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DYDDIO HEN DAI CYMREIG

DATING OLD WELSH HOUSES

PROSIECT DENDROCRONOLEG
GOGLEDD ORLLEWIN CYMRU



NORTH WEST WALES
DENDROCHRONOLOGY PROJECT

FEDW DEG OLD FARMHOUSE

PENMACHNO (BRO GARMON)



Author & Researcher: Tony Scharer

4 Dec 2015



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Dating Old Welsh Houses Group [North West Wales Dendrochronology Project]

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FEDW DEG OLD FARMHOUSE, PENMACHNO (BRO GARMON, CONWY)

Cadw Listed grade II*: 13 October 1966

Building ID: 5895

OS Grid Coordinates: 278918, 353283

1. AN HISTORIC HOUSE SAVED

In 1947 this house was very nearly demolished completely, as the following extracts from *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1948) relate:-

“About a third of this interesting early Welsh house was destroyed some 20 or so years ago, and in 1947, the Forestry Commission, to whom the property now belongs, actually reached the point of sending in contractors to demolish the remainder. Only the firmness of the tenant farmer¹, followed by appeals to the Ancient Monuments Branch to interfere, saved what is left of the building. This is entered through a porch of almost megalithic construction, and contains a timber screen dating from c. 1600. Responsibility for the care of the fabric has now been accepted by the Ministry of Works, and an account of the repairs will be given in a subsequent report.”

1. See Section 9 for more information about this campaign.

By 1950, the Ministry of Works had undertaken a timely restoration and had saved what was left of the old house. This was reported in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1950) with photographs of the restored interior and exterior of the house. The house is now in the care of CADW and was listed Grade II* in 1966.

“The rehabilitation of this late-medieval dwelling has been completed. The roof has been stripped and decayed woodwork taken out and renewed. The screen has been re-set on a new sole plate, and new oak window and door frames inserted in place of flimsy and dilapidated modern work. The stone floor has been renewed, and the walls pointed, and, where necessary, strengthened by grouting.

2. BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

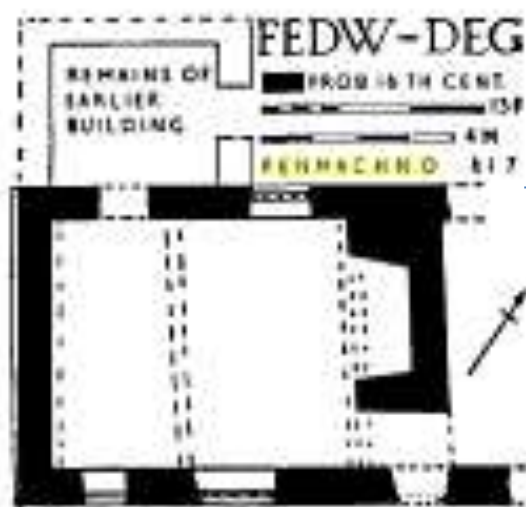


FIG. 166

*Demolished gable end which included another chimney in the gable wall with an adjoining spiral staircase.
(See photograph by W. Bezant-Lowe below)*

From: RCAHMW (1956) *An Inventory of the ancient monuments in Caernarvonshire*, Vol 1: East, p 166

The description by the Royal Commission to accompany the drawing above describes:

“a two-storied rubble-built house probably of 16th Century date with foundation of an earlier building to the N.W. Parts of the house to the E. and S.E of the porch have been destroyed. The house has horizontal windows with stop-chamfered timber lintels, that at the N. with original pre-glazing bars, the remainder restored. The front doorway has an arched head made out of a single block of slate, and the jambs are slate orthostats. The W. gable stands on a plinth, but is otherwise plain. The E. gable, formerly a partition wall, has a square chimney. The roof is about half-pitch and has early coarse slates. The eaves are finished on a rounded course.

Inside, the ceiling is of two bays with three chamfered beams. A timber post and panel partition has been repaired and placed near the centre beam. The fireplace has a timber lintel cambered and chamfered. A pair of semi-crucks rising from the ceiling beam supports the roof, which retains original timbers.”



FIG. 164. FEDW DEG. Photo, by the late Mr. A. H. Hughes.

William Bezant-Lowe (1927) p. 307-8, published a rare photograph (above) of the old house before the east end was demolished, and describes it:

“The old wing of this house, now a ruin, has very fine corner stones - two of 5' 6", one of 6' 6" and one of 6' and many of 5'. There was a central chimney and a chimney at the old end; winding behind the chimney was a spiral stone staircase. There is also a fine entrance porch.”

Peter Smith (1988) noted several features of the house - the ‘Cyclopean doorway’, and the post and panel partition with its double ogee door head. The outer doorway is one of the most striking features of the house, (see photo below). It is interesting because it leads directly to the main fireplace wall - i.e. a lobby-entry, from where one would turn left, or right into either of the two parts of the house. Since one part has been demolished, we will never be able to see the full picture, especially the role of the spiral staircase, reputed to have been by the other chimney.

The RCAHMW library in Aberystwyth has an extensive collection of documents and photographs about Fedw Deg, mostly relating to surveys carried out when the house was saved from demolition and its subsequent care by the former Ministry of Works, and afterwards, by Cadw.



'Cyclopean' Doorway - Fedw Deg



Fedw Deg from rear showing restored windows & doorway (just above greenhouse)

2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY

- The old house of Fedw Deg is linked to Dafydd Goch, reputedly the natural son of Dafydd, brother of Llywelyn the last native Prince of Wales (d. 1284). His descendants, Gruffudd ap Dafydd Goch and Hywel Coetmor both have armoured effigies in local churches, and Hywel's brother, Rhys Gethin played a major role in Owain Glyndwr's war of independence (c.1400).
- By 1500, this extended clan of families held land from Llanrwst to Penmachno, but the name of Fedw Deg fades from prominence during Tudor times as neighbouring branches of the family became more successful and improved their houses. Timbers from Fedw Deg roof tree-ring date to 1588, which is around the time that the male line of the 'Gethins of Fedw Deg' dies out.
- At an unknown date in the late 1500's Fedw Deg was acquired by the Prys (Price) family of Plas Iolyn, Yspty Ifan, and remained in their hands throughout the 17th, 18th and part of the 19th centuries. Their estate was sold by David Price-Downes around 1850.
- Fedw Deg, like many of the farms in Yspty Ifan and Penmachno, was finally acquired by Lord Penrhyn around 1889.
- In 1934, the Forestry Commission leased Fedw Deg from the Penrhyn estate, which eventually passed into the care of the National Trust. By 1960 most of the poorer land was planted with conifers leaving the farm as the forest holding that survives today.

3. FROM DAFYDD GOCH TO THE GETHINS OF FEDW DEG, 1300 -1500.

Fedw Deg is one of four historic houses which lie on upland ridge between the Rivers Machno and Lledr in the parish of Penmachno (**Map 1**). Three of these houses have been tree-ring dated to the sixteenth century; Coed y Fynnon (1537), Bennar (1564), and Fedw Deg (1588): the fourth house, Bwlch y Maen, which lies half a mile to the west of Fedw Deg, has yet to be researched.

Both Bennar and Coed y Fynnon have well-researched house histories which are discussed by Frances Richardson in chapter 2. of *Discovering the Historic Houses of Snowdonia (2014)*. At the time of *Lewys Dwnn's* heraldic visitation to Penmachno in 1594, John ap Huw ap Richard, Gent. of Bennar, could record his pedigree dating back to Dafydd Goch of Penmachno, reputedly the natural son of Dafydd, Lord of Denbigh, the brother of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the last native Prince of Wales. This royal connection is alluded to at Coed y Fynnon, where a plaster coat of arms has in its first quarter the '*Lion rampant Argent within a bordure engrailed Or*' of Dafydd, Lord of Denbigh.

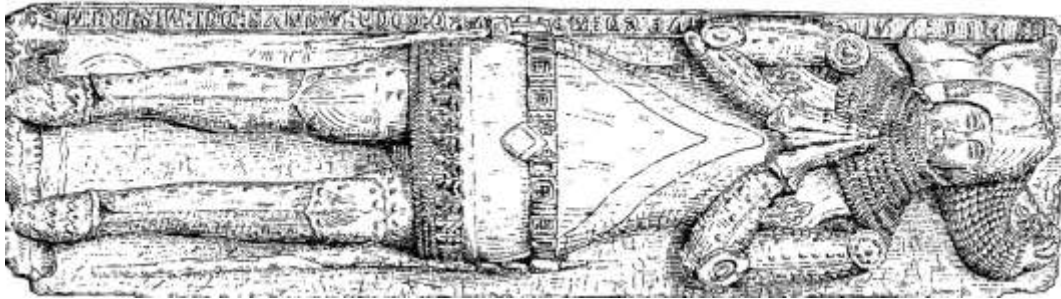
However, in contrast to its two neighbours, no primary archival evidence has been found about Fedw Deg's medieval and early Tudor history. This is in spite of early antiquarian writers and later historians giving it almost iconic status as the home of Dafydd Goch, with patriotic links to the last Prince of Wales. (See **Appendix 3 & Table 1**). The following paragraphs describe this early period.

The 'Record of Caernarvon', 1352

This was an inventory of his lands in North Wales ordered by Edward the Black Prince in 1352. It records that Dafydd Goch's sons, Gruffudd ap Dafydd Goch and Llywarch Ddu, were important members of the jury of twelve local people who came together to agree the current ownership and obligations for land in the commote of 'Nanconewey'.

