



Darganfod Hen Dai Cymreig Discovering Old Welsh Houses

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

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

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

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



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

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



©Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group

Rhif Elusen Gofrestredig: No: 1131782: Registered charity

www.discoveringoldwelshhouses.co.uk

Darganfod Hen
Dai Cymreig



Discovering Old
Welsh Houses

Plas Uchaf (formerly Plas Llanefydd)
Llanefydd, Conwy
LL16 5EG



researched by
Gill Jones, Kerrie Jackson & Ann Morgan
2024

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

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

©Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group
Rhif Elusen Gofrestredig: Registered charity No: 1131782

Contents

	Page	
House Description	2	
Early Background History	11	
16 th Century	16	
17 th Century	21	
18 th Century	26	
19 th Century	33	
20 th Century	43	
Appendix 1	The Royal House of Cunedda	46
Appendix 2	The Wynne Family of Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd	49
Appendix 3	The Goodman Family of Ruthin	53
Appendix 4	The Tenants at Plas Uchaf	55
Appendix 5	The Family of Henry Williams	57
Appendix 6	The Will of Meredith Wynne 1678	58
Appendix 7	The Will of Meredith Wynne 1727	59
Appendix 8	The Will & Inventory of Edward Wynne 1741	61
Appendix 9	The Will of Catherine Jones 1798	66
Appendix 10	The Will of Anne Wynne 1805	68
Appendix 11	The Funeral of John Williams d.1909	69

cover photograph – RCAHMW

The view of the house looking E towards Moel-y-Gaer, showing the primary range in the centre with two later C17th additions on each side. The range on the R also has an C18th additional cart-bay added to the end.

House Description

Plas Uchaf: NPRN: 27777

Grade II*

Plas Uchaf Garden: NPRN:266503

Plas Uchaf Barn: NPRN: 37238

OS Grid ref: SH966 716

Plas Uchaf Barn: NPRN: 37239

Plas Uchaf Cowshed:NPRN: 37240

Plas Uchaf is a sub-medieval gentry house with unit-planned additions.¹

The CADW listing description begins with the statement, “Originally the seat of a branch of the Goodman family, early medieval English settlers in the Ruthin area (whose number included Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, d.1601, and Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, d.1656).”

N.B. This is incorrect. It was the seat of the Wynne family of Caerau who were descendants of the local tribe of Marchweithian.²

“The earliest section is a second-half C16th storeyed end chimney house. To this was added a gabled cross-range in the early C17th, together with further storeyed additions to the rear, forming a U-plan. (see cover photo) These additions, also belonging to the C17th, included an independent end-chimney range adjoining at one corner; the main sections appear to have been raised in the late C17th to provide a dormer storey. A fine staircase was inserted in the hall c.1680, and is probably the work of Meredith Wynne ap Edward (*Not the first Meredith Wynne as stated in the CADW listing text because he died c.1561*). It is almost exactly paralleled by that at nearby Plas Isaf and is clearly by the same craftsman or craftsmen; they represent the finest and most sophisticated examples of their type in the locality. Surviving early C18th raised and fielded panelling (including an arched parlour entrance and an arched niche within) are probably cosmetic alterations carried out by Meredith's son Edward, High Sheriff of Denbighshire 1711, and some contemporary wall panelling is said to have been subsequently taken to Coed Coch. (see p.6) A late C18th cart-bay was added to the southern rear block, together with an extruded porch in the NE corner on the yard side. The S gable of the primary section was partly taken down and rebuilt c.1994.” (see pp.44-45)

Exterior

“The house is constructed of local rubble with slate roofs, shaped kneelered gable parapets and six chimneys, originally all end stacks. The house has two main elevations, facing W and E, the former garden side, facing the imposing Moel-y-Gaer and the latter farmyard side enclosing a small court, open to the E. The garden side has the primary section to the L with a projecting gabled wing advanced slightly to the R; both are of two-and-a-half storeys. The primary section has a near-central entrance with boarded door and exposed lintel. Flanking this are C19th recessed 12-pane sash windows, that to the L occupying the space of the original cyclopean entrance; beyond this is a 16-pane sash. Two further 12-pane windows to the first floor with a 16-pane sash to the R and a small square closet light beyond. The attic floor has two small gabled dormers with 9-pane sashes breaking the eaves; the L gable has a blocked primary window to the first floor.”

1. CADW listing text and E.Hubbard, Clwyd 1986

2. Powys Fadog – J.Y.W.Lloyd – Vol. 6 p.237



The E facing side showing the primary range to the L and the original cyclopean entrance, and the later projecting gabled wing to the R.

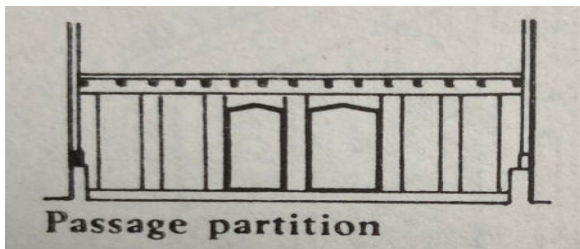
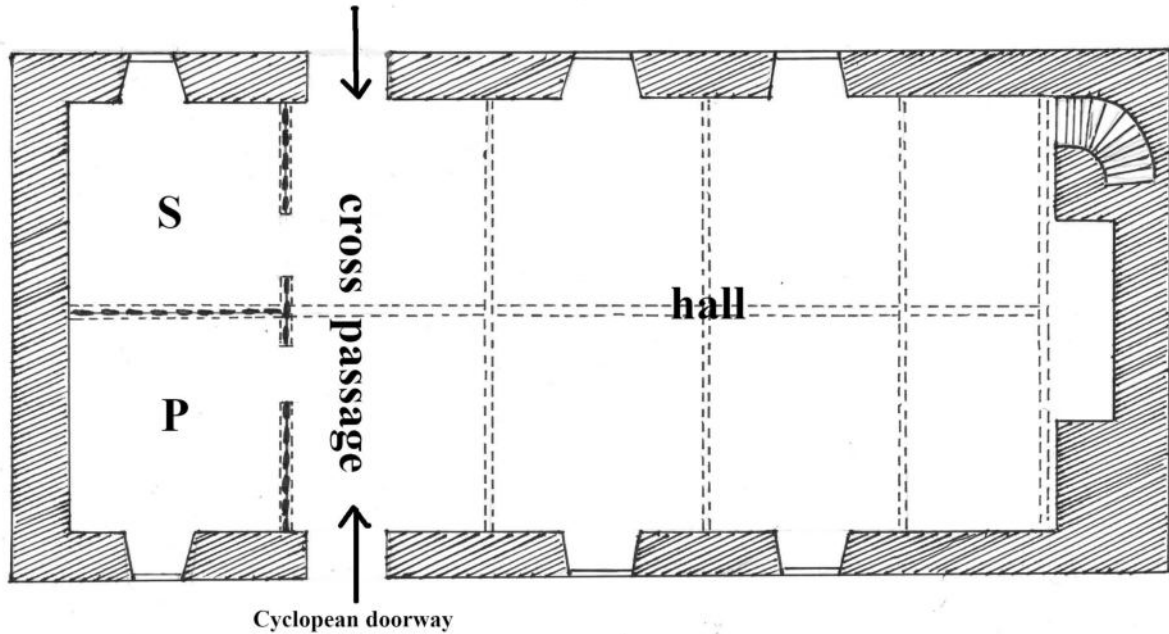
“The projecting wing to the R has a wide, plain gable. Large 4-light timber window to the ground floor with plain glazing and a segmental arch with painted stone voussoirs. This window occupies the space originally filled by a pair of 3-light (?) mullioned windows, each with a segmental relieving arch above; two blocked lights to the R and one to the L remain visible, with sandstone dressings. Smaller 3-light windows to the first and second floors with cambered heads as before, the former with flanking evidence of 2 blocked primary openings with relieving arches. The narrow L return has blocked primary single-light windows with chamfered sandstone reveals; that to the first floor retains a hollow-chamfered label.”



