1944 – The occupier of Brynmor (not named) agreed verbally to begin paying rent of £60 p.a. for the property. He paid this sum in 1944 and 1945 but in 1946, he refused to pay rent because the owner had not carried out any of the external repairs to the building. After 1946 no demand for rent was ever made by the owner.

1949 – David Emlyn Davies and his wife Dorothy Gwendoline Davies were living in Brynmor.⁴⁶ It is not clear when David and Dorothy moved into the house. (see p.34)

1958 January 23rd – John Cemlyn Jones jnr. died at Brynbella, Penmaenmawr.

1958 March 10th – Probate was granted on his will. He left £24,212 to his only son, William John Cemlyn Jones.

1958 November 11th - John Elias Jones died. His death was registered in Conwy in the December Qtr. Probate was granted on November 16th to David Emlyn Davies solicitor and Margaret Jones his (John Elias Jones') widow. John's first wife, Jane, must have died and he had re-married. His son, Elias, would have been about 23 years old when his father died.

1959 July 30th – Following the death of John Elias Jones, ownership of the property appears to have been disputed. It was not clear whether he had had full and sole ownership of Brynmor or whether he was just a 'tenant for life'. The situation was complicated by the annuities given by Owen Lloyd Jones in his will of 1898. As it happened, Esther Lloyd Jones had died in 1909 but it was not known at the time whether Ann Griffiths was still alive.

A document regarding 'adverse possession' refers back to one from 1926 which states that the 'legal estate was vested in the owner' but it doesn't name that person, although it does name Ann Griffiths as an annuitant of the land. Adverse possession is sometimes referred to as 'squatter's rights' through

46. Caernarfon Archives – Electoral Rolls – ref. XER1949

continuous possession or occupation of the property without permission.

The case went to the High Court to determine whether:-

1. Was John Cemlyn Jones – after the Disentailing Assurance and after the death of Mary Jane Jones the absolute owner of the property in fee simple.
2. If so, can the occupier establish a possessory title of the property by reason of being in adverse possession since 1946 or:-
3. Was John Cemlyn Jones deemed to be a tenant for life in which case a possessory title can not be established until after six years adverse possession from the date of his death in January 1958.

It was confirmed that John Elias Jones did own Brynmor in 'fee simple' and he was the sole beneficiary of the property with the exception of the annuitants. This meant that he could dispose of the property however he wished as long as the annuitants were no longer alive. If however, either of the annuitants was still living then the adverse possession claim could not be pursued. It was subsequently discovered that Ann Griffiths was alive when the adverse possession began but she had died in 1937 with the result that the adverse possession claim could proceed.

1961 August 4th - David Emlyn Davies had declared that he had been in undisputed possession of the property for upward of fourteen years. As he appears to have been the claimant of the Adverse Possession, it suggests that he had moved into the property in 1940.

1961 August 11th – A possessory title on the property was obtained by David Emlyn Davies from H.M. Land Registry. This implies that the original title deeds were unavailable, perhaps lost or destroyed. The law treats a possessory title as the equivalent to a fee simple.

1964 June 5th - David Emlyn Davies 'sold' Brynmor to his son John Owen Davies who obtained a mortgage of £1,750 on the property.

1966 – Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones died at Trewen, Penmaenmawr. He was buried at Amlwch.

1966 September 27th – Probate was granted on his will. He left £42,424 to Ellis Owen Cemlyn Jones, company director, Morys Wynne Cemlyn Jones, medical practitioner, and Gaynor Mair Cemlyn Jones spinster. Nothing is known about Elias' second daughter.

The Davies Family of Brynmor⁴⁷

David Emlyn Davies, who obtained the possessory title of Brynmor, had married Dorothy Norfolk in 1930 and they had two adopted children - Ian Campbell Davies who was re-named John Owen Campbell Davies and Anna Davies. John Owen Campbell Davies married Shirley M. Edwards and they had two daughters – Susan Patricia Campbell Davies and Angela Rose Campbell Davies. John Owen Campbell died in 1969 leaving two very young children. His widow re-married to David Karl Caldecott and they had a daughter – Louise Danielle Caldecott.

David Karl Caldecott died on the 17th February 1997.

Susan Patricia Campbell Davies died on the 26th July 2022.

Current owners of Brynmor:– Angela R. Evans and Louise D.Hughes.

47. Appendix 12 – The Davies Family

The descendants of Heilig ap Glanawg

Heilig ap Glanawg

I

Pasgen ap Heilig

of Penrhyn and Lord of Arllechwedd

I

Bod ap Pasgen

inherited Arllechwedd Uchaf, Arllechwedd Isaf & Creuddyn

I

Rhiryd ap Bod

I

Cynddelw ap Rhiryd

I

Trahaearn ap Cynddelw

I

Iarddur ap Trahaearn known as Iarddur of Penrhyn

Lord of Arllechwedd Uchaf & Forester of Snowdon

I

Madog ap Iarddur b.c.1185

I

Tudor ap Madog b.c.1215
supporter of Llewelyn Fawr.