The two brothers, Gruffudd and Llywarch, headed a group of relatives, or *gwely*, who held land in the 'free' township of 'Bettus', which at that time extended up the River Conwy into the lower valley of the River Machno. They also held land in the 'mixed' township of 'Penanmagnu', where most of the land was held by bondmen, or serfs. Gruffudd also held land in the 'free' township of 'Comllannergh' situated to the north of Betws-y-coed around the present Cwmlanerch farm and Coed Mawr on the high plateau to the west. His wealth and status at that period is celebrated by his armoured effigy in St Michael's church, Betws-y-coed.

(Sir H. Ellis ed. (1838) Extent of Anglesey & Caernarvon, Record Commission, London.)



Gruffudd ap Dafydd Goch - Armoured effigy in St. Michael's Old Church, Betws-y-coed c. 1380
(Drawing from Gresham C. A. (1968) *Medieval Stone Carving in North Wales*.)

According to the *Record of Caernarvon*, Gruffudd and his brother were co-heirs of the *Gwely Ken (Cynwrig) ap Ithon* whose descendants have been linked to Bennar and Coed y Fynnon (see Frances Richardson, above). It seems very likely that this *Gwely*, or tribal group, controlled much of the land on the west bank of the Conwy above Llanrwst, including the lower reaches of the rivers Llugwy, Lledr and Machno. The simplified genealogical trees from Peter Bartrum's monumental research into Welsh pedigrees shows how the original *gwelyau* evolved, so that by the early 1500's their extended families were still predominant in their ancestral lands where Fedw Deg was an important holding (Table 1).

(Bartrum, P.C. *Welsh Genealogies AD 300-1500*, summarised in Figure 1).

(Frances Richardson in Suggett & Dunn (2014) Discovering the Historic Houses of Snowdonia, p.65)

Rhys Gethin and Hywel Coetmor

These two grandsons of Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch grew up in the last quarter of the 1300's, when they lived around Betws-y-coed : Rhys, at Hendre Rhys Gethin by the River Llugwy; and Hwyl, at Coed Mawr (Coetmor), a former farm that still exists in the Gwydir Forest (see Map 1). Both were noted soldiers, probably gaining their military experience as mercenaries in the French Wars, where they joined many local Welshmen. Both fought in the War of Welsh Independence under Owain Glydŵr, and are remembered in bardic poetry for their patriotism. However, although Hywel has an armoured effigy in Llanrwst church, there are few

contemporary records about his career or death, and the same applies to his brother, Rhys Gethin.

In the turbulent years after 1400 the descendants of Hywel Coetmor and Rhys Gethin appear as local men of importance: Hywel ap Rhys Gethin is mentioned by Sir John Wynn as holding land in Dolwyddelan when the latter's ancestors came there from Eifionnydd. A Dafydd ap Hywel Coetmor sold the Gwydir land near Llanrwst to Sir John Wynn's great grandfather. And Dafyd ap Siencyn (Rhys Gethin's grandson) is the famous guerrilla leader and outlaw who supported the Lancastrian cause during the Wars of the Roses. An important legacy from this period is that the name 'Gethin' becomes attached to some of Rhys Gethin's descendants, and especially to the house of Fedw Deg.

4. THE GETHINS OF FEDW DEG (1500 - 1600)

Whilst the descendants of Dafydd Goch at Bennar and Coed y Fynnon began to prosper in the early sixteenth century through astute purchases of land, and marriage, the Gethins of Fedw Deg have left little record of their lives. Bennar and Coed y Fynnon eventually passed to the Banks family of Soughton Hall, Flintshire, where early documents relating to these houses have been preserved in the estate's records in Flintshire archives.

One of the few accounts we have for Fedw Deg at this time is from the folk history of Penmachno written by Owen Gethin-Jones and published in Welsh in 1888 :

... Now we move to Fedw Deg, the old hall of the Gethin family since ancient times. This is a strong old building too. It is said that the last of the family to live there was Ffowc Gethin, father of Barbara Ffowc Gethin, the fine poetess, who fell in love with Dafydd Morus of Blaen-y- Cwm. Dafydd was first cousin to the lady of Glyn Lledr, and he was often there playing the harp in the Glyn, and he was one of the best performers in his time. He himself had fallen hopelessly in love with Barbara, but her family were fiercely opposed to it. She used to hang a white cloth from the loft window, and when Dafydd saw that he would sing and play his harp to give her pleasure. She for her part composed a song for him for the harp, which was often sung by folk in the old days as they passed by , and most people still know it in everyday speech..... However, Barbara was taken away out of reach of Dafydd Morus to Llangelynen near Conwy, where she died broken-hearted for her Dafydd, and her grave may be recognised there to this day, for she was not carried back to her family grave in Penmachno. Her two brothers lost their lives in the war in Spain, and so ended the heroic lineage of the Gethins. The estate fell into the hands of the famous Dr Coch of Plas Iolyn, i.e. Dr Elis Prys, Baron (1512-94).

Owen Gethin Jones (1884). Gweithiau Gethin, (includes a histories of Dolwyddelan, Penmachno & Yspyty Ifan parishes.

Did the last of the Gethins build the old house of Fedw Deg around 1588, some years after the improvements to the neighbouring houses at Coed y Fynnon and Bennar? Or was it built by the new owners, the Prys family from Plas Iolyn? Tantalisingly, we have no evidence either way of who constructed this rather traditional, but high status, house. The paragraphs below discuss how it might have been acquired by the Prys family; if there were links between the Gethins of Fedw Deg and the Prys family of Hiraethog; and the possible role of the Gethin brothers in the 'Spanish Wars'. Some of Owen Gethin-Jones other information about the Gethin family is discussed in **Appendix 4**.

Acquisition by marriage or inheritance?

Owen Gethin-Jones (quoted below) implies that the Gethins of Fedw Deg were part of a wider clan of Gethins from Hiraethog:

...*“The line of Rhys Fawr, Hiraethog, intermarried with the Gethins of Fedw Deg. We find in Cerniogau, Robert Gethin, and in Foelas Morys Gethin and Cadwaladr Gethin, who were buried in Yspyty, and their likenesses may be seen there today. In these families we find the names Rhys and Price becoming merged, and they were extremely numerous throughout the whole of Gwynedd, as for example Rhys y Gyddros (Gwaedros), the Prices of Gilar, the Prices of Rhiwlas, and the whole of the great county of Rhys which played a valiant part in the battle of Bosworth Field.*

And the first of the of the Prices who came into possession of Fedw Deg was Dafydd Price, Esq. of Pennant, Yspyty, and the Prices continued in possession until the year 1845.”

The simplified genealogy of the Hiraethog families (**Table 2.**) shows that the ‘Gethin’ name derived from Morys Gethin of Foelas (c.1500) and passed to one of his sons, Robert Gethin of Cernioge. We can find no evidence of any important marriage at, or before, this time between the wider Price/Wyn/Gethin clan of Hiraethog and the Gethins of Fedw Deg. The earlier pedigrees of the families are also different: the Hiraethog families are descended from Marchweithian (originally from Dyffryn Aled in Denbighshire), whilst the Penmachno families are descended from Gruffudd ap Cynan.

There is, however, a marriage link between Dr. Elis Prys’s brother, Harri ap Robert, who married into the family that owned Dugod - one of the earliest ‘Snowdonia-type’ houses in Penmachno which was built before 1520.

(Discovering the Historic Houses of Snowdonia (2014) pp. 72, 162)

Purchase?

This seems more likely, as another brother of Dr. Prys - Robert Wyn ap Robert - is recorded as buying Bwlch y Maen, only half a mile from Fedw Deg, from Robert ap John, a descendant of Rhys Gethin (**Table 1**). The date for this is unknown, although we know that in the 1560’s Dr. Elis Prys was awarded the manor of Tir Ifan, with lands in Ysbyty Ifan and Penmachno, by Queen Elizabeth. It is unlikely that these Penmachno lands included Fedw Deg : they were more likely to have been the properties on the Yspyty Ifan side of the River Machno which had belonged to the former Priory of St John of Jerusalem in Dolgynwal (Yspyty Ifan), and are named as Tyddyn y meistir, Kaer Egloes and Kaer managh.

(Frances Richardson, draft information for house histories in Penmachno. Bartrum, ibid.. History of Parliament & Dictionary of Welsh Biography entries for Dr Elis Prys)

Other means?

Dr. Elis Prys (1512-94) was notorious in North Wales for his oppressive dealings with local people - especially with regard to land. He was a Commissioner for the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536, a member of the Council of the Marches, a member of Parliament for several of the local counties, as well as High Sheriff for these many times. He is most remembered as the tyrannical steward for the Earl of Leicester in North Wales after 1564. However, Fedw Deg may have been somewhat protected, being in Caernarvonshire, rather than Denbighshire, and there is no evidence that the land was ‘seized’ by any dubious means. The best hypothesis is that there was an opportunity when the male-line of Gethins died out, and that one of the Prys family, who had good contacts in the locality, was able to purchase the land with the minimum of effort.

Owen Gethin Jones (1884), in an extract from his book (quoted in **Appendix 4.**), makes the interesting suggestion that the Gethins lost their land through being Catholics at the time of Charles 1.

Spanish Wars?

This almost certainly refers to the Spanish Netherlands where both English and Welsh mercenaries were recruited to fight for the Protestant cause - although in light of the suggestion above, they could have fought on the side of France or Spain, as some mercenaries did.