The S facing side showing the small banqueting house/brewhouse on the R; the end of the primary range and the C17th additional range with the cart bay on the L.

Interior

The primary range would almost certainly have been as shown on the floor plan below, with two service rooms at the S end with separate doorways. One Tudor arched doorway, now blocked, is still visible in the current kitchen. The other one would have been where the current doorway is located. At the north end of the hall, there may have been a stone spiral staircase leading up to the solar (hall chamber). The original cyclopean entry doorway is still visible on the east facing outside wall. (see p.3) This would have given access to a cross passage which was open on the hall side. (see Appendix 8 pp.63-68 – Description of the contents of the rooms in Edward Wynne's will 1741)



The original Tudor arched doorways leading from the service rooms into the hall.

“The hall is stone-flagged hall with a C16th beamed ceiling retaining simple late C17th plastering to the beams.” *The beams are chamfered and have ogee stops which are just visible under the plaster.* “There is a very fine L-shaped oak stair of c.1670 which ascends in 3 graceful flights to the first floor from the hall. This has square newel posts with applied bobbin-turned ornament and geometric heads, barley-twist balusters and segmental steps at the bottom and middle; all treads and risers are original. At the bottom is an oak dog-gate with flat, S-shaped balusters of early C18th character.”



The Oak Staircase



The chamfered hall beams showing an ogee stop, highlighted.

“To the L of the stair is the former parlour and service room (now a single room), with the remains of the two C16th doorways and the post-and-panel partition, visible on the parlour/service room side but plastered over on the hall side. “To the R of the hall stair is an early C18th arched entrance giving access to a stepped-up parlour addition. This has a moulded architrave with projecting, fluted key and has associated raised and fielded large-field panelling on either side of a short lobby corridor which leads to the parlour beyond; this has a narrow panelled door to each side giving access to a small closet space, that to the L under the stair and that to the R in the thickness of the wall. The parlour itself has panelled reveals and window shutters and a contemporary arched recess with detailing as before; the spandrels to this have contemporary painted depictions of a male and female figure (traditionally said to represent Adam and Eve). The contemporary wall panelling from this room is said to have been subsequently taken to Coed Coch.” (see p.6)



The arched recess



The room at Coed Coch where the panelling from Plas Uchaf is believed to have been re-sited.

“The former kitchen (*known as the 'gegin' - ground-floor R'*) has plastered beams as before and a square, secondary stair leading from it, with boarded door. This has oak treads and risers and is built around a central masonry pier.”

“The first floor layout reflects its C18th partitioning and each room has a 6-panelled door (raised and fielded panels) with simple, broad architrave; in addition, all windows have panelled reveals, shutters and soffits, and the floors mostly retain their old oak boarding. The chamber at the stair head has a segmental oak step leading up to it, as before; raised and fielded panels to double closet doors.”

“The former solar space, above the hall, is similarly sub-divided and has plastered, stopped-chamfered ceiling beams, partly exposed in one section. C18th wooden lugged fireplace with denticulated cornice and carved meander pattern; original decorative cast-iron grate. The attic floor has an enclosed corkscrew stair leading up to it with stick balusters and simple rail; its boarded sides are made up out of re-used C16th grooved post-and-panel partition sections. At the top of the attic stair is an early C18th balustrade with S-shaped oak balusters as before.”³

Ritual Protection

A collection of old shoes and parts of animal skulls has been found under the staircase built by Meredith Wynne esq. (d.1678). This tradition is believed to relate to the possibility of evil spirits entering the home especially at nighttime. The shoes deposited are always well worn and therefore were believed to carry the imprint of human character as the leather moulds to the wearer's foot. This led to the notion that a person's spiritual presence resided in the shoe and so could be used as a protective device against witchcraft.



Some of the skull parts are probably from a horse. Horses are considered to be very vigilant because they were believed to sleep standing up with their eyes open thus making them useful guardians. Other jawbones appear to be from pigs.

3. Description mostly taken from CADW listing text.

An obsession with witchcraft began in the mid 16th century. The first Witchcraft Act was passed in 1542 during the reign of Henry VIII making it a capital offence. It was particularly prevalent in the early 17th century during the reign of James I. Witch hunting became widespread during this period because people really believed in the damage that witches, either in human form, or through animal familiars, could bring to households. Such beliefs were particularly strong in rural populations. Thousands of people were accused of witchcraft and many were killed as a result. The witchcraft Act of 1735 remained in force until well into the 20th century.



Bee boles

In a wall on the north side of the house there are three bee boles where skeps would have been placed for keeping bees. These were often built close to the house or in gardens so that swarms could be detected and captured quickly. They were particularly popular in the C18th and C19th.

The Farmyard Buildings

“The former stable block, the barn range and the L-shaped agricultural range are all Grade II listed. The storeyed stable block was possibly built for Meredith Wynne (b.c.1630) in the late C17th. It was altered perhaps in the second half of the C18th when two elliptical oculi were inserted and other openings were altered. It was originally a 5-bay roof structure with pegged oak collar and angled strut trusses; stopped-chamfered beamed ceiling to the ground.”

The Stable Block



“The interior of the stable block still has wooden partitioning and hay racks which would have been filled from the loft above. Outside stone steps lead to the upper floor. Underneath the steps is what appears to be a place for penning animals. It may have been for keeping geese.”

“The three bay barn range was built in three phases. The main section was built in the C17th and was added to in the C18th. Both of these parts retain their original pegged collar trusses with angled struts. In the C19th another lean-to section was added.”

“The L-shaped agricultural range consists of a large C16th primary barn and a C17th byre range connected by a C19th cart shed block.”

One of the farmyards buildings may have been the site of an earlier dwelling but it is not possible to confirm this without further investigation.

In a corner of the C17th walled garden, which is listed on the CADW Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales,⁴ is a small two storey building. This may have been a 'banqueting house' which was perhaps used as a brew house at a later date. A small banqueting house was a place where a host could retire with a few close friends and no servants, often after a feast in the main house, in order to eat the dessert course in a more intimate setting. The word 'banquet' originally referred to a 'sweet' dish eaten in a different room or building. It would have been much more lavish than a modern dessert.



The banqueting house/brewhouse in a corner of the walled garden.

There is a similar building in a corner of the walled garden at Nant Clwyd y dre in Ruthin, a property once owned by the Thelwall family and later the Wynne family.