I

Tudor

I

Gruffydd

I

Efa

hrs of the ancestral lands
of Penrhyn & Cochwillan

m.

Ednyfed Fychan

I

Tudor ap Ednyfed Fychan

I

Heilin ap Tudor

I

Gruffydd ap Heilin

Gwilym ap Gruffydd

d.c.1370

I

Gruffydd ap Gwilym m. Generys vch Madog ap Goronwy

d.1405

Fychan a descendant of Ednyfed Fychan

(cont.Appendix 2)

Gruffydd and Williams Families of Penrhyn & Cochwillan

Gruffydd ap Gwilym m. Generys d.&hrs. of Madog ap Goronwy Fychan of Penmynydd,
of Penrhyn & Cochwillan Anglesey
d.c.1405

I

.....
Gwilym ap Gruffydd
of Penrhyn & Penmynydd
d.1431

.....
Robin ap Gruffydd
of Cochwillan

.....
Rhys
of Flintshire

m.

1. Morfydd

of Penmynydd

2. Janet

d/o Sir William Stanley
of Hooten, Cheshire

I

m.

1. Angharad d& hrs of Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Gronw of Llanllechid

I

2. Lowry d/o Gronw ap Jevan of Eifionydd

I

I

I

.....
Sir William Gruffydd
of Penrhyn

m.

1. Gwenllian

of Penrhyn

2. Alice Dalton

I

.....
Edmund Griffith
of Porth yr Aur

m.

Jonet

d/o Meredith ap Evan

Llanrwst

I

.....
Gruffydd ap Robin

m.

Mali (Malt)

d/o Grudffydd Derwas of Merioneth

I

.....
William Gruffydd
of Penrhyn
1445-1506

.....
John Griffith
of Conway & Tal y Bont

.....
William ap Gruffydd
of Cochwillan
b.abt.1430

m.

1.Joan Troutbeck

I

2.Elizabeth Grey

I

m.

Elin

d/o John Bulkeley

cont. Appendix 4

m.

Angharad vch Dafydd

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

I

.....
Sir William

Gruffydd

1478-1531

m.

1. Jane/Elizabeth Stradling

2. Jane Puleston d/o Sir John Puleston (Hen)

3. Catherine Mostyn

I

I.....

I

15 children including:-

.....
William
d.young

Edward
1511- 1540

.....
Sir Rhys Gruffydd
d.1580

.....
Piers Gruffydd
of Penrhyn

.....
William Williams (see next page)
of Cochwillan

m.

Jane Puleston

d/o Sir John Puleston

m.