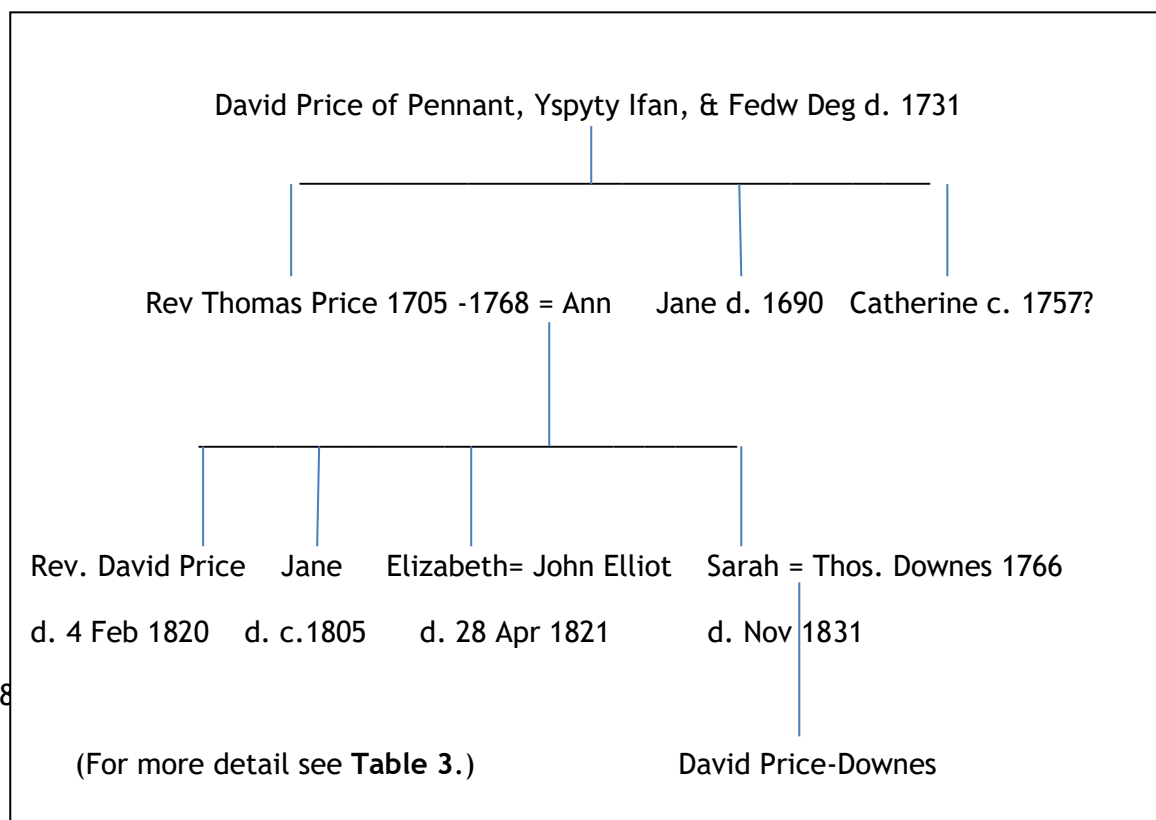
Most of these expeditions were privately financed, with some state support, to help the Protestant cause. One ill-fated venture was led by the Earl of Leicester from 1585-7, and involved men from North Wales. No 'Gethins' are mentioned amongst the 'captains' in this venture but is very possible that they met their death from war or disease on one of these expeditions (*Trim 2002*).

The 1846 edition of Lewys Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations* has a footnote from its editor that one of the Glan Llugwy family from Betws-y-coed - a descendant of Hywel Coetmor- was a standard bearer to Dudley Bagnal, a captain on the expedition to Cadiz led by Sir Francis Vere in 1596. (*Lewys Dwnn p. 133*)

Dr Elis Prys died in 1594, leaving his property to his son Thomas Prys of Plas Iolyn, who died in 1634 (**Table 3**). No documents relating to Fedw Deg have been found in the Prys papers, and the property may have passed to Thomas's eldest son by his second wife, Jane, - a William Prys of Rhyd Lechog. The latter name refers to a ford over the River Conwy near the present farm of Pennant in Yspyty Ifan¹. William's eldest son, David Price, is known as David Price of Pennant, and later, as David Price of Fedw Deg. There is also a possibility that David Price inherited some Penmachno or Betws-y-coed land from his wife, who was from Glyn Llugwy. This is discussed in the next section.

¹ (*Archif Melville Richards, Bangor, quoting Aston Hall MSS, 1559/60*). *Griffiths J.E(1914). p. 204. Hist. of Powys Fadog (1887), Vol. 4, pp. 101-7*)

5. THE PRICE FAMILY IN PENMACHNO, 1600 - 1820



David Price of Pennant died in 1731, but there is no record of his burial in Yspyty Ifan Church. His will leaves all his lands in the two counties of Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire to his son Thomas. Unfortunately, there is no list of the properties, but an old family bible, quoted in 1849, when his descendant, David Price-Downes, had difficulty proving his title to the property, stated that David Price owned the following farms in fee simple at the time of his death:

(NLW Will B/1731/34). (Bangor PENRA/2255)

“Fedwdeg, Hafod y chwaine, Tyn y berth (alias Dolfedwdeg), Tanrallt, Gwiga ucha, Gwiga issa, Garret, Cae Llwyd, Penybont (the said Caellwyd and Pen y bont now forming part of Tanrallt), Tyddyn Gethin, Ysgwiffrith & Carreg yr Ost (formerly part of Ysgwiffrith)” (Map 2.)

Most of these farms remained in the ownership of the Price family throughout the 18th Century, with Fedw Deg always at the head of the list, and the Price family enjoying the status as ‘being ‘of Fedw Deg’. It is interesting that one group of farms form a cluster around Fedw Deg on the Lledr valley side of Penmachno , whereas the other group are smaller properties on the Yspyty Ifan side of the River Machno. We do not know how any of these farms were acquired.

One interesting point about David Price is that his wife Jane was the daughter of Owain ap Reinallt, from Glyn Llugwy, Betws-y-coed. Owain was descended from Hywel Coetmor (Table 1.), so some of the original land in Betws-y-coed, could have come to David Price through his marriage - possibly Hendre Rhys Gethin - where later members of the Price family lived.

David Price is remembered for leaving money to the poor of both Yspyty Ifan and Penmachno parishes in his will of 1731 (NLW Will B/1731/34).

“(I) give and bequeath for the poor of the Parish of Penmachno the sum of twenty shillings to be taken out of my private estate in the County of Carnarvon....”

The Rev. Thomas Price (1705 -1768) inherited his father’s lands and married an heiress, Sarah, or Ann Edwards from Glyn Ceiriog. (Powys Fadog (1887) Vol V, p 256. Griffiths Pedigrees (1914), p. 234).

He is mentioned in an indenture of 1752 between himself, Jane (his father’s widow) and Catherine (his spinster sister), but seems not have lived in Penmachno. (Bangor PENRA 2252). A burial is recorded in Yspyty Ifan church on 18 June 1768 of ‘The Rev Thomas Price of Chester’. His sister, Catherine, is mentioned in the Penmachno Charities accounts in 1757:

‘distributed by the order of Mrs. Catherine Price, being money come from Fedw Deg the sum of £2.00’

And, on another occasion:

‘distributed to the poor of Penmachno out of the estate of Fedw Deg being part of arrears’..

There are records of payments of 40 shillings a year made from Fedw Deg to the poor of Penmachno from 1744 to 1751. (Banqor BMSS/558).

The Rev. David Price (1745 - 1820) was the only son of Rev. Thomas Price and inherited the Penmachno properties in 1768. He seems to have had livings in various dioceses away from the area, and latterly lived at Hendre Rhys Gethin in Betws-y-coed, where he died unmarried and leaving no will in 1820. He interfered little with his Penmachno farms, apart from some minor exchanges of land, and mortgaging the small farms of Ysgwifrith and Tyddyn Gethin (see **Section 6** below.)

At the time of his death, his two sisters were widows, having previously married merchants from Leicester and London: Elizabeth Elliot lived in Llangollen, and Sarah Price-Downes at Hendre Rhys Gethin with her father. They each inherited half the Penmachno estate, and both passed their half-share to Sarah's son, David Price Downes. Elizabeth Elliot's will of 1821 names the farms in Penmachno, describes David Price-Downes as 'a merchant', and expresses clearly, *"..that she is not to be buried in Yspyty Ifan, and with no Popish rites"*: which is an interesting insight into what she perceived as the practice in a rather remote parish at this time. (Banqor PEN add. 2255)

Sarah Price-Downes died in 1831 having already passed her share of the Penmachno properties to her son. But David Price-Downes subsequently had problems with his inheritance, mainly because his Uncle and Great Uncle had both died intestate. An order from the Canterbury Probate Court in 1832 gives him an ultimatum to settle his uncle's debts and administration within a year - the Rev. Price-Downes *"having left goods, chattels and credits in divers dioceses"* and his mother *"after taking such administration upon her had intermeddled the goods chattels and credits of the late deceased, and then died"* (Banqor PEN add 2255). National Archives: PROB11/1795/256).

Before describing the sad story of David Price-Downes in **Section 8**, we can summarise what we know about Fedw Deg in the 18th Century.

6. FEDW DEG AS AN 18th CENTURY FARM

In the Hearth Tax Return of 1689 Fedw Deg ranks as an important farm in the Parish of Penmachno. It is shown with three hearths - Bennar also has three, and Hafodwryd is the only house in the parish with four hearths. (Plwyf Penmachno (1996) p.33)

Land Tax records only cover the second half of the 18th Century. In 1761 the land tax on Fedw Deg was £2. 8s. 9d, and only three other farms in the parish paid more than £2. A William Ellis was the tenant from 1792 until 1810 and farmed three of the Revd. David Price's farms.