Edward Wynne of Plas Uchaf acquired the property c.1722 from Mary Thelwall. Edward Wynne's son, John Wynne, enlarged the house c.1733. It is possible that he also added the small 'banqueting house' in a similar style to the one at Plas Uchaf. (see p.26)

4. CADW ref. 216-18 (ref.PGW(C)36)

In the independent end-chimney building which adjoins the main range at a corner, there are three cheese presses which are still complete with their frames.

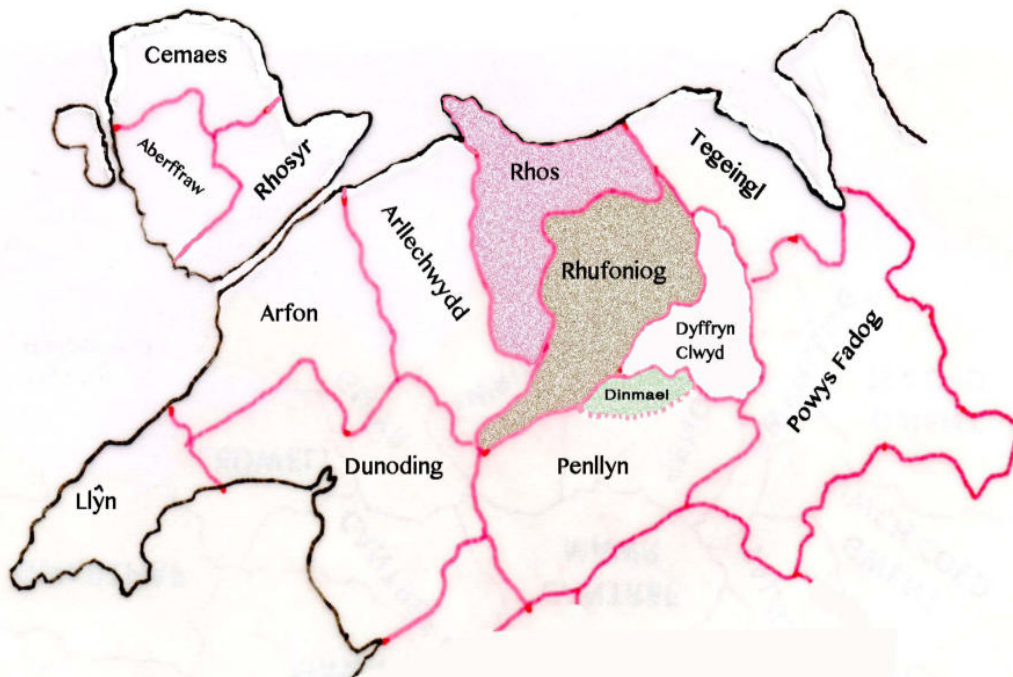


Early Background History

Medieval Land Division in Wales

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

Medieval Cantrefi of North Wales



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

Plas Uchaf is located on land which was in the Cantref of Rhufoniog, the commote of Isaled, the parish of Llanefydd and the township of Carwedfynydd.

Sometimes the cantrefi of Rhos, Rhufoniog and the commote of Dinmael were linked together as "Rhos and Rhufoniog", which roughly corresponds to the territory of the old county of Denbighshire.

The early history of the cantref of Rhufoniog is not at all clear. During the Roman occupation of Wales, it formed part of the territory of the Deceangli.

It is believed to be named after Rhufon, the third son of Cunedda Wledig (the first ruler of the Welsh people of whom there is any authentic record). Cunedda had been a Roman officer in the north. His success in conquering the enemies of his Brythonic brethren, resulted in him being given the title Wledig (Great King).⁵

5. Appendix 1 – The Royal House of Cunedda

Rhufon was created a king of a small sub-kingdom which he ruled under his brother Einion Yrth of Gwynedd. Einion was the seventh son of Cunedda but he must have been a strong character because he became the heir to his father's main power base of Gwynedd. It is not clear how long Rufon's descendants continued to use the title 'King' but they appear to have enjoyed a certain amount of power in the area into the late 5th century. After that it was probably absorbed into direct control of Gwynedd.

In the C11th, Marchweithian, reputed founder of the XIth noble tribe of North Wales, was Lord of Isaled. He was a descendant of Rhufon s/o Cunedda Wledig. His 'court' was at Lleweni which was originally called Llysmarchweithian'.

The cantrefs of Rhos, Rhufoniog, Dyffryn Clwyd and Tegeingl formed an area known as 'Perfeddwlad/Y Berfeddwlad' or 'the Middle Country'. Various descendants of the Royal House of Gwynedd fought each other over the area. Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd 1137-1170, and son of Gruffydd ap Cynan ruled over most of North Wales in the C12th. When he died, his son Hywel became his successor but two of his step brothers – Rhodri and **Dafydd ap Owain**, killed him during that same year. They divided Gwynedd between them. Rhufoniog became part of Dafydd's territory. Dafydd also killed or drove out other brothers who might have been contenders to the throne. By 1174, Dafydd was sole ruler of Gwynedd which included 'Y Perfeddwlad'. Dafydd ap Owain was eventually defeated by **Llewelyn (Fawr) ap Iorwerth** at the Battle of Aberconwy in 1194.

Y Perfeddwlad was still a turbulent region during the C13th when it was fought over between the rulers of Gwynedd and the English Crown. These lands were ceded to the English and re-granted or re-captured by the Welsh on numerous occasions. In 1201, King John recognised Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's overlordship, but in 1211, John drove Llewelyn out of Rhos and Rhufoniog. The following year, Llewelyn managed to recover the lands in an alliance with other Welsh princes. Following the death of King John in 1216, Llewelyn was frequently involved in fights with the Marcher Lords and sometimes the new king, Henry III. Llewelyn died in 1240 and was succeeded by his son, Dafydd who was the first ruler to claim the title 'Prince of Wales'. He died in 1246 and was succeeded by his nephews – **Llewelyn ap Gruffydd** and **Dafydd ap Gruffydd**. In the following year, by the terms of an agreement dated 30th April, they granted these lands to **Henry III** in order to establish 'perpetual peace' between themselves and the King.⁶

Llanefydd⁷

The name can be interpreted as the 'church of Ufydd'. It is first recorded as Llanuvyth in 1256, Lanvddud in 1329, Llanyvydd in 1511 and Llanefidd in 1704-5, but as Llanefydd in 1679. The village may have been named after St Nefydd, although Owen and Morgan, the modern place-name specialists, have pointed out that the association with Nefydd is a relatively modern one, as revealed by the name variants given above. They also cite the fact that Ffynnon Nefydd was termed Fynnon Yvydh by Edward Lhuyd's respondent at the end of the C17th.

Of the village's original size and form nothing is known, but by the end of the C17th there were six houses around the church according to Edward Lhuyd's respondent. A small number of other houses which were in the outlying parts of the parish are also named. (see p.24)

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

7. Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust - Historic Settlement Survey – eastern Conwy - 2014

The Cantrefs and Commotes of Medieval North Wales

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



By **1282**, complaints had risen because of injustices perpetrated by the English and because of their contempt for native law and custom. As a result, Dafydd and his brother Llewelyn took up arms against Edward I. Edward responded very quickly and soon defeated the Welsh. **Llewelyn** was eventually killed on the 10th December 1282 in a battle at Builth Wells, and **Dafydd** was executed for treason on the 3rd October 1283 in Shrewsbury.