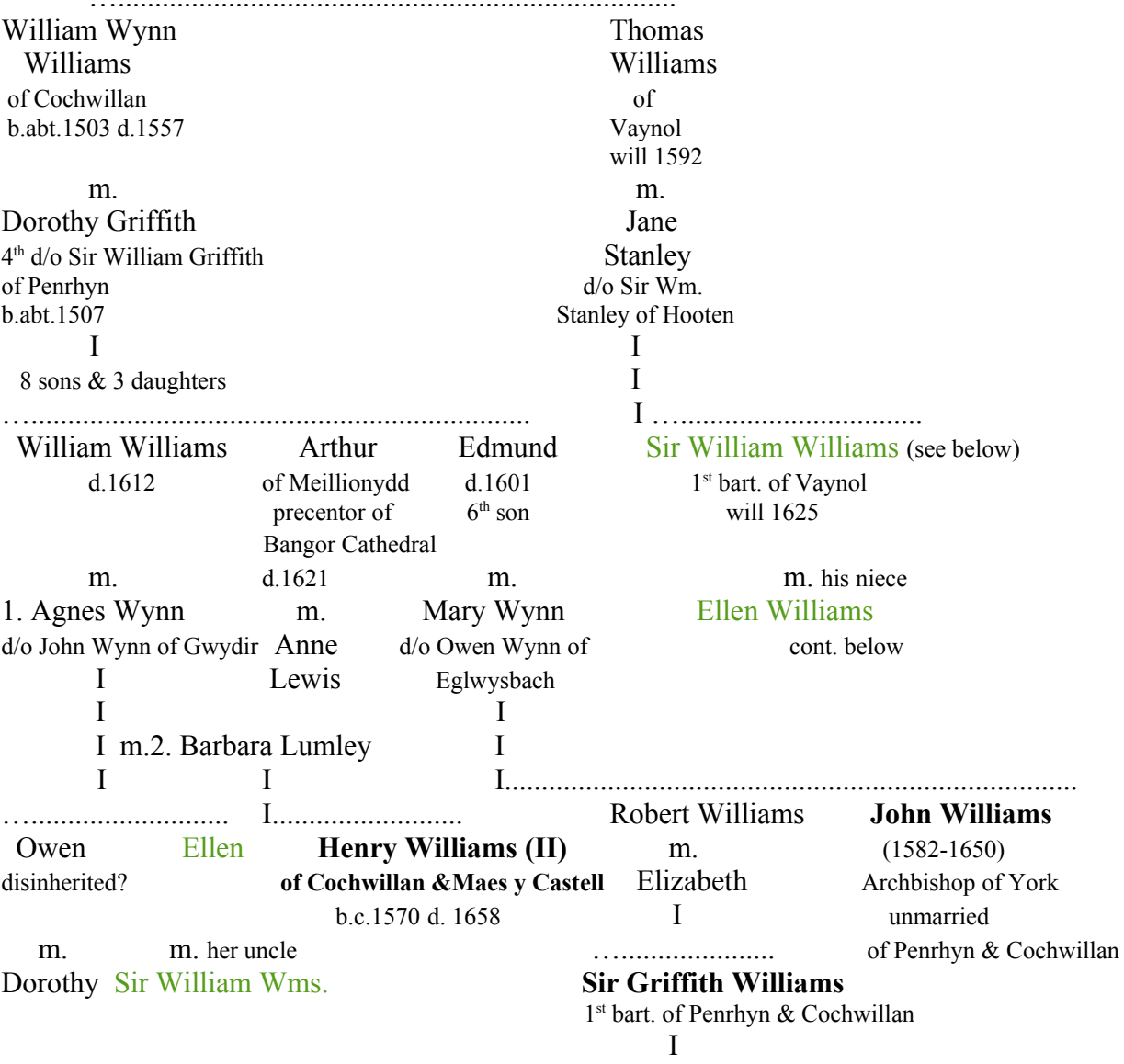
Lowry Salusbury

d/o Henry Salusbury esq.

I				After Edward's death there was a dispute over Penrhyn between Jane's brother and Edward's brother, Sir Rhys Gruffydd. It was still not resolved by the time Rhys died in 1580. Piers Griffith, eldest son of Sir William G. and his third wife, eventually took over the Penrhyn estate.
Jane	Catherine	Ellen		

During Piers Gruffydd's lifetime the estate passed, by purchase, into the possession of John Williams (1582-1650) of the kindred house of Williams of Cochwillan. He was Archbishop of York and Keeper of the Great Seal. The Williams family of Cochwillan were descended from the same stock as Gruffydd of Penrhyn, and the founder of the family was Robin ap Gruffydd, brother of the Gwilym ap Gruffydd, who established the Penrhyn fortunes. Cochwillan was purchased by John Williams c.1620, from his cousin of Henry Williams of Cochwillan, and he acquired the Penrhyn estate about the same time. After the death of John Williams in 1650, the Penrhyn estate and Cochwillan estates passed to his nephew Sir Griffith Williams.

William Williams m. Lowry Salusbury
of Cochwillan
I



.....				
Sir Robert Williams	Sir Hugh Williams	Edmund	John Williams	+ 9
	3 rd son of Marle	of Arianws	of Brynmor	others
2 nd bart of Penrhyn & Cochwillan	5 th bart of Penrhyn			
d. 10/12/1680	1628-1686	d.1/8/1714	1642-1706	
m.	m.	m.	m.	
Frances/Jane Glynne	Anne Vaughan	Mary Wood	Gaynor Griffiths	
d/o Sir John Glynne	d & hrs of Henry Vaughan	d/o William Wood	d & hrs of Owen Griffiths	
	of Pant Glas	of Dal y llyn	of Tal y bont d.1749	
I	I	I.....		I
I	I.....			I
I		I		I
.....				I
Sir John Williams	Sir Griffith Williams	Sir Griffith Williams		I
3 rd bart. Penrhyn	4 th bart. Penrhyn	of Marle		I
d. unmarried 1682	d.unmarried 1684	6 th bartPenrhyn lived at Pant Glas Ysbyty Ifan		I
the title passed to their uncle & the Penrhyn estate		d.1734		I
to their sister - Frances who in turn left it to her		m.		I
two younger sisters Anne and Gwen.		Catherine Anwyl		I
		d/o Owen Anwyl of Penrhyndeudraeth		I
		d.1726		I
		I		I
.....				
Sir Robert Williams	Anne Williams	Col. Griffith Williams		
7 th bart. Penrhyn		died before 1725		
b.1716 d.unmarried 1745	died without issue 1770	lived at Arianws		
	m.	m.		
	1. Sir Thomas Prendagast	Mary Williams		
	d.1760	d/o Robert Williams of Roe		
	2. Terence Predergast	I		
				