			£	s	d
1775 Land Tax Return	Fedw Deg		19	1½	
1776 Land Tax Return	Fedw Deg		1	5	3½
	Hafod Chwaen		6	6½	(sometimes part of Fedw Deg)
1792 Land Tax Return	Fedw Deg	Wm. Ellis	1	5	3½
	Tai y'n berth	"	11	3	(owned by Rev. D. Price)
	Hafod Chwaen	"	6	6½	

Tan yr allt Robt. Griffith 5 7½ (owned by Rev. D. Price)

Sgwiffrith & Tyddyn Gethin leased by Robert Watkin-Wynne?

In 1794 there had was a *Lease and Release by Robert Watkin Wynne of Plas Newydd, Denbigh (son and heir at law of Robert Wynne of same place), Mary Wynne, widow, and Rev. David Price of Hendre Rhys Gethin in Bettws y coed.... Sale for £1550 of Squiffrith, Tyddyn Gethin, Ty' n y Mynydd, Vuches Goch.....*

The return for 1796 shows the farms above paying the same amounts, but Sgwiffrith & Tyddyn Gethin are now owned by David Price:-

Sqwiffrith, John Roberts 1 10 0

Tyddyn Gethin, Robt. Parry 11 3

By 1810, the Rev. David Price's estate was increased by the addition of the small farm of Llawr Ynys (**Map 2**) which was assessed at 2s 9½d.

An interesting item is a petition for bankruptcy in 1800 bought against Henry Ellis, the brother? of William Ellis, the tenant of Fedw Deg.

Petition against Henry Ellis of Vedw-deg, Penmachno parish, and Lewis Hughes of Llanrhyochwyn parish 'horse-dealers, co-partners and chapmen, who owe petitioner £100'.

(Caernarfonshire deeds 1654(i) 1800 Feb).

There is also a sad record of a Fedw Deg burial :

Ellinor Ellis, Fedw Deg, aged 1 yr, buried in Penmachno Church 2 October 1818.

7. FEDW DEG AS A NINETEENTH CENTURY FARM

The Rev. David Price died intestate in 1820.

"at Henre Rhysgethin aged 75 the Rev. D. Price, April 1820" (The Christian Remembrancer, a Quarterly Review, Vol. 2, No. 16

Shortly afterwards, in 1821, a lease and release agreement was made concerning the outstanding mortgage on some of the smaller farms in the Penmachno estate:

1. Sarah Downes (née Price) of Hendre Rhys Gethin, widow, 2. David Price-Downes, her eldest son and heir apparent, 3. Robert Hughes of Capel Cerrig, Clerk, relating to Squiffrith, Tyddyn Gethin, Gwigau Isa and Ucha, and Garret.(Map 2)

This concerned an outstanding mortgage on these properties. However, it would not be long before Fedw Deg and the other farms in the Lledr valley were also mortgaged by the new owner, David Price-Downes (see **Section 8**).

Census Returns 1841-61 (Table 4) show that in 1841 there were two young families living at Fedw Deg, and another family at Hafod y Chwaen, which was part of the same holding. John Edwards and John Lloyd, at Fedw Deg, are both listed as farmers, but Robert Williams, in Hafod y Chwaen is a thirty-nine year old quarryman.

In 1851 the same three families are still there, and we have extra information that the parents were born in Trawsfynydd and Llanfothren: John Lloyd is now listed as a quarryman. By 1857, John Edwards has died at the early age of 52, and by 1861 there is only John Lloyd's family at Fedw Deg. At Hafod y Chwaen, Margaret Williams is recorded as a widow, farming twenty acres with her grown-up children. By 1864, John Lloyd has died aged 60.

Tithe Map of 1842 (Map 3 & Appendix 1) shows the extent of Fedw Deg farm, with a detailed schedule giving the field names and acreages. The total area of the farm is 232 acres, of which only about 12 acres is classed as arable land- mostly around the house itself and Hafod y Chwaen.

David Price-Downes, from Hendre Rhys Gethin in Betws y coed, is named as the owner. At this time he owned seven other farms in Penmachno, (**Map 2**) but his 670 acres of land was far below that of the main landowner, Lord Mostyn, who owned twenty eight farms over some 4,200 acres of the Parish.

Sale of Fedw Deg David Price-Downes mortgaged his Penmachno farms several times between 1830 and 1849 when he finally sold Fedw Deg at auction, advertised in the Caernarvon and Denbighshire Herald of January 1849:

“..the messuages or tenements called or known by the several names of Fedw Deg, otherwise Vedwdeg, and Hafod y Chwaen formerly in the occupation of Henry Ellis, afterwards of David Evans, and now or late of John Edwards, John Lloyd and Robert Williams.”

The buyer was Richard Evans, a local farmer from Penanmen, Dolwyddelan. David Price-Downes had to swear a declaration about his title to the property, which is the main source of information about the Price family. (*Penrhyn Estate Papers, Bangor Archives - PENRA/2244,2245,2252/2253/2255/2262*)

By 1866, Richard, and his relative, Eli Evans, had paid off their mortgage on Fedw Deg, and in 1889 finally sold the farm to the Penrhyn estate. Although the ownership changed, the tenancy of Fedw Deg and Hafod Chwaen remained with the Lloyd and Williams families from 1841 until after the 1901 census (**Tables 4 & 5**).

A curious entry in the Llangollen Advertiser for 14 April 1886, under “Home and Foreign Chitchat” describes how:-

“ Hugh Lloyd, Fedw deg, who left his house on Saturday morning was found on Monday night hiding under some rocks. He could give no account of what he had been doing. The unfortunate man appeared demented.

This must be the Hugh Lloyd who died in 1919” (**Appendix 2**).

8. THE SAD TALE OF DAVID PRICE-DOWNES

The Penrhyn archive in Bangor University give a clear picture of how David Price-Downes inherited the Penmachno estate from his aunt and mother and within thirty years had lost all his property. He married a local woman, Mary Edwards from Hendre House, Llanrwst, in 1825¹; and by 1833 was named High Sheriff for Caernarvonshire - a most unusual rise to prominence for a relative newcomer to the County. He was also a magistrate for Denbighshire, and in the 1841 census lived in some style at his uncle’s old home of Hendre Rhys Gethin just outside Betws-y-coed. He is listed as ‘of independent means’, with five children under the age of 13, employing a governess, two manservants and three female servants. ¹ *The Monthly Magazine 1825*,

However, by the 1851 census, he had moved to Ysgwyfrith, one of his smaller farms in Penmachno, having already sold some of his farms. By 1852, the rest of his Penmachno estate had also been sold. For years, he seems to have lived beyond his means and only sustained his lifestyle by heavily mortgaging his properties.

This moralistic, Victorian tale was seized on by the local writer Ellis Pierce, or Elis o’r Nant (1841-1912), who was no stranger to Penmachno, having been born at Tan-y-clogwyn by Ty Mawr Wybrnant. Elis was a fearless supporter of the Welsh language, a

radical liberal, and a campaigner on local issues involving education and land reform. The following extracts give his local perspective on David Price-Downes.

'... he threw out many smallholders from their homes so that he could take all the profits. They harboured extremely nasty feelings towards him. I heard that one old man got on his knees and asked the Lord to make Price and his family as homeless as he and his family were. All our actions have consequences, our behaviour bringing good and bad results. I am sure personally that old Price cursed and destroyed himself by his own hand, as within him were the elements of destruction...'

'... (he) had several sons and daughters who rode about dressed as children of the gentry, and upon reaching a gate would demand from anyone nearby to open the gate at once for the family of the High Sheriff...'

'... he had sons and daughters all living beyond their means. They never lifted a finger to do anything, which, of course, did nothing to enhance their inheritance, which had been built up over generations. No one lost their inheritance more successfully, and it took just twenty years to complete the destruction...'

'... In a very short time they lost everything. They became a ragged, homeless, hungry family begging from those they had earlier turned off their farms, and had raised hats and knelt before them. He spent his last years in poverty chased by one bailiff after another...'

'...The last story was that he escaped from his creditors to Australia. There he had to take a lowly job, serving in a hotel as a waiter and cleaning shoes. In time, news filtered back to Wales that David Price-Downes had died and been buried as a beggar in a plain wooden box - a great contrast to the burial of his ancestor, Gruffudd ap Dafydd Goch, whose armoured effigy lies in Betws-y-coed old church. The wishes of the old man who got on his knees came true'

(I am grateful to Ann Morgan for translating from 'V. Parry-Jones (1999) Plwyf Penmachno, , from which this quotation is derived. The original article comes from Ellis Pierce 'The families of Nant Conwy in 'Cymro', 15 May 1900.)

9. FEDW DEG IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In 1904, William Lloyd, a long-standing tenant of Fedw Deg, was buried in Penmachno churchyard. William had been at Fedw Deg since he was named as a six year old in the 1841 census. The next recorded tenants were John and Hannah Jones in 1921, followed by the Roberts and Pierce families who farmed there throughout the 1920's and 30's.

In 1947, William Lewis was the farmer who saved the old house from being demolished by the Forestry Commission. The photo below shows William and his wife standing in the iconic doorway of the old house. There was strong local campaign to save Fedw Deg, supported by the writer Dr. Kate Roberts and the paper 'Y Cymro', which published an article about William Lewis in 1969. By this time, the Morris family had taken over Fedw Deg and are still farming there today. (see **Appendix 2.**)



Photograph from Geoff Charles Collection, (National Library of Wales,vtls006192859)

The Forestry Commission first came to Betws-y-coed in 1920 and acquired 6000 acres of land for planting from the Gwydir Estate. By the early 1930s it began to lease holdings from the Penrhyn Estate in the Penmachno area, and Fedw Deg was acquired in 1934 as a complete upland farm of some 228 acres - about the same size as had been recorded for the Tithe Map nearly a hundred years before. A Forest Census in 1938 records that only 32 acres of the original letting were left as agricultural land supporting a family of 3, some 50 sheep, 4 cows, a pig and a horse.