The Lordship of Denbigh

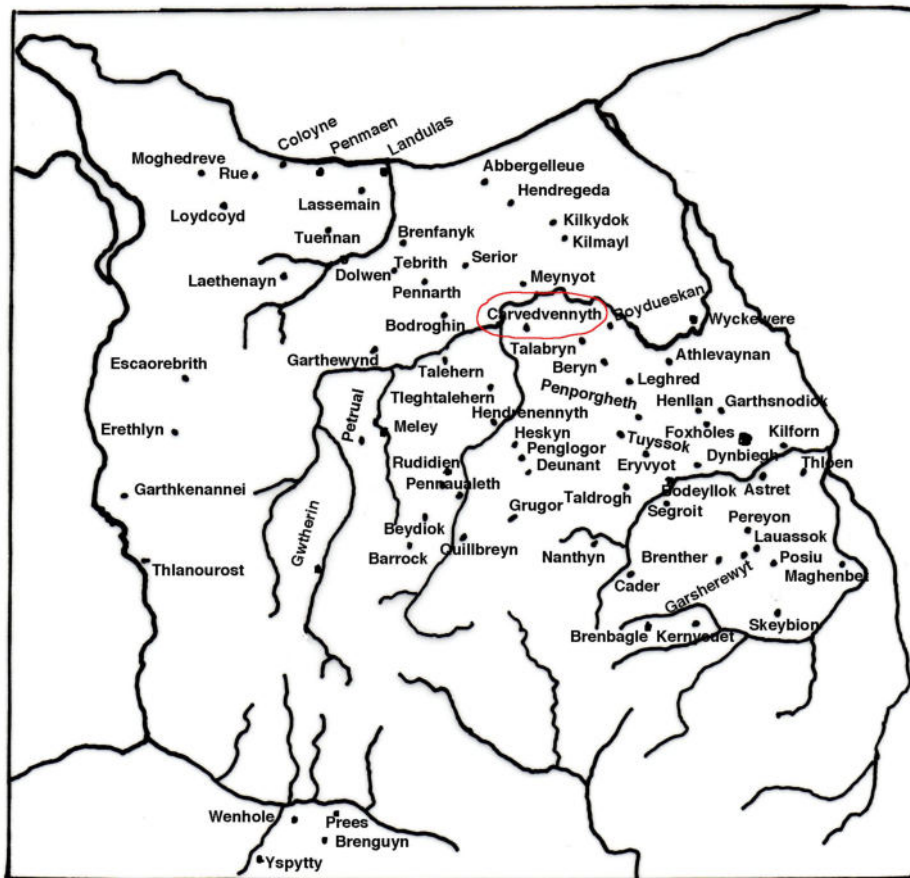
On the **16th October 1283**, Edward I granted the cantrefs of **Rhos** and **Rhufoniog**, and the commote of **Dinmael** in the cantref of Penllyn to **Henry de Lacy, 3rd Earl of Lincoln**, as a reward for his loyalty in helping to defeat the Welsh. This area of land became known as the **Lordship of Denbigh**. In return, De Lacy was to 'render six knights' fees'.

Henry de Lacy died on the 5th February **1311**. His eldest son, Edmund, is said to have fallen into the great well at Denbigh Castle and drowned. A second son, John, is also believed to have died in a tragic accident. Henry's sole surviving child at his death was his daughter Alice. As Henry was a direct tenant of the Crown, an Inquisition Post Mortem was held in order to determine the extent of his lands etc. and who should inherit them. This survey is the earliest known valuation of the Lordship of Denbigh but it did not include the names of landholders or tenants.

1334 - another survey was undertaken by Hugh de Becele⁸. "He was an Englishman, and no doubt the same personage as Hugh de Bockele, who is mentioned as a landowner in the township of "Arquedelok" (Archwedlog), in the parish of Llansannan." This was the first survey to name the landholders.

8. The Records of Denbigh and its Lordship – John Williams 1860 p.1

These two surveys give a good picture of the tenorial system in this area prior to the conquest by Edward I, and how many of the priodarii (free Welshmen) were replaced by English tenants.^{9 10}



The Honour of Denbigh

Anyone who was known to have taken part in the rebellion had their land 'escheated' (*taken away from them*); and some Welsh tenants in the fertile Vale of Clwyd were removed from their land and relocated to poorer areas. In Isaled the English were given 1,780 acres whilst the Welsh had 1,540 acres.

The surveys also demonstrated the continued occupation of land by 'tribal groupings' with extensive lands held by members of the Braint Hir, Hedd Molwynog, **Marchweithian** and Marchudd ap Cynan clans. These constituted four of the fifteen Noble tribes of North Wales. Dues were based on the family group and not on the size of their holdings. The tribe of **Marchweithian** held (of the Lord of the Lordship) most of the land in the township of Carwedfynydd.

At the time of the 1334 survey, the English influence was dominant in the commote of Ceinmerch (only 1 Welsh vill); and strong in Isaled (7 English vills 6 Welsh vills), but much weaker in Uwchaled (only 1 English vill and 16 Welsh) and in Isdulas (12 Welsh no English) and in the remote Uwchduldas, there were no English except in Llanrwst.¹¹

9. Welsh Tribal Laws – Thomas Peter Ellis 1926 pp.132- 139

10. The English Element in the Perfeddwlad – T.P.Ellis Y Commrodor Vol.XXXV 1925 pp.187-199

11. *ibid* p.cvx

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

.....

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

.....

Members of the Wynne family of Caerau are named in numerous documents which are held in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, as part of the Coed Coch estate collection. The earliest identified so far is from 1486.

1486 – **Meredith ap David ap Grono ap David** was named in a document regarding a Bond of £40.¹²

Meredith married Catherine vch Robert, of Tywysog, ap Ieuan ap Tudur ap Gruffydd ap Heilyn Frych of Berain.¹³

Personal Names of the Wynne Family and the places in which they lived.

The Wynne family were named in Powys Fadog (Vol.6 p.237) and in some documents as 'of Caerau'. In other early documents they are named after the township in which they lived 'of Carwedfynydd'. In some documents and pedigrees Edward Wynne s/o John was described as 'of Plas Llanefydd' and eventually the family were known as 'of Plas Uchaf'. Plas Llanefydd appears to have been an earlier name for Plas Uchaf.

The family used a variety of naming styles, probably due to the transition from the Welsh system of patronymics to the English system of using surnames. Edward Wynne of Plas Llanefydd used at least seven variations of his name.

Edward ap John ap William
Edward Wyn
Edward Williams
Edward ap John Wynne
Edward Wyn
Edward ap John ap William Meredith
Edward Wynne.

12. NLW – Coed Coch estate no.857

13. Appendix 2 - The Wynne Family of Plas Uchaf

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. In the trefi held by bond tenants (serfs), the land was shared out equally among the adult males. These unfree bondsmen provided manual labour in return for food renders. This long-held practice of the nobles having low status men as bondsmen who were also 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 these newly freed men.

1509 – Henry VII died and was succeeded by his second son, Henry VIII.