		Sir Hugh Williams		
		8 th bart of Penrhyn		
		1718- 1794		
		m.1760		
		Emma Rowlands		
		d/o Thomas Rowlands of Nant		

The Williams Family of Marle

Edmund Williams 6 th son of William Wyn Williams of Conwy d.c.1601	m. Mary Wynn d/o Owen Wynn of Eglwysbach d.10/10/1585 I
--	---

Robert Williams of Pen yr Allt d.before 1624 m. Elizabeth d/o Griffith ap John of Cefnamwich I	John Williams purchased Cochwillan & Penrhyn b. at Marle 25/3/1582 d.1650
---	--

Sir Griffith Williams 1 st bart of Penrhyn & Cochwillan 1627-1678 lived at Penrhyn I	m. Gwen Bodwrda d/o Hugh Bodwrda
---	----------------------------------

Sir Robert Williams 2 nd bart of Penrhyn & Cochwillan d. 10/12/1680 m. Frances/Jane Glynne d/o Sir John Glynne I I I	Sir Hugh Williams 3 rd son of Marle 5 th bart of Penrhyn 1628-1686 m. Anne Vaughan d & hrs of Henry Vaughan of Pant Glas I I	Edmund of Arianws d.1/8/1714 m. Mary Wood d/o William Wood of Dal y llyn I	John Williams + 9 others of Brynmor 1642-1706 m. Gaynor Griffith d.1749 d/o Owen Griffith of Tal y bont I
---	---	---	---

Sir John Williams 3 rd bart. Penrhyn d. unmarried 1682 the title passed to their uncle & the Penrhyn estate to their sister - Frances who in turn left it to her two younger sisters Anne and Gwen.	Sir Griffith Williams 4 th bart. Penrhyn d.unmarried 1684 I	Sir Griffith Williams 6 th bart. lived at Pant Glas Ysbyty Ifan d.1734 m. Catherine Anwyl d/o Owen Anwyl of Penrhyndeudraeth d.1726 I
---	---	---

Sir Robert Williams 7 th bart. b.1716 d.unmarried 1745	Anne Williams died without issue 1770 m. 1. Sir Thomas Prendagast d.1760	Col. Griffith Williams died before 1725 lived at Arianws m. Margaret/Mary d/o Robert Williams of Roe
---	--	---

2. Terence Predergast I

.....
Sir Hugh Williams

8th bart of Penrhyn

The Coytmor/Coetmor Family

Piers Coetmor m. Alice Griffith d/o Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn
of Coetmor

I

.....
William Coetmor m. Elin Puleston d/o Sir John Puleston
of Llanllechid

I

.....
William Coetmor m. Jane Williams d/o William Williams of Cochwillan
of Coetmor

I

.....
Robert Coetmor m. Lumley Lloyd d/o Humphrey Lloyd of Denbigh
of Coetmor

I

.....
George Coetmor m. Margaret Parry d/o Richard Parry, Bishop of St.Asaph
of Coetmor

I

.....
Robert Coetmor m. **Ellen Williams** d/o Sir Griffith Williams (1627-1678)
of Coetmor & Ty Mawr of Penrhyn &Cochwillan
d.1685 d.1695

I

.....
George Coetmor
b.c.1659
bur.19/9/1738

Gwen Coetmor

Margaret Coetmor

m.

Mary Bodwrda
hrs. of Hugh Bodwrda

The ancestors of Gaynor Griffith

Gwilym ap Gruffydd m. Morfydd of Penmynydd
of Penrhyn & Penmynydd
d.1430

I

.....
Sir William Gruffydd
of Penrhyn
1445-1506

Edmund Griffith
of Porth yr Aur

Robert Griffith
of Plas Newydd

m.

Jonet vch Meredydd ap Evan
b. Gwydir, llanrwst

m.

Gwenhyfer

I

I

.....
John Griffith
of Conway & Tal y bont

.....
Rowland Griffith

m.

Elin d/o John Buckeley

m.

Catherine

I

I

.....
John Griffith
of Tal y bont
d.1671

.....
Robert Griffith

m.

Elin Griffith

m.

Angharad

I

.....
Owen Griffith
of Tal y bont

.....
Morris Griffith
of Plas Newydd
Llanedwen

m.

m.

Jane Griffith

I

I

.....
Gaynor Griffith hrs.

.....
Jane Griffith **Elin Griffith**

m.16/7/1694

1. **John Williams**
of Brynmor
b. 1642/3 d.1706

m.

John Griffith IV
of Llanddyfnan

m.

John Griffith
(see above)
of Tal y bont
d.1671

2. Morris Wynn
of Porth yr Aur
s/o Roger of Abergele

I

.....
Grissel

m.