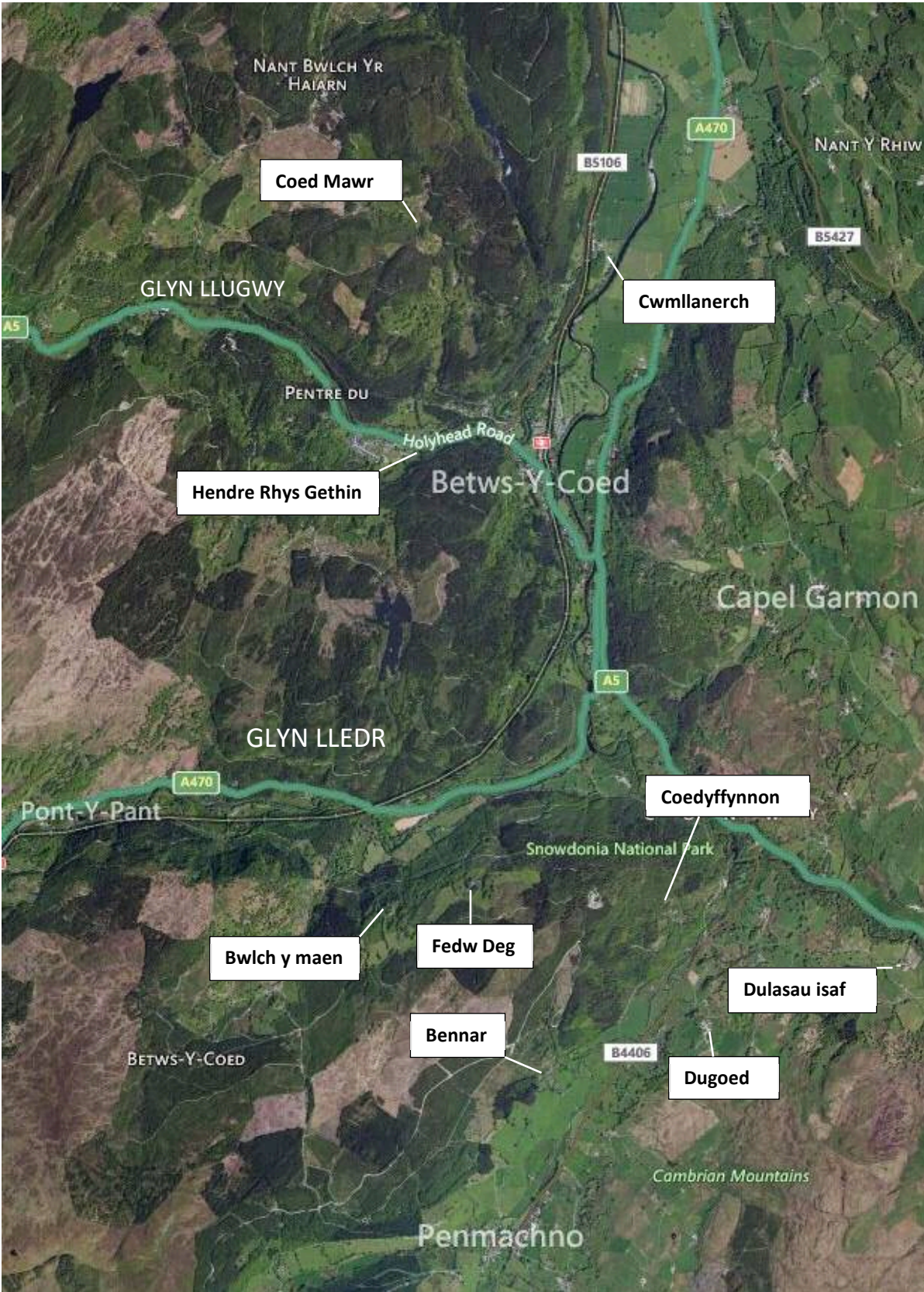
By the 1940 season, some of the fields around Hafod Chwaen and those to the south-west of Fedw Deg house were planted with Sitka and Norway spruce. Because of the War there was a delay in further planting until 1953-55, when more spruce and pine were planted over the former fields above the house, and beech was introduced into the old oak woodland on the Lledr valley slopes between Fedw Deg and Ty'n y berth. For a few years the exposed former ffridd land on the boundary with Benar farm to the south remained free from trees, but that too was planted over with a blanket cover of the ubiquitous Sitka spruce in the 1960s.

Today Fedw Deg is the only working farm amidst the forestry that covers most of the plateau between the rivers Lledr and Machno. It still has the wonderful view and the commanding position that must have been such a defensive asset in the past, but as this house history has shown it has not yet yielded up all its secrets.

FEDW DEG HOUSE HISTORY - MAPS, APPENDICES & TABLES

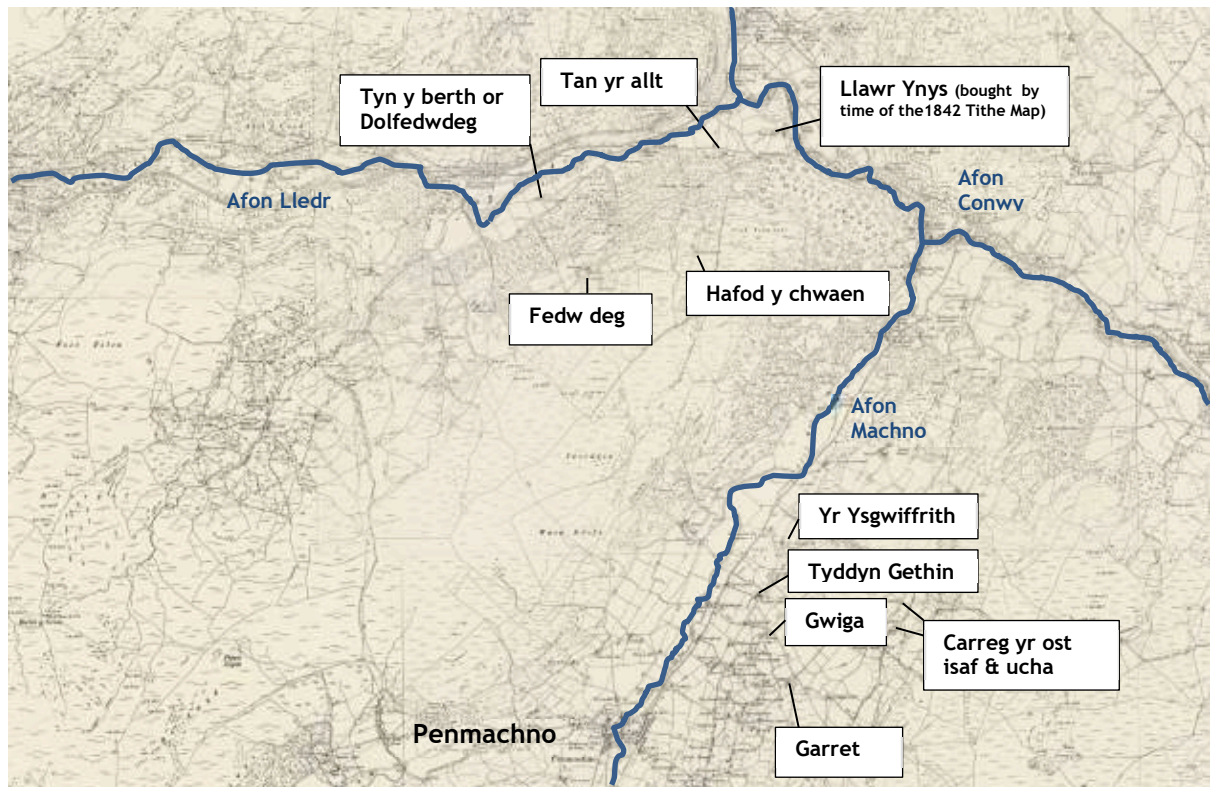
- Map 1. - Historic houses associated with Fedw Deg.
- Map 2. - Farms in the Price family estate in Penmachno, 1700-1820.
- Map 3. - 1846 Tithe Map for Fedw Deg.
- Appendix 1. - 1846 Tithe Schedule for Fedw Deg.
- Appendix 2. - 20th Century families living at Fedw Deg.
- Appendix 3. - Heraldic and antiquarian information about Fedw Deg.
- Appendix 4. - Information about Fedw Deg from Owen Gethin-Jones.
- Appendix 5. - References for the house history of Fedw Deg.
- Table 1. - Descendants of Dafydd Goch in Penmachno.
- Table 2. - Descendants of Rhys ap Maredudd in Hiraethog.
- Table 3. - Descendants of Thomas Prys of Plas Iolyn.
- Table 4. - Fedw Deg Census Returns 1841-1861.
- Table 5. - Fedw Deg Census Returns 1871-1901.