During the first half of the 16th century, the Wynnes of Carwedfynydd were involved in numerous land transactions. The earliest ones are written in Latin. The following are just a few of them. They would almost certainly have been 'copy hold' acquisitions held 'of the Crown' because the Lordship of Denbigh had been returned to the Crown in 1461. (see pp.15 &18)

Copyhold

This was a system directly descended from the feudal system which involved giving service and produce to the local lord of the manor in return for land. The specific rights and duties of copyholders varied greatly from one manor to another. Eventually the services were commuted to rents.

1531/2 March 14th - Lease by Walter Blount, "Squier surveor" of the King for the Earldom of March, to **Meredith ap David ap Grono**, of a parcel of waste ground called Mardyr, 4 acres, in the town(*ship*) of Talloyn, lordship of Denbigh, for twenty-one years at a yearly rent of 12d. Seal, red wax, initial letters M. D.¹⁴ (*Talloyn is probably Tallwyn in Llansanffraid G.C.*)

1532 May 10th - **Meredith ap David** acquired a tenement called Krikllath in the town(*ship*) of Bodoscauen (*Bodyscaw a township in Llanefydd parish*).¹⁵

1534 November 27th - Grant by Gruff ap Llewelin Vychan to John ap Llewelin Vychan, his brother, and **Meredith ap David ap Grono** of a parcel of land in the town(*ship*) of Dynkadvell, comote of Issalet (*township in Llanefydd parish*), lordship of Denbigh, called Lloyne Kener.

1536 June 20th - Deed whereby **Meredith ap David ap Grono** demises to Robert ap Llen' ap Robyn in perpetual fee farm a parcel of land called "dol yrhavot", in the town(*ship*) of Carwedvenyth, comote of Issalet, Lordship of Denbighe, in breadth between the stream called Elwey and the land of the said Robert, at a yearly rent of 20d.¹⁶

14 NLW Coed Coch ref. 874

15. *ibid.* 868

16. *ibid.* 888

1536 July 31st - Release and quitclaim by Robert ap Llewelin ap Robyn to **Meredith ap David ap Grono** of right to land in the town(*ship*) of Carwedvynyth, comote of Isslaet, Lordship of Denbigh abutting on a hedge leading from the meadow called gweyrgloth varverod to the highway. Dated at Carwedvynyth.¹⁷

1537 May 2nd - Deed whereby John ap Ll'i Vichan demises to **Meredith ap David ap Grono** in perpetual fee-farm a parcel of land in the town(*ship*) of Teyncadvel, comote of Issalet, lordship of Denbigh, called "talar y llanerch", on the east of a parcel of land called "y kay crown", at a yearly rent of 8d.¹⁸

.....
1547 - Henry VIII died. His son Edward VI was crowned king at the age of nine.

1553 - Edward VI died aged 15 years and his half sister Mary Tudor became Queen
.....

1553 August 26th - Deed of perpetual feefarm whereby Meredith ap David ap Robert grants to **Meredith ap David ap Grono** a parcel of land in the town(*ship*) of Bodyscafn co. Denb., abutting on the highway from Denbigh to Conwey, at a yearly rent of 2sh. Witnesses: Tudor ap Robert Vachan, John Wyn ap Robert Vachan, etc. Seal, red wax, a lion rampant.¹⁹

After 1555, Meredith's name no longer appears but his son William's does.

The next document suggests that his father, Meredith, had died about 1561 and so the Trustees were transferring all of his property which was held 'in Trust' to his son and heir, William, 'for his use for life'. It also mentions William's eldest son and heir, John ap William; and three other children, another boy and two girls, who would be in line to inherit the estate if older siblings had predeceased their father. William did have another son named, Thomas, who was probably born after this date. He may have had others, also born later.

1561 October 14th - Grant in tail by **William ap Meredith ap David ap Grono** of Carwed vynyth, co. Denb., gent., to David ap Geoffrey, clerk, Gruff. ap Robert ap Lln', and two others, trustees, of all his messuages, lands, etc., in Carwed vynyth, *Hendregida (township in Abergele parish)*, etc., co. Denb., except lands and tenements in Dincadvell, same co., to his own use for life, then to **John ap William** his son and heir and his heirs, then to Fulco, his other son, then to Margaret verz William ap Meredith, and Katherine v. William (his daughters) etc. Dated at Carwed vynyth.²⁰

At some point probably in the second half of the 16th century, it seems likely that either Meredith ap David or his son William ap Meredith built the first section of Plas Uchaf. They were both very active in the land market and so they must have acquired a reasonable amount of wealth. A new house would have been an excellent symbol of this.

17. *ibid.* 889

18. *ibid.* 895

19. *ibid.* 961

20. *ibid.* 1007

.....
1558 – Mary Tudor died and was succeeded by her half sister, Elizabeth I.

1563 -Elizabeth I granted the Lordship to Robert Dudley, who later became the Earl of Leicester.
.....

All tenants in the Lordship of Denbigh had up until this time been only copyholders. In order to increase his income, Robert Dudley raised the status of the tenants to freeholders in exchange for increased rents.

1571 November 14th - Quitclaim by William ap Richard ap William of Carwedvenyth, co. Denbigh, to **William ap Meredith ap David ap Grono**, of his right in a messuage and 14 acres of land in the town(*ship*) of Carwedvenyth within the lordship and county aforesaid.²¹

The next document names William's wife as Elena. She was Elena (Ellin) Holland and had previously been married to John ap John Owen. Powys Fodog names Margaret d/o John Hookes of Conway as William's wife. The marriage of William and Elena was possibly the second for both of them.

1572 November 19th - Release of a quitclaim by William ap Richard ap William to **William ap Meredith ap David ap Grono** and **Elena his wife**, of right in messuages, lands, etc., in the town(*ship*) of Karwedvenydd, co. Denb.²²

1578 May 9th - Release and quitclaim by Margaret verz David ap Howell to **William ap Meredith ap David ap Grono** and **Elena Holland** his wife of right in messuages lands etc., in the town(*ship*) of Carwedvynyth, co. Denb.²³

1581 June 16th – A Deed was signed in consideration of the marriage of Margaret vch William Meredith to Robert ap John ap Thomas ap William of Trebwill esq.²⁴

William's son and heir, John, also appears in the next document. He and his father were granting a mortgage. John was living in the town(*ship*) of 'Talloyne' His name also appears in a number of other documents around this time. This is the earliest record found so far of the surname **Wyn** being used.

1587 November 1st - Deed whereby **William ap Mredyth ap David ap Gronowe**, of Carwedvynyth, co. Denb., and **John Wyn ap William Mredyth** of Talloyne, same co., mortgage for £3, to Fulco ap Ryes a parcel of land, 1/2 acre, in Carwedvynyth, comote of Issalet, lordship and County of Denbigh, with conditions of redemption.²⁵

21. *ibid.*1070

22. *ibid.*1087

23. *ibid.*1133

24. *ibid.*1156

25. *ibid.*1210

1588 - Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and Lord of Denbigh died. Prior to his death, he was known to have been involved in many unscrupulous dealings and was often in debt. As a result he had mortgaged the Lordship of Denbigh to a group of London Merchants for £15,000. This debt was still owing when he died and so Elizabeth I redeemed the mortgage and reclaimed the Lordship for the Crown.