Hugh Lloyd

of Graiglwyd (see Appendix 9)

1706 Will – John Williams (NW ref. B/1706/2S W) - badly damaged.

I do give to
nominate, constitute and appoint my said dear wife Gaynor Williams executrix
whom I give and bequeath all and singular
estate whatsoever hereby & doe all my
in any heretofor made or declared and doe declare
Hand in that this is my last Will & Testament
the day and year above written



6

In the room above J. Henry
2 Beds & Blankets one Bedstead & Window Curt & Chair ———— 02: 10: 00.
Three Beds & a spread bed four Bedsteads table cloth & Chairs ———— 02: 00: 00.
In the parlor.
A Bed, Leather spinning wheel & ———— 00: 15: 00.
In the Buttery.
Dishes, Stoves, Candelsticks Green Glass & Hands time pt & trenchers } 02: 12: 00.
all 8 Cupboards four chairs & stool do

In the room above ye buttery		£	s	d
Item	 curtains & other appurtenances, press cupboard chest of chairs	3	0	0
In the room by ye passage				
Item	2 beds & blankets, one bedstead, a wainscott chest & chairs	2	10	0
In the room above ye kitchen				
Item	 beds, a bed, four bedsteads, table, chest & chairs	2	0	0
In the Garrett				
Item	 still, feathers, spinning wheel	-	15	0
In the Buttery				
Item	Dishes, candlesticks, covers, rings & stands, tin plates & trenchers table, cupboard four chairs joint stool	2	12	0

The Griffith Family of Llanddyfnan

John Griffith I m. Annes d/o Henry Salesbury ap Gruffydd
of Chwaen Hen

I

.....
John Griffith II m. Elin d. & hrs. of Hugh ap Rhys ap Evan of Llanddyfnan

I

.....
John Griffith III m. Elin d/o Robert Bulkeley of Gronant
of Llanddyfnan

I

.....
John Griffith IV m. **Jane** d/o **Morris Griffith of Plas Newydd, Llanedwen**
of Llanddyfnan (see Appendix)

I

John Griffith V of Llanddyfnan	Robert	Richard	Margaret	Elin	Jane	Grissel
m. 1. Ann d/o Pierce Lloyd of Lligwy						m.
2. Jane d/o Morris Griffith of Methlan						Hugh Lloyd of Graiglwyd
I						I
I						I

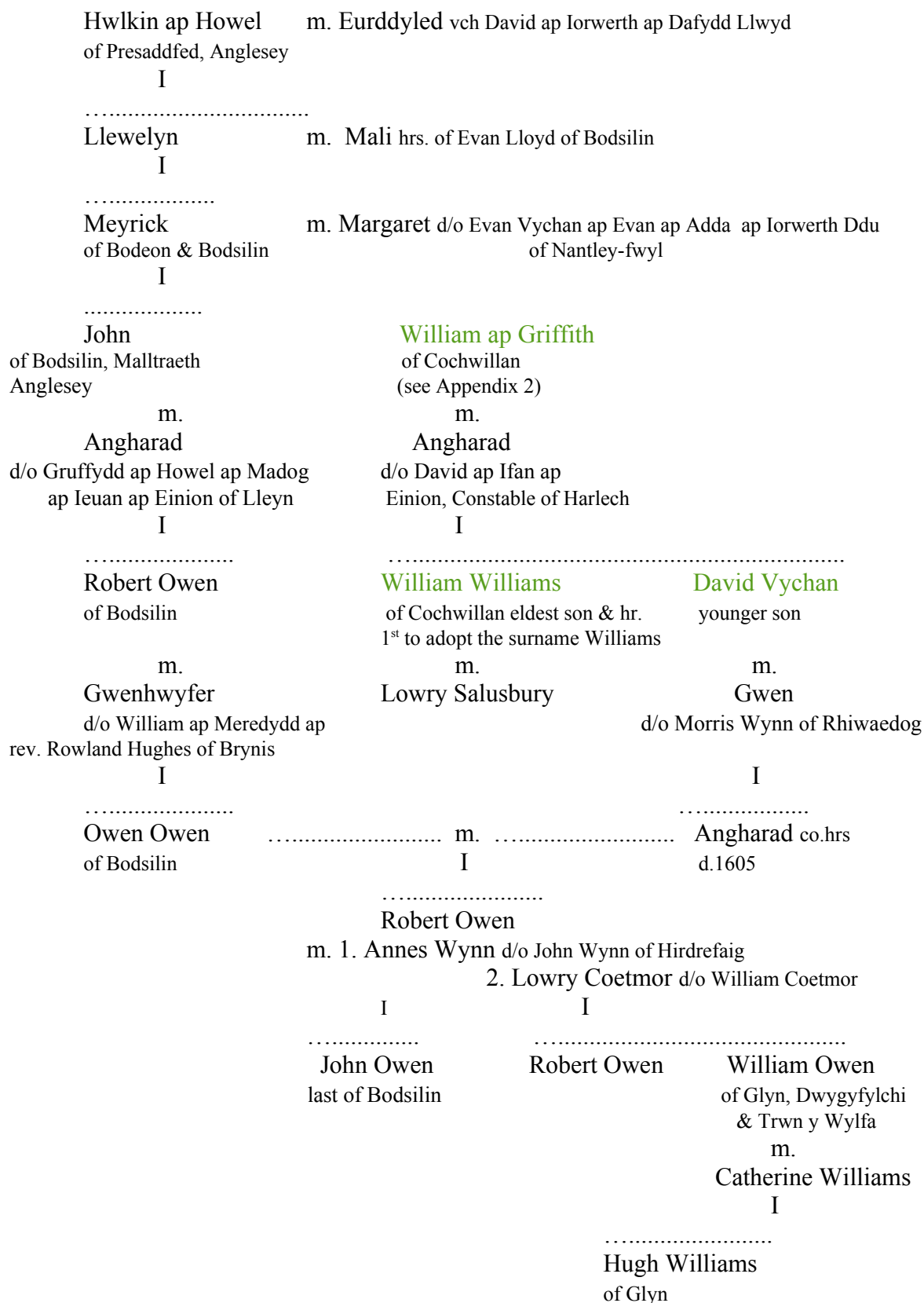
John Griffith VI of Llanddyfnan	m. Dorcas d/o William Prytherch, I Rector of Llanfechell	Blanch	Edward	Jane	Catherine	Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd 1627-1710
------------------------------------	--	--------	--------	------	-----------	--