MAP 1 - HISTORIC HOUSES ASSOCIATED WITH FEDW DEG - 1350-1600



(For other farms associated with the Price family in Penmachno see Map 2)

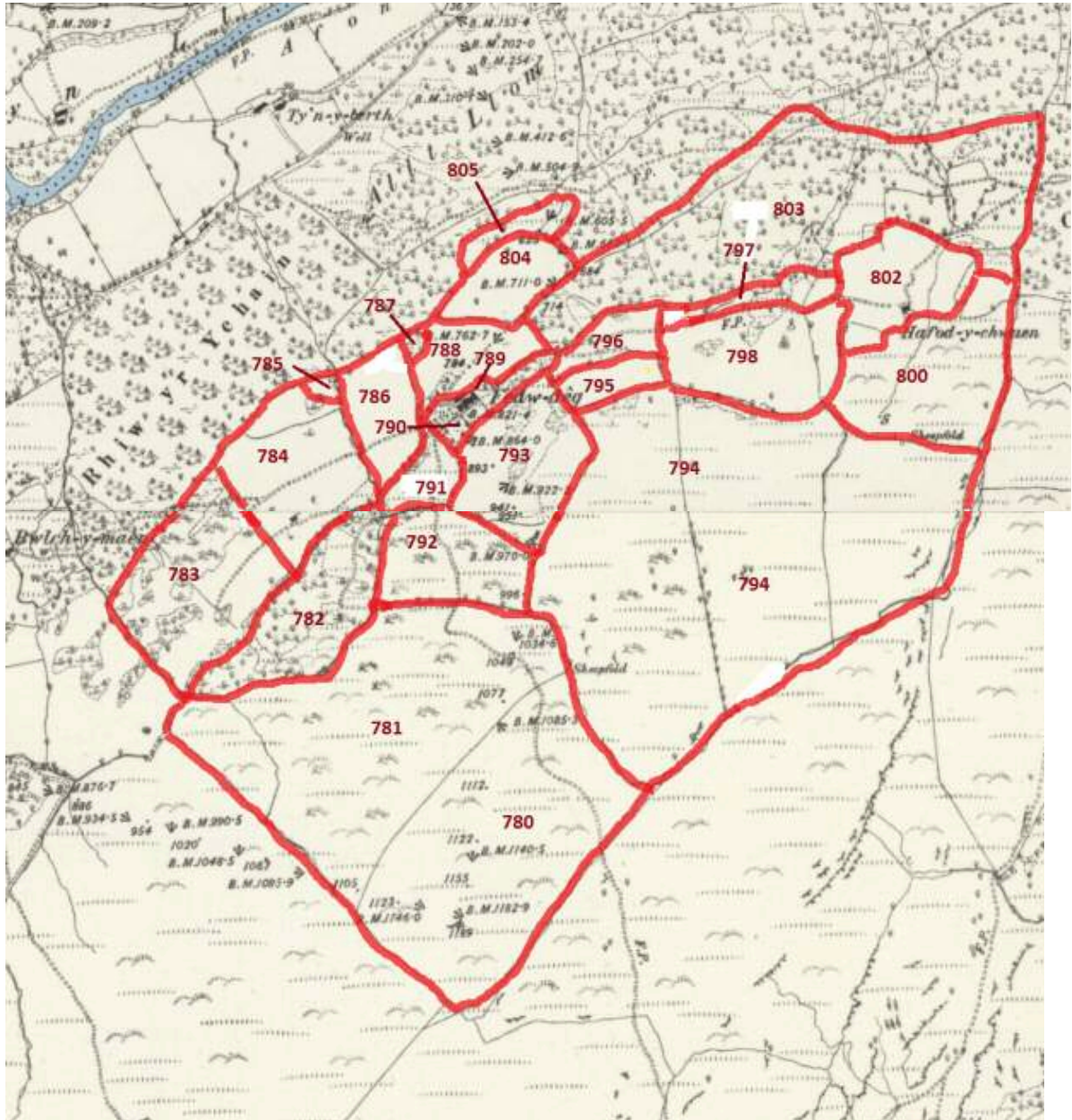
MAP 2 - FARMS OWNED BY THE PRICE FAMILY IN PENMACHNO - 1700 - 1850



MAP 3 - TITHE MAP FOR FEDW DEG, 1845

Based on original tithe map drawn on to an 1888 1st Edition OS Map

Numbers relate to fields on the tithe schedule in Table 6.



APPENDIX 1.

FEDW DEG - Tithe Apportionment 1842

Owner - David Price-Downes, Hendre Rhysgethin, Betws-y-coed

						<i>Rent charge payable in lieu of tithes</i>		
<i>Field No.</i>	<i>Field Name & description</i>	<i>State of cultivation</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Roods</i>	<i>Poles</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
780	Fridd	Old pasture	24	1	16		1	8
781	Fridd	Old pasture	27	2	32		2	5
782	Weirgloddd ganol	Old pasture	9	2	32		1	4
783	Weirglodd isa	Old pasture	10	0	34		4	5
784	Coed case pella	Part arable	7	34	0		5	4
785		Wood			39			
786	Coed y cae	Arable	3	2	24		3	11
787		Wood		1	5			
788	Cae Gwyn	Arable	4	0	0		3	6
789	Fedw Deg housefold etc.	House		1	21			
790		Old pasture	2	0	0			2
791	Weirgloddd bach	Old pasture	2	1	24			5
792	Weirglodd ucha	Old pasture	6	1	3		1	1
793	Cae cerrig	Old pasture	7	2	23		1	4
794	Y fridd big	Old pasture	54	1	6		3	6
795	Cae glas	Arable	1	2	25		1	9
796	Cae isa	Arable	2	1	2		1	7
797	*	Wood	1	0	32			
798	Cae coch*	Old pasture	9	0	0		3	2
799	Stable*				13			
800	Cae hafod y cwm*	Old pasture	11	1	10		1	
801	Stable*				20			
802	Cae beudy cerrig*	Part arable	5	1	15		1	7
803		Old pasture	35	2	23		1	9
804	Cae coed	Part arable	3	2	38		3	2
805	Erw	Arable		3	24			6
Total area			232	0	21	£2	3s	7d

Note 1. - The small holding of Hafod Chwaen is included in the Fedw Deg land above (probably the fields marked with an* - about 20 acres). See the Census returns for details of the families who lived there.

Note 2. - David Price-Jones also owned nine other farms in the Parish of Penmachno. Three were in the Lledr valley below Fedw Deg (Ty'n y berth 130 acres, Tan 'r allt 42 acres and Llawr Ynys 32 acres). The others were in the main Machno valley - (Squiffrith 104 acres, Tyddyn Gethin 82 acres, Garret 12 acres, Carreg 'r Ost 20 acres, Ffrith Tyddyn Gethin 20 acres and Ffrith Wylfa 16 acres).

APPENDIX 2. - INHABITANTS OF FEDW DEG AFTER THE 1901 CENSUS

1919 - Hugh Lloyd (see 1901 census) died on 21 Jan 1919 aged 74.

1921 - John and Hannah Jones (Electoral Register).

(Robert Jones, son of John and Hannah Jones, Fedw Deg, died 28 April 1917 aged 17 years, and was buried in Capel Salem, Penmachno).

(John Jones died on 4 Jan 1937 aged 54).

(Hannah Jones died on 31 March 1955 aged 74).

1926 - Thomas J Roberts and Ann Roberts (Electoral Register).

1931 - David J Pierce and Eleanor Pierce (Electoral Register).

1936 - David J Pierce and Eleanor Pierce (Electoral Register).

1949 - William Lewis (Electoral Register). William Lewis was a native of Llansannan and was the tenant at Fedw Deg who played a key part in the fight to save the old house from being demolished.

1961 - George Arthur Morris, Margaret Morris, Mathew Henry Morris (Electoral Register).

1977 - Mathew H. Morris and Margaret Morris (Electoral Register).

2014 - Mathew Henry Morris, Mervyn Morris, Elizabeth Lewis (Electoral Register).

APPENDIX 3. - HERALDIC & ANTIQUARIAN NOTES ABOUT FEDW DEG

The following extracts show how the 'Gethins of Fedw Deg' featured in two widely-read 18th Century accounts of the families of North Wales:

Reynolds John (1739). *A display of heraldry of the part coat armour now in use in the counties of North Wales*. Chester, Roger Adams.

David Goch of Penmachno, Son of David, Lord of Denbigh, Son of Griffith, Son of Llewelyn Drwyndwn, bore Sable Lion Rampant, Argent within a bordure ingrailed Or, Descended from David Goch, Lloyds of Croestokin; Gethins of Vedw Deg; Hughes of Peniarth in Penmachno; and Powels of Penmachno.

Howel Coedmor, was Son of Griffith Vychan, Son of Griffith, Son of David Goch. Howel Coedmor, lies Pictur'd in his Armour at Llanrwst, he bore Azure a Cheveron Inter three Speares or Javelins Points Argent inbru'd Gules; Descended from Howel Coedmor, Wynns of Celynnog Vawr; Owens of Talwrn in Evionyad; Lloyds of Penmachno; and Wynns of Llugwy.

Yorke Phillip (1799). *The Royal Tribes of Wales*. Wrexham.

'The Gethins of Fedw Deg, now extinct, were of this tribe (Gruffudd ap Cynan). The first that bore the name was Rhys Gethin, or the swarthy, ugly, terrible; he was brother to Hywel Coetmor, who anciently possessed Gwydir, sold by his son Dafydd to Maredudd ap Ieuan, Welsh nephew or first cousin once removed, to the renowned John ap Maredudd, and ancestor to the Wynns of Gwydir. Hywel lies (with his effigy in armour) in Llanrwst church. Rhys and Hywel were the sons of Gruffudd, the son of Dafydd Goch of Penmachno, the natural son of Dafydd, Lord of Denbigh, the brother of our last Prince Llywelyn.....

....Rhys Gethin lived in the parish of Bettws-y-coed near Llanrwst, at a place called to this day Hendre Rhys Gethin; it is a little above Pont y Pair. His two sons, Hywel and Ieuan, had their residence on each side of the River Lleder near Cromlech Hwfa¹. Ieuan had a house also at Penman maen(sic), in the Parish of Dolwyddelan

1. Cromlech Hwfa is mentioned in Edward Lhuyd's *Parochialia* but the site cannot now be identified (*RCAHMW Inventory*). It was probably in the valley Glyn Lledr below Fedw Deg.