1591 July 27th - Bond of Evan ap Meredith ap Ieuan ap Meredith of Hendregyda, co. Denb., to **William ap Meredith ap David ap Gronowe** in the sum of £40 to secure quiet possession of a messuage in the town(*ship*) of Hendregyda, comott of Istulas. Lordship of Denbigh.

The last time that John appears in a document was on 20th November 1592, when he was grantee of a penalty bond, collateral to a mortgage loan he had lent in Trebwill. (no.1256) John died at the end of 1592, predeceasing his father, William. He left a son and heir called Edward.

The following document reveals that William's wife, Elena, had definitely been married before. She was the widow of John ap John Owen and had brought a mill and other lands in Maesegwige (*a township in Betws yn Rhos*) to her marriage to William. It seems there had been litigation with her first husband's heir in the 1590s regarding this.

1593 August - Statement of a case for counsel's opinion respecting a conveyance of a messuage, mill, and lands in Maesegwige, in the lordship and county of Denbigh, formerly belonging to John ap John Owen, now the subject of a suit between **Ellin Holland** late wife to the said John, now wife of **William Meredith**, defendants, and Owen Owens, son and heir of Jeffrey Owen, brother and heir of John Owen Wyn, brother or son of the said John.²⁶

Another document, also dated August of that year, was probably part of the marriage settlement between William and Elena. The tenant 'in tail' would have been his eldest son, John, but instead it names **Edward ap John ap William**. This confirms that John had died prior to this purchase and that William's heir was now his grandson, Edward. It curiously names him 'cousin' although it also adds 'his heir'. It also mentions the mill in the township of Maesegwig, Betws, Abergele which was named in the dispute (*above*). Elena must have won her case and so this mill and the lands would have become her own property.

1593 August 20th - Deed whereby Gryffyth Wyn of Berthuy, co. Denbigh, conveys to William Meredyth and **Edward ap John ap William**, cousin(?) and heir of the said William, a messuage called Tythyn y Person in the town(*ship*) of Messsegwicke, hundred of Isdulas, lordship and county of Denbigh, and lands there between the highway leading from the church of Bettus to a place called Keven Castell on the E., and the way from a ford called y Rhyd galet towards Abergelye on the S. and the highway from Dolwen to Bettus on the W. and a river called Dulas on the N.; a messuage in Messigwicke; and the site of a "walke millne" in Messigwicke, in trust to the use of the said William and Elen his wife, with specified conditions, etc.²⁷

26. *ibid.*1264

27. *ibid.*1263

Corn Mills

During the medieval and post-medieval period, corn mills lay at the heart of the Welsh economy. In Wales, the majority were water corn mills rather than windmills. Most towns and villages had their own mill so that local farmers could easily transport their grain to a mill. These communities were dependent on their local mill as bread was a staple part of the diet. They were also a lucrative source of income for the owner of the mill.

1596 April 15th - Release and quitclaim by Evan ap Meredith ap Ieuan ap Llewelin to **William ap Meredith ap David ap Gronowe** of right in a messuage and lands called y Benyarth, y llwyn, Pant Bron y devntyr, y wen erw, and yr akyr benallt, 14 acres, in the town(ship) of Hendregyda, comotte of Istulas, lordship and county of Denbigh, which the said William had off the said Evan in mortgage.²⁸

There are numerous other transactions which involved William and also his wife, Elena, that are still extant and part of the Coed Coch Collection held in the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

28. *ibid.*1289

17th Century

Elizabeth I died. She was the final Tudor monarch. The Crown went to James I of England and VI of Scotland – first Stuart king.

The following document provides a list of the areas in which William held property in Trust.

1603 October 28th - Deed made between (1) William ap Meredith ap David ap Grono of Carwedvynyth and William ap Owen ap David ap Richard of Talloyn, and (2) Henry ap Ieuan Lloyd of Havodynys, and Thomas Edwards of Gouldgreve, co. Flint, relating to the conveyance in trust, by means of a fine in the Great Sessions for co. Denbigh, etc., of lands, rents, etc. in Talloyn, Maesegwig, Tyncadvel, Llaethvaen (*Llanelian*), Hendregyda, a fishery called Cored Bigot in the water of Conwey, Kricklath in Bodyscaven, Carwedvynyth, Trebull, Moghtrey (*Mochdre*) etc., in co. Denbigh, to be held to specified uses.²⁹

1609 May 4th – William's son Fulco is mentioned as 'of Hendregyda' and so he must have already established himself in that particular township.³⁰

1617 – William ap Meredith ap David died. His burial was recorded by Peter Roberts – clerk, Notary Public and Proctor of the Consistory Court - on p.63 of Y Cwtta Cyfarwydd.

“1617 buriall Md’ that upon Sondaie being the first daie of June 1617 Will’m M’edd ap (qu.D’d) Gronowe was buried”

Not long after the death of William, his widow and grandson had swapped houses. Edward Wynne was now living in the township of Carwedfynydd (*probably Plas Uchaf*) and Ellin (Elena) Holland was living in Tallwyne, Llansanffraid G.C.

In 1617, Ellin (Elena) leased the property she held in Maesegwig to her son, Edward Wynne.

1617 September 22nd - Deed whereby Ellin Holland of Tallwyne, co. Denbigh, "widdowe", leases to Edward Wynne of Caradvynyth, a messuage and tenement in Maesegwick, co. Denbigh, lately in occupation of Rignald Gwillim, a messuage and tenement now in occupation of John David, land called Cefn Dulas, Kae Cefn Dulas, a water grinding mill, a cottage there, etc. for forty years, at a yearly rent of £17.13sh.4d. and five geese, five capons in the name of a present to the lessor during her life.

Edward Wynne married Mary d/o John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, and they had at least six children – Meredith, Humphrey, Ambrose, Ellin, Margaret and Martha.

Edward was also involved in a number of land and property transactions. One in 1622/23 involved a weir and fishing place in the river Conway called Cored Bigod. (document no.301) and lands in Talloyn (no.298) and Carwedfynydd (no.356).

29. *ibid.*1353

30. *ibid.*1378

.....
James I died in 1625. He had survive the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.
He was succeeded by his son Charles I.
.....

***1639 January 27th** (*Julian Calendar - January 27th 1640 – Gregorian Calendar*) – Edward Wynne of Carwedfynydd gent. appoints Trustees for his estate, and lists his 'capital messuage in Carwedfynydd (*Plas Uchaf*) and lands etc. there and within the several towns and parishes of Llanyfyth, Abergeley, Llansannan, Bettus in Rhose, Llanelian, Llansanffraid in Rhose, Llangustenyyn and Denbigh, and in the town of Conway in trust to the use of such persons as the said Edward shall, by will, appoint.³¹

N.B.

** The Julian calendar was still in use at this time. The Gregorian Calendar was adopted gradually in Great Britain from about the mid 18th century. The Julian Calendar began each year with April, and so the months January, February and March were counted as part of the previous year. i.e. 3rd March 1708. This became the 3rd March 1709 under the Gregorian Calendar.*

1646 – Edward Wynne died. His son Meredith inherited the Plas Uchaf estate.
.....

1649 - Charles I's insistence on the divine right of kings led to a civil war between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians led by Oliver Cromwell. Charles was eventually captured and beheaded. An 11 year Interregnum followed led by Cromwell as Lord Protector.
.....