John Griffith VII of Llanddyfnan	m. Elin d/o David Foulkes of Meriadog I			1. Catherine d/o Hugh ap Robert ap William ap Griffith ap Robin of Cochwillan I	m. 2. Grace d/o John Griffith VIII
-------------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--

John Griffith VIII of Llanddyfnan	m. Gaynor d/o Owen Wynne of Glascoed I I I I I I			Catherine bur.20/4/1710	m. Henry Lloyd of Cymryd 1647/8-1726 I
					
				Gruffydd Lloyd m. Margaret Griffith	Jane m. John Griffith IX

John Griffith IX of Llanddyfnan 1678-1759 m.	Griffith of Brynmor b.1672	Elin b.1674	Grace b.1676 m.	Elizabeth b.1680	Gaynor b.1682	Margaret b.1684 m.
Jane d/o Henry Lloyd of Cymryd			1. Rhys Lloyd of Graiglwyd 2. Thomas Wynn Rector of Llanrwst			Gruffydd Lloyd of Cymryd (see Appendix 9)

The Bodsilin Family and the ancestry of Elias Jones



bap.17/8/1680 d.by 1760

m.

1. Catherine Wynn

of Dwygyfylchi

2. Gaynor

d/o Hugh Cadwaladr

I

.....
Esther Hughes

b.1725

m. Richard Evans

of Tremorfa,

later of Llwydfaen

I

.....
Jane Evans

b.1762 d.25/3/1796

m.

[Elias Jones](#) of Gorswen & the Abbey

b.abt.1761 d.13/12/1844

purchased Brynmor from a kinsman

(see Appendix 8)

The Jones Family of Brynymor

Owen Prichard m. Mary of Gwredog, Amlwch d.1758 I	William Jones of Trwyn y wylfa & Gorswen I	William Foulkes m. Gaynor Lloyd of Gronant, Eglwysbach d.1786 76 yrs I	(see Appendix)
--	--	---	-----------------

..... John Owen m. Ellen Thomas of Gwredog will 1822 1742-1803 I	 18/8/1786 Elias Jones m.1.Jane Evans b.abt.1761 b.abt.1762 of Gorswen, Llywdfaen Caerhun d.1796 34 yrs d.1844 83 yrs I	 Samuel Foulkes m. Elizabeth Davies b.7/5/1735 of Waen Hir d.18/5/1823 of Cymryd & Gronant I	 m.2. Mary Williams I
--	---	--	----------------------------------

..... Owen Jones d.1849 will proved 1850 of Gwredog m. Hannah I	 1816 William Jones gent. bap.1786 Caerhun d.29/3/1870 aged 84 yrs of Brynmor, Dwygyfychi & Cymryd I I I	 Gaynor Lloyd Foulkes b.29/11/1794 d.1860 66 yrs of Graiglwyd, Dwygyfylchi & Cymryd Isaf, Gyffin I	 m I
---	--	--	-----------------------