APPENDIX 4. - REFERENCES TO FEDW DEG BY OWEN GETHIN-JONES

Owen Gethin-Jones' histories of Dolwyddelan, Penmachno and Yspyty Ifan (*Gwethiau Gethin 1884*) contain invaluable information that was still current as 'folk memory' at the time of writing in the mid 19th Century. Some has already been quoted in Section 4 of the house history, but the extracts below could be useful to any non-welsh speaker trying to solve the many queries that still remain about the history of Fedw Deg.

From 'Penmachno: its antiquity, present state and prospects'

- *'It is said that Fotty Dolgynwal (was)built by the Romans for their use....and stood between Rhiw Bach quarry and Sarn Helen.....This place belonged to Fedw Deg in olden times as a sheep run, and it is said that Dolgynwal was called Ty'n y berth (as it is called now) and that here sang the famous bard Cynwal, the one from the Gethins of Fedw Deg, the ones who lost their claim to the mountain through being zealous papists in the time of Charles 1. It was made over to Dr. David Wynne, Pen y bryn, by the Government, on the investigation of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir.*

Note: 'Dolgynwal' is the old name for Yspyty Ifan and may here be confused with 'Dolfedwdeg', which is the old name for Ty'n y berth, a farm just below Fedw Deg in the Lledr valley. It is an interesting suggestion that the Gethins were papists: did this contribute to the loss of their lands? The linking of the bard William Cynwal to Fedw Deg is unsupported so far, although there is a suggestion that he was born in the Lledr valley rather than Yspyty Ifan, where he was buried in 1588. A study of his poems and pedigrees might well throw light on the history of the Gethins.

- *'the tombstone of the old Gethins is in the churchyard by the gable end of the old church, the first of the three... The gravestone is gritstone, about six inches thick, and bears the inscription "To the memory of the Gethins of Fedw Deg". It was no small feat to fetch a stone of that weight at that time, that is in the year 1621, when there was no road but a packhorse track as it was called; the stone is over half a ton in weight, and all of solid Llanasa gritstone from County Flint.'*



Note: The tombstone is still there (see opposite) but the inscription is unreadable. As a noted local stone mason and contractor, Gethin-Jones was probably right about the Llanasa gritstone, which was used for a much of the medieval sculpture on tombs in North Wales. The date, 1621, is just after the Gethins family were supposed to have become extinct in the male line, but there is no evidence for who inscribed the stone. Perhaps it had long been there as the cover to a family tomb and was inscribed later.

APPENDIX 5. - FEDW DEG - REFERENCES

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NLW MS 8611E - Anterliwt ac amrywion (19th C) - An account of the family of Gethin of Fedw Deg. *A handwritten account by Elis o'r Nant about the Gethins of Fedw Deg (derived from Phillip Yorke, Owen Gethin-Jones, and with information about the Price-Downes family)*

NLW MS 8612E - The pedigree of Howel Coetmore and Rhys Gethin of Fedw Deg, based on Lloyd: History of Powys Fadog. (*Manuscript probably in the hand of Elis o'r Nant (Ellis Pierce-1841-1912)*)

D 817 - Schedule of Title Deeds dated 1699-1834 relating to the estate of David Price-Downes Esq. in mortgage to Mrs. Watkins, 1842.

NLW - Geoff Charles photographic archive. '*The saving of Fedw Deg*' photographs. Ref. vtls006192859.

NLW MS 188-D - Plas Nantglyn, Pedigrees & Poetry. Two mentions of Fedw Deg: 3/17, 3/21. '*Mar: am y parchedig Capten Robert Gethin or Vedw Deg..*'

Will (1731) David Price of Pennant, B/1731/169

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Will (1795) Sarah Downes, widow, PROB11/1795/256

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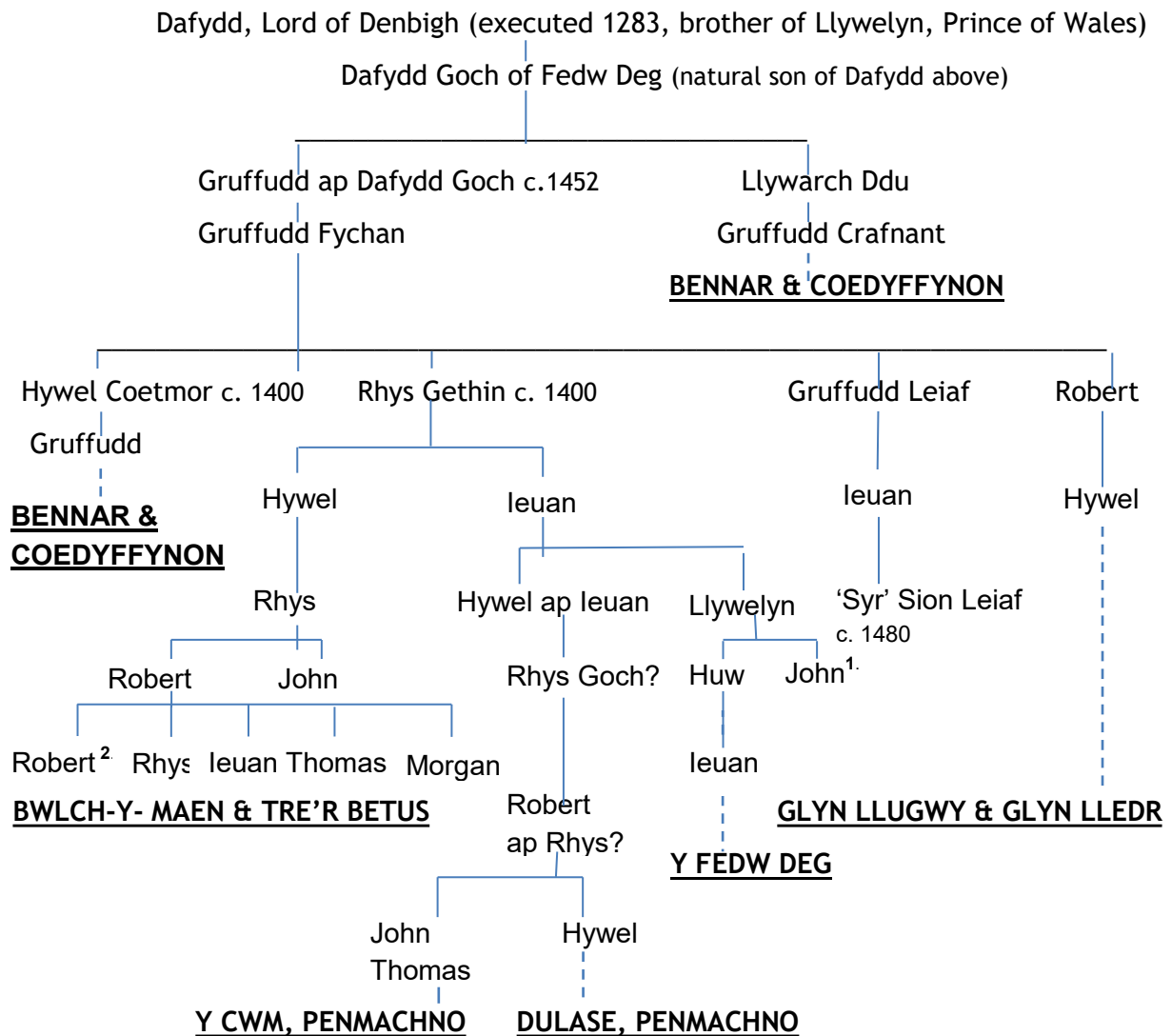
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TABLE 1.

SIMPLIFIED TABLE TO SHOW THE DESCENT OF FAMILIES IN PENMACHNO FROM DAFYDD GOCH (after P.C. Bartrum)



Notes from Bartrum's original notebook sheets

1. John ap Llywelyn m. Margred, d. of Rhys ap Hywel ap Madog of Glynllugwy.
2. Robert ap John sold his claim in Tre'r Betus & Penmachno to Robert Wyn ap Robert.

It should be noted that Bartrum's lines of descent above do not tally with those quoted in Griffith's Pedigrees or in The History of Powys Fadog. Bartrum shows that under both leuan and Hywel, the sons of Rhys Gethin, there is a line of descent "Robert ap Rhys ap Hywel". We have followed Bartrum and named Robert ap Rhys and his father Rhys Goch, as the ancestors of Hywel of Dulasau. Only the main male lines of descent are shown; there was also much intermarriage between various branches of the families, which must have affected inheritance of land.

There is also a suggestion that Dafydd Goch was descended from Nefydd Hardd, and not Dafydd, Lord of Denbigh, see www.ancientwalesstudies.org.

Bartrum's notebooks can be viewed at www.cadair.aber.ac.uk. They are listed under Gruffudd ap Cynan 07 and 08.