1660 - After Cromwell's death, Charles II was called to power.
.....

1665 – Meredith Wynne married Jane Goodman.³² She was one of the three daughters of Edward Goodman of Ruthin.

An article printed in the Antiquaries Journal³³ tells a story about a large number of rings which Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster left in his Will dated 1601. He was part of the Goodman family of Ruthin. Three of the rings are of particular interest. One was 'a ring of gold wth mine armes ingraven & a grasshopp thereon'. He left it to 'Gabriell Goodman, eldest sonne of my late brother Godry deceased, & Jane Theeoall now lyving his wife', and 'to my sister in lawe Jane

31. *ibid.* 372

32. Appendix 3 - The Goodman Family

33. Antiquaries Journal 1925 Vol.5 Issue 4 pp. 403-408

Thealoll, a ring of gold wth a redd stone, and another ring w^{ch} my mother gaue me, wth this posy Concordia fratrum. The grasshopper ring was always preserved with two plain gold rings, the larger of which bore the inscription C.G. Concordia fratrum 4. Ja. 1583. This younger Gabriel had an only daughter Mary (who became heiress to her uncle Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester). She married Owen Salusbury. The rings appear to have passed from her to Jane (eldest daughter of her first cousin Edward Goodman) who married Meredith Wynne of Plas Llanefydd (aka Plas Uchaf). The date on the grasshopper ring is the date that the Dean's mother, Cicely Goodman, died. The initials C.G. are her initials. The story about the rings is that Gabriel Goodman (Dean of Westminster) and his two brothers Gawen and Godfrey quarrelled. Their mother managed to reconcile them and gave them each a ring inscribed 'Concordia fratrum'. This story continues on pages 28 & 44.



The Grasshopper Ring

1671 December 27th – Ambrose Wynne, younger brother of Meredith Wynne made his Last Will & Testament.

1673 – Gabriel Goodman, son of Edward Goodman and brother of Jane, Mary and Martha died leaving no children.

1674 – Ambrose Wynne died in 1674 and was buried in Llanefydd on the 25/3/1674. He named his brothers, Meredith and Humfrey and also his three sisters – Ellin who married a Holland, Margaret who married a Lloyd and Martha who also married a Lloyd. He left each of his siblings thirty pounds. He did not mention a wife or children of his own and so it is assumed that he was unmarried. He also made charitable gifts and small bequests to nieces and others and named his eldest brother, Meredith his Executor.³⁴

1674 September 15th – This Deed states that Meredith's wife, Jane was one of three heiresses of Gabriel Goodman, their brother, of Nantglyn. Arrangements were being made for the payments of Gabriel's debts. This involved Jane, Mary and Martha and their husbands agreeing to sell lands and to make other arrangements to tidy up his estate.

1678 – Meredith Wynne died. He was buried on the 15th January 1677 (*1678 Gregorian Calendar*). He left a Will.³⁵ Meredith and Jane had had at least six children – Mary, Martha, Edward, Meredith, John and Elizabeth. His will indicates that at least some of his children were still minors.

***1682 January 15th** (*Jan 15th 1683 Gregorian Calendar*) – Edward Wynne father of Meredith Wynne died and was buried.

34. NLW SA/1674/56/W

35. Appendix 6 - The Will of Meredith Wynn 1678

.....
1685 – Charles II died. He was succeeded by James II. He died in 1688
and the Crown passed to William III and Mary II.
.....

1691 October 23rd – Jane and the late Meredith's heir was disclosed in the next document “by which Jane Wynne of Carwedfynydd and her sisters and trustees conveyed land to Edward Wynne of Carwedfynydd, s/o Meredith Wynne.”

Deed whereby Jane Wynne of Carwedfynydd, co. Denb., Martha Goodman, Robert Lloyd, John Roberts, Hugh Jones, and Edward Evans, in performance of a trust, sell to Edward Wynne of Carwedfynydd, son of Meredith Wynne, a messuage in Trovarth, co. Denbigh, called Deheyvryn, and lands called ffrith ucha, ffrith y graig ddu, etc., all in Trovarth aforesaid and Kilken, and Gweirglodd Kilken there, and a messuage in Penyros in the Parish of Llansaintfraid, co. Denb., etc., a water corn mill in Penyrros, a messuage in Trovarth, etc., with power of attorney to Robert Thomas of Melay to take seisin.³⁶

.....
Queen Mary II died. Her husband William III continued to reign.
.....

1696 - Edward Lhuyd (1660 - 1709) a botanist, geologist, antiquary, and philologist, requested information from every parish in Wales in the form of a questionnaire about the natural history and antiquities of each area. He also made extracts from manuscripts, copied inscriptions, and collected curiosities. The replies were published as a book in 1699 called “Parochialia”^{37 38}.

He listed 17 “Houses of Note’ in Llanefydd. Plas Uchaf is included in the list.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Beren a b. I Lyweni. | Col. Williams |
| 2. Plas Isa quibusdam Pont y Gwydhel | Mr. John Williams |
| 3. Plâs ycha al's Plâs yn Lhan Yvydh | Mr. Edw. Wyn |

This confirms that Plâs Uchaf was formerly known as Plas Llanefydd. This is also the first record found so far of the house being named as Plâs Uchaf.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Pen Porchelh ycha a b. i. | Mr. Tho: Gryff or Plas newydd yn H'lhan |
| 5. Tan y Gaer | Mr. John Foulks |
| 6. Lhys Lhywarch, an Llyw. Holbwrch
Ihe maer Ty ycha 'rwân | Mr. J.Jones |
| 7. Karred Vynydh | Mr. Pierce Foulks |
| 8. Myvonniog | belonged lately to one Peter Hughes |

36. *ibid.*1652

37. R. H. Morris (ed.), *Parochialia* being a summary of answers to ‘Parochial queries in order to a geographical dictionary, etc., of Wales’, in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* supplements, April 1909, 1910, July 1911

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 9. Bod yskaven isa | John Davis a min ^r |
| 10. Plâs coch yn Lhechryd a b. i | Mr. R ^t Foulks o Gaer Lheon |
| 10b. Y Ty Gwyn | |
| 10c. Y Pentre Dŷ | |
| 11. Fynnonniae | |
| 12. Plâs Harri | |
| 13. Pen y Bryn | |
| 14. Hendre Lyweni y Perthyn | |
| 15. Kricklech | |

N.B. Plas Uchaf is nowadays spelt with an 'f', but most of the earlier documents refer to the property as 'Plas Ucha'.

18th Century

1700 July 16th – Edward's marriage settlement. It names his bride as Jane Williams of Tufu (Ty Fry) Anglesey, eldest sister of John Williams of Chwaen. She brought £1,100 to the settlement and Edward lists a complete schedule of all of his lands and properties, held in Trust. This list begins with “his Capital messuage or Mansion House in the parish of Llufydd called Llanufydd alias y Plas Ucha, the mill called Melin y Plas Ucha and other lands.”³⁹

This document again confirms that Plas Uchaf was formerly known as Plas Llanefydd, and Edward appears to have acquired another mill.

.....