..... Mary Jones hrs. of Gwredog d.1899 I I..... m. 1852.....I I I	 Elias Jones jnr. of Brynmor & Gwredog b.20/7/1825 d.5/3/1892 Gwredog I	 Henry Lloyd Jones of Cymryd 1820-1903 the eldest son solicitor In 1871 the Cymryd estate put up for sale because of Henry's massive debts I	 Esther Lloyd Jones b.10/3/1827 d.1909 I	 Samuel Jones ... went to America ... b.12/9/1828 b.27/3.1834 I	 William Watts Jones b.1830 died in infancy I	 Matthew Henry 1831-1909 I	 Elizabeth 1831-1909 I
---	--	--	--	--	---	---	--------------------------------------

..... Owen Lloyd Jones 1853-1898 of Gwredog no issue I	 Gaynor Hannah Jones b.abt.1855 d.8/2/1942 m. 11/11/1884 Llanbadrig, Anglesey John Cemlyn Jones snr. s/o David Jones b.abt.1852 of Bryn Bella, Penmaenmawr d.30/3/1891 aged 39 years 15 Old Cavendish Street, London solicitor of Bangor & Cardiff I	 Mary Jane Jones b.abt.1860 d.20/9/1923 unmarried Elias b. 13/8/1935 I	 John Elias Jones b.1866 d.11/11/1958 m. 1. Jane Roberts I 2. Margaret ? I
--	---	---	---

Sir Elias Wynne Cemlyn Jones OBE KBE

b.1888 Gwredog
d.1966 bur. Amlwch

m. 1914 Hampstead

Muriel Gwendoline Owen

d/o Owen Owen of Liverpool
d.20/8/1930 Llandudno hospital
aged 78 years.

I

[John Cemlyn Jones](#) jnr.

b.19/6/1891 Dwygyfylchi
d.23/1/1958 aged 66 yrs

m. 1918 Marylebone reg.

Gwladys Mary Hind

b.1894
d.16/10/1936

I

.....
Ellis Owen Morys Wynne Gaynor Mair + 1 other
Cemlyn Jones Cemlyn Jones Cemlyn Jones dau
1916-1997 1917-2017 1920-2003
company director medical practitioner

.....
William John
Cemlyn Jones
1919-1986

The Lloyd Family of Cymryd

Dafydd Lloyd m. Dorothy d/o Elis ap Robert Wynne of Brynkir
I

.....
Hugh Lloyd m. **Grissel** d/o John Griffith of Llanddyfnan
of Graiglwyd
I

A marble tablet in memory of
Rhys Lloyd (p.)

.....
Rhys Lloyd m. **Catherine** d/o Hugh ap Robert ap William ap Gruffydd
b.1627 ap Robyn of Cochwillan
bur.17/8/1710
of Graiglwyd
I

..... 1673
Catherine Lloyd m. Henry Lloyd of Cymryd, Gyffin
bur.20/4/1710 b.1647/8 bur.8/6/1732
I

..... 23/8/1705
Gruffydd Lloyd m. 1. Margret d/o John Griffith of Llanddyffnan
b.1672/3 & Gaynor his wife
bur.8/6/1732
of Cymryd & Graiglwyd
I

.....
Henry Lloyd

John Lloyd

Gaynor Lloyd

of Cymryd
d.1737

m.

William Foulkes
of Gronant, Eglwysbach
d.1786

I

.....
Samuel Foulkes m. Elizabeth Davies
b.7/5/1735 of Waen Hir
d. 18/5/1823
of Cymryd & Gronant

I

.....
Gaynor Lloyd Foulkes
b.29/11/1794 d.1860 aged 66 yrs
of Graiglwyd, Dwygyfylchi &
Cymryd Isaf, Gyffin
m. 1816

William Jones gent.
bap.1786 Caerhun
d.29/3/1870 aged 84 yrs
of Brynmor, Dwygyfychi
& Cymryd (see Appendix 8)

Copy of the Will of William Jones Bryn y Mor, pa. Dwygyfylchi.

He bequeaths to his daughter Elizabeth the chest of drawers which he lately bought from the late Mr. Daniel Owens of Liverpool, his portrait by Mr. Williams of Carnarvon, all the chairs he bought at Tan y Bryn sale, and the bureau in his bedroom.

He bequeaths to his grandson Owen Lloyd of Gwredog his best sword.

He gives and devises all his farm lands and hereditaments commonly called Buart fawr parishes of Caerhun, Gyffin and Llangelynin, (subject to a Lease granted to John Roberts and his infant son William) to the use of his son Samuel Jones and his assigns during his life, and after the determination of that estate by any means in his lifetime, to the use of Thomas Jones of Bodewryd(?), co. Anglesea and his heirs in trust, the said Samuel Jones to receive the rents and profits, and after his death (S.J.) to the use of his child, children or daughters as tenants in common. And in default of such issue to his (W.J.) granddaughter Mary Gaynor, the daughter of his son Henry Lloyd Jones, and her heirs forever.