TABLE 2

THE GETHIN, PRYS & WYN FAMILIES OF HIRAETHOG DESCENDED FROM RHYS AP MAREDUDD

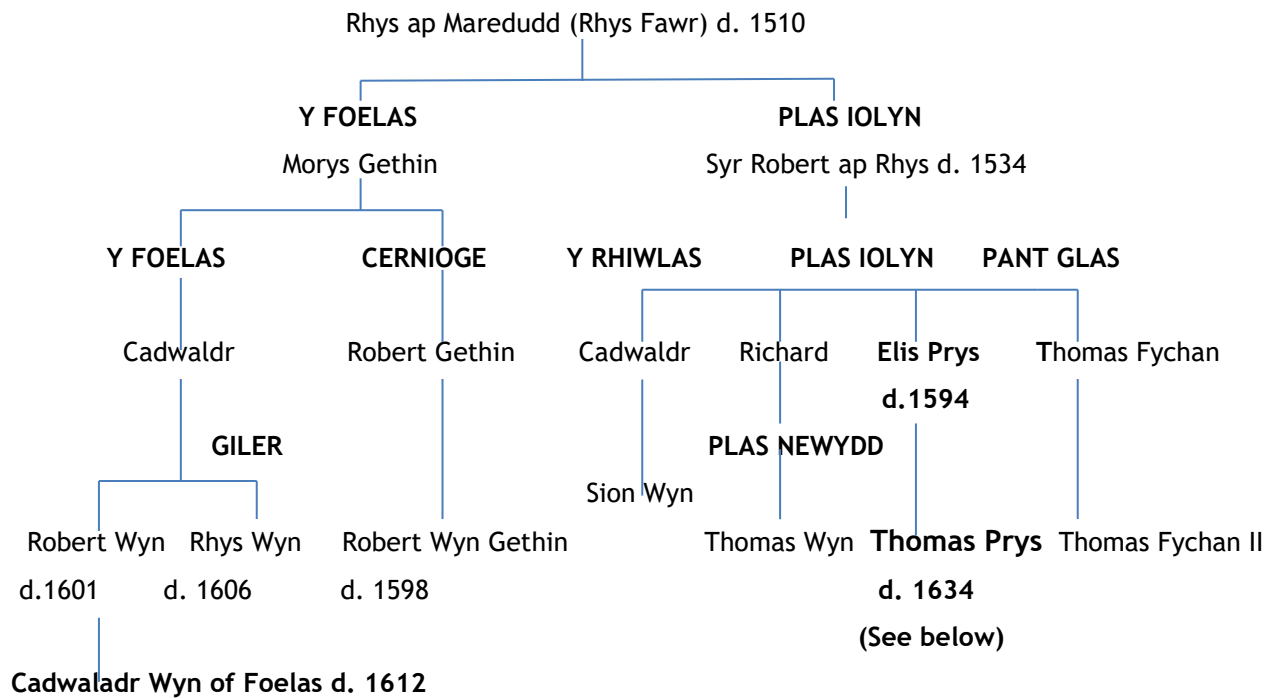
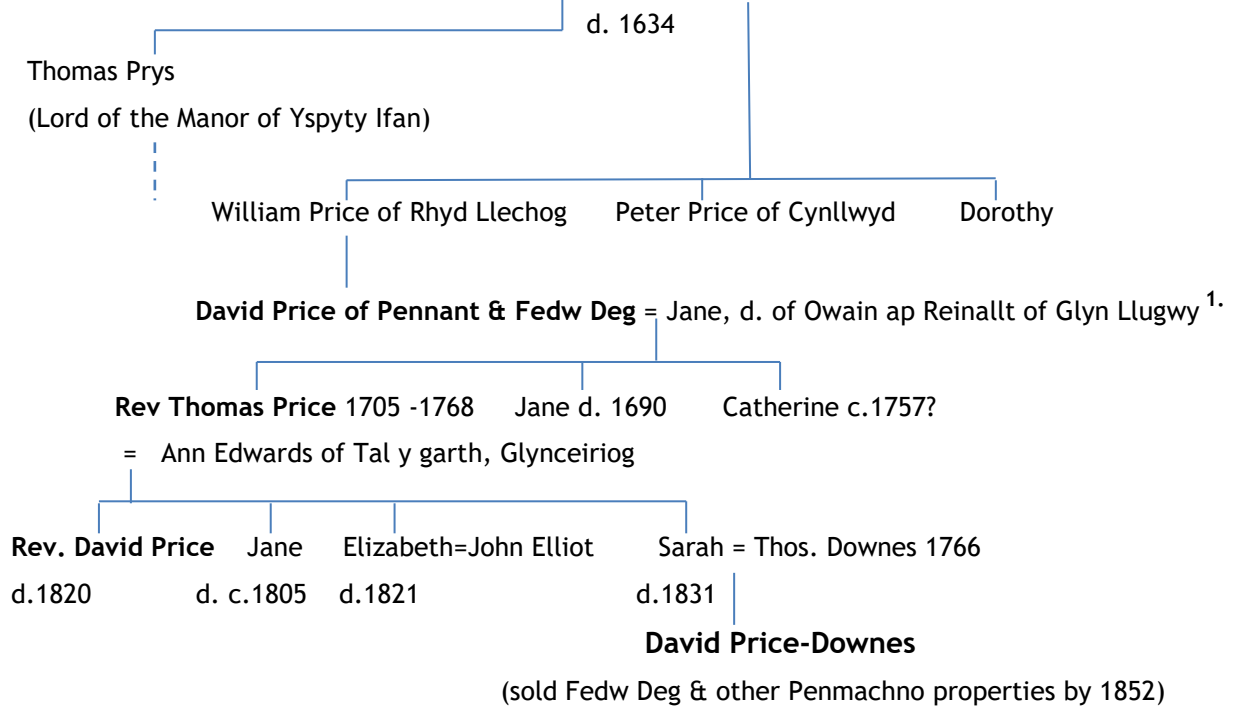


TABLE 3

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS PRYS OF PLAS IOLYN

Margaret d. of Wm. Griffith, Penrhyn, m. 1 = **Thomas Prys** = m. 2 Jane d. of Robt. Wynne of Berthdu,



1. David Price could have acquired land in Betws-y-coed or Penmachno through this marriage.

Owain ap Reinallt was a descendant of Hywel Coetmor (Bartrum, *ibid.*)

(Information from *Griffith's Pedigrees; History of Powys Fadog, Vol. 4; 'Teulu Plas Iolyn', Denbigh Hist. Soc. Vol 13, 1964*)

TABLE 4. - CENSUS RETURNS, FEDW DEG & HAFOD Y CHWAEN - 1841 - 1861

1841 Census FEDW DEG			1851 Census FEDW DEG			1861 Census FEDW DEG		
		<i>Age</i>			<i>Age Where born?</i>			<i>Age Where born?</i>
John Edwards	farmer	35	John Edwards	farmer	40? Trawsfynydd	Only one household (see below)		
Ann Edwards	wife	37	Ann Edwards	wife	50?			
Elizabeth	daughter	13	John	son	10			
John	son	9m	Robert Edwards	agricultural labourer	16			
John Lloyd	farmer	36	John Lloyd	quarryman	46 Trawsfynydd	John Lloyd	farmer of 202 acres	56
Margaret Lloyd	wife	36	Margaret Lloyd	wife	46	Margaret Lloyd	wife	56 Ynyscynhain
Jane	daughter	8	William Lloyd	agricultural labourer	16	William Lloyd	son	26
William	son	6	Catherine	daughter	10	Mary Jones (see below)	daughter	23
Mary	daughter	4	Hugh	son	6	Catherine Lloyd	housemaid	20
Catherine	daughter	6m				Hugh Lloyd	son	16
Janet Jones	farm servant	15				Griffiths Jones	son in law (slate quarrier)	25
HAFOD-Y- CHWAEN			HAFOD-Y- CHWAEN			HAFOD-Y- CHWAEN		
Robert Williams	quarryman	39	Robert Williams	quarryman	50 Llanfothren	Margaret Williams	widow - farmer of	59
Margaret Williams	wife	37	Margaret Williams	wife	50	Owen Williams	son 20 acres	28
Owen	son	9	Robert	house servants	15	Margaret Williams	daughter, housemaid	20
Margaret	daughter	7	Ellin	employed at home	13	Robert Williams	son	25
Robert	son	6	Martha	"	10			
Ellin	daughter	3	Mary	daughter	9			
Martha	daughter	8m						
Margaret Jones	farm servant	15						

Burials 1851-61

John Edwards, Fedw Deg, buried in Penmachno Church
27 June 1857 aged 52 (gravestone recorded)
Elinor Davies , Hafod Chwaen, buried in Penmachno Church
17 Feb 1858 aged 80.

Burials 1861-71

John Lloyd, Fedw Deg, buried in Penmachno Church
November 1864 aged 60. (gravestone recorded)

TABLE 5. - CENSUS RETURNS -FEDW DEG & HAFOD-Y-CHWAEN -1871-1901

1871 Census FEDW DEG			1881 Census FEDW DEG			1891 Census FEDW DEG			1901 Census FEDW DEG		
		Age			Age			Age			Age
Only one household See below			Only one household See below			Only one household See below			Only one household See below		
Margaret Lloyd	Widow										
William Lloyd	Son	3	William Lloyd	farmer of 80 acres	4	William Lloyd	farmer	5	William Lloyd	farmer	
Catherine Lloyd	housemaid	30	Catherine Lloyd	sister	40	Catherine Lloyd	sister	4	Catherine Lloyd	sister	0
Hugh Lloyd	son	2	Hugh Lloyd	brother	37	Hugh Lloyd	brother	50	Hugh Lloyd	brother	5
HAFOD-Y-CHWAEN			HAFOD-Y- CHWAEN			HAFOD-Y- CHWAEN					
Margaret Williams	widow	8									
Owen	son	9									
Margaret	daughter	7									
Robert Williams	son	35	Robert Williams	farmer of 11 acres	45	Robert Williams	general labourer	55	Robert Williams	farmer	1
Martha	grandaughter	13									
Mary	grandaughter	7									

Burials 1871-81

Margaret Lloyd buried in Penmachno Church 21 Feb 1879 aged 79

Burials 1901-11

Catherine Lloyd buried in Penmachno Church 1 Feb 1904 aged 3
William Lloyd buried in Penmachno Church 1 Mar 1904 aged 9