1702 - William III died and the Crown passed to Anne who became the first ruler of Great Britain. She died, without an heir in 1714. The Act of Settlement decreed that the nearest Protestant should succeed her. This was George I, the first of the Hanoverians.

.....

1702 July 25th – John Wynne s/o Edward and Jane was baptised in Llanefydd Church.

1711 – Edward Wynne of Llanefydd was appointed High Sheriff of Denbighshire.

1714 October 14th – By this time, Jane Wynne, widow of Meredith was living in Ruthin. In this document, she settled her share of the Goodman property on “Edward Wynne of Plas Ucha in Llanefydd, her son and heir, and on two of her two younger sons – John Wynne of Ruthin and Meredith Wynne of Llanefydd”⁴⁰

Elizabeth, an unmarried daughter of Meredith and Jane, is recorded as living in Llanefydd in 1716 but in Ruthin in 1721/2. She was probably living at Nant Clwyd y dre in Ruthin. When Eubule Thelwall of Nantclwyd house died in 1713 he left no male heir. His younger daughter, Mary, sold the property to Edward Wynne of Plas Uchaf in 1722. The price he paid was £192 and it included the 'Great Stable thereunto'.⁴¹

.....

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

.....

39. *ibid.* 2038

40. *ibid.* 1724

41. Information from notes at Nantclwyd House

***1727 February 3rd** (*Feb. 3rd 1728 Gregorian Calendar*) - Meredith Wynne, younger brother of Edward Wynne was buried in Llanefydd. He was the vicar of Llanefydd. He mentions his siblings in his will.⁴² There is a memorial plaque inside Llanefydd Church dedicated to him.



The memorial inside Llanefydd Church dedicated to Meredith Wynne, clerk (d.1727) and his eldest sister Mary (d.1728)

The next document relates to Edward Wynne's debts which are covered later at length in his Will.⁴³ James Conway had provided Edward with a mortgage of £1,000 and so the entail on the estate was cut and James Conway was named as the next in line to inherit the Plas Uchaf estate if Edward Wynne failed to repay the debt.⁴⁴

1733 August 7th - Indenture tripartite between (1) Edward Wynne of Llanyfudd, co. Denb., Esqre., Jane, his wife, and John Wynne their son; (2) James Conway of Cotton-hall, same co., gent., and (3) John Lewis of Llanyfudd, clerk, whereby the first parties, for cutting off the entail etc., convey to the second party a messuage called "Plas ucha", and lands and a water corn mill in the parish of Llanyfudd, messuages called Gwaestadfaes, Cricklaeth, land called Gweirglodd Plase Harry, a messuage called Tyddin gwaendawn, and a large number of other messuages and lands in Llangwstenin, Llanyfudd, Llansanfraid, Abergeley, Llanelian, Bettws, Llansanan, etc., cos. Denb., and Carn., to be held by the third party in trust to specified uses.

The next Indenture was Edward's own post nuptial settlement followed by a further settlement relating to the marriage of his son, John Wynne to Dorothy Williams of Rhos.

1733 November 6th - The marriage settlement of John Wynne, son and heir of Edward and Jane, and Dorothy Williams d/o Sidney Williams of Rhos, and the Trust for the marrying parties which named, the messuage or Mansion house and lands in the parish of Llanefydd called Plas Uchaf, the

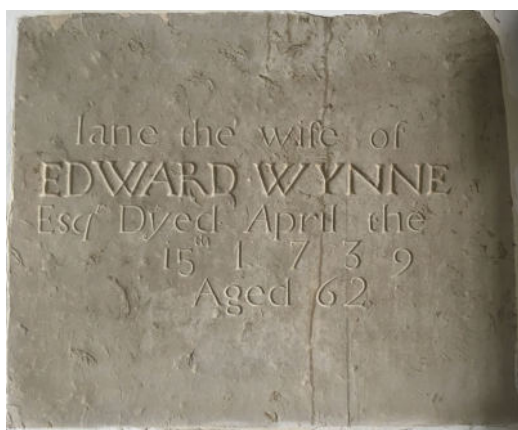
42. Appendix 7 - The Will of Meredith Wynne 1728
 43. Appendix 8 – The Will of Edward Wynne 1741
 44. *ibid* 1775

water corn mill called Melin Plas Uchaf and other messuages, lands, etc in the same parish.⁴⁵ Dorothy Williams was the heiress of the Rhos estate, Llangynhafal.

1733 November 8th – John Wynne and Dorothy Williams married in Llangynhafal.

1733 – John Wynne enlarged Nantclwyd y dre. It is possible that he and his wife lived there for a while after their marriage.

1739 January 15th – Jane Wynne, wife of Edward died. She is commemorated with a plaque inside Llanefydd church. The three rings given to Jane by Mary d/o Gabriel Goodman were passed down to her son, Edward and his heirs.



1741 July 7th – Edward Wynne died aged 68 years. He is also commemorated with a plaque inside Llanefydd church. The Plas Uchaf estate passed to his son and heir, John Wynne. Edward left a will.⁴⁶ There is a memorial dedicated to him in Llanefydd Church.



45. *ibid.* 1778 & 2206

46. Appendix 8 – The Will of Edward Wynne 1741

John and Dorothy Wynne had at least two children – a son, John, who died without issue, and a daughter Dorothy who became the heiress of the Plas Uchaf estate.

1751 - Jane Wynne, eldest d/o Edward Wynne died. She was buried in Llanefydd on the 29th October. The burial record adds she was “of Mofoniog, late of Plas Ucha”

1760 – George II died. His eldest son, Frederick had predeceased him and so he was succeeded by Frederick's son George III.

date? - Dorothy Wynne d/o John and Dorothy married John Wynne of Coed Coch. As a result of this marriage, the Plas Uchaf estate became part of the Coed Coch estate. By 1772, Plas Uchaf appears to have become a tenanted farm. William Brown and Catherine Edwards had been married in Llanefydd on the 31st August 1765, and were recorded as the tenants in 1772.⁴⁷

Banns of Marriage between

N^o 72 William Brown bachelor of this Parish and Catherine Edwards spinster of the
Parish of S^t Asaph both of the age of twenty one year were
Married in this Church by Licence
this thirtieth Day of August in the Year One Thousand seven
hundred & sixty five by me Owen Lloyd Vicar
This Marriage was solemnized between Us William Brown
Catherine Edwards
In the Presence of Peter Hughes
Mary Jones

By 1774, Dorothy Wynne (the elder) is described as a widow living at Nantclwyd y dre.⁴⁸

William and Catherine had a son named Thomas baptised on the 11/7/1768 in Llanefydd. The place of abode at the time is not recorded but they were living at Plas Uchaf when their eldest daughter was born.

1772 October 22nd – Mary Brown d/o William and Catherine of Plas Ucha was baptised in Llanefydd.

1773 – William Brown died. He was buried on the 18th June. He was just 33 years old. There is a commemorative plaque in Llanefydd church dedicated to him. He was recorded as of 'Pentre Gronant', Llanasa although the burial record notes that he was living at 'Plas Ucha'. His wife, Catherine continued to live at Plas Ucha after his death.

47. Appendix 4 - The Tenants of Plas Ucha

48. NLW Coed Coch estate ref.1824



1775 September 26th – John Lloyd Wynne s/o John and Dorothy was baptised in Betws yn Rhos