He gives and devises the tenement called Ffrith pa. Llangelynin, (now in the occupation of David Jones) to his son Samuel Jones and his heirs, and if he dies without issue to his (W.J.) grandson William, the son of his son Henry Lloyd Jones.

Also he gives and devises four houses gardens and premises situate at Penmaenmawr pa. Dwygyfylchi, bounded on the East by the house of Richard Evans on the North Road by the Turnpike Rd. leading from Conway to Bangor, and on the West by two houses and premises leased by the testator and his son Elias – to Mark Roberts to Robert Jones, William Davies, John Roberts, and William Williams, to his daughter Esther Jones and her assigns forever.

He also gives two houses which he lately built on Bryn y mor land, with their appurtenances to his said daughter Ester for her life, subject to a ground rent of £2, and after her death to his son Elias and his assigns forever.

He also gives and devises a farm and lands called Mediant Iucha in pa. Eglwysbach co. Denbigh. to the use of his son William Jones and his heir during his life (and after the determination of that estate by any means during his life time, to the use of the said Thomas Jones of Bodewryd and his heir, upon trust, and to allow William Jones to receive the rents and profits thereof. And after the death of the said William Jones to his child or children, and if he dies without issue to the use of William, the infant son of the testator's son Henry Lloyd Jones and his assigns forever.

He gives the parcel of land known as Ffrith Collen foel ucha to his son William, and after his death to his son Elias and his assigns.

He gives all those fields which lately formed part of the Bodlondeb Estate, called Cae Uwcca, part of Tyddyn y Panddy and part of Tan y berllan in pa. Llangelynin, (area 7acres 1 rood 33 perches) and part of Hendre pa. Gyffin. (area 13 acres 2 roods 0perches) which he recently purchased at a sale of the real Estates of Lady and Sir Thomas Erskine, to his daughter Elizabeth now the wife of the Rev. James Meyrick Guest during her life (and after the determination of that estate by any means in her lifetime to the use of Thomas Jones Bodewryd and his heirs upon trust, the said Elizabeth Guest being allowed the rents and profits thereof). And after her death, to the use of her children but if she should die without issue to the use of his (W.J.) grandson Samuel Lloyd Jones and his heirs forever.

He gives the farm called Tyddyn bach pa. Caerhun. Containing area 11 acres 2 roods 26 perches to his son Elias Jones for his life, subject to a sum of £400 to be paid to the Executors of the will in aid of the residuary personal Estate; and after his death to his (W.J.) granddaughter Gaynor Hannah Jones.

He bequeaths all his monies, and the remainder of his property to his said son Elias Thomas Jones of Bodewryd, Edward Edwards of Glan y delyn and their heirs upon trust to convert the same into money and pay his debts and funeral expenses and to divide the remainder equally between his (W.J.) sons Samuel and William and his daughter Esther.

He appoints his said son Elias Jones, and Thomas Jones of Bodewryd and Edward Edwards to be executors of his will. Also contains a codicil (18 March 1870) re. The money and the remainder of his estate, which he had bequeathed upon trust to Elias Jones, Thomas Jones, and Edward Edwards to divide between his sons Samuel and William and his daughter Esther.

He revokes the gift he made to Esther and bequeaths it instead to his granddaughter Emily, the daughter of his son Henry Lloyd Jones.

Ioan Glynne Jones papers (additional) Cymryd Deeds, Gwynedd Archives, Caernarfon Record Office Cat. no. XM/1622/5 no. 44

The Davies Family of Brynmor

1930

David Emlyn Davies (solicitor) m. Dorothy Gwendoline Norfolk

I

.....
 Ian Campbell Davies (solicitor)

adopted

re-named John Owen Campbell Davies

b.22/4/1936 d.25/1/1969 dissected aneurysm

m. 1961

Shirley Muriel Edwards

b.20/4/1936 d.11/3/2016

I

m.

2. David Karl Caldecott

b.31/10/36 d.17/2/1997

I

I from previous marriage

.....
 Susan Patricia
 Campbell Davies

b.7/11/1965

d.26/7/2022

m.

Timothy Jones

I

.....
 Angela Rose

Campbell Davies

b.8/1/1967

m.

Dafydd Evans

.....
 Louise Danielle
 Caldecott

b.14/6/1970

m.

Warren Hughes

I

.....
 Raymond Karl
 Caldecott

b.16/5/1964

m.

Corrinne Keegan

.....
 James Henry Celia Alfie
 Karl Karl Jane Karl

.....
 Bryony Rowan Benjamin
 Alice Ceri Karl



1960s



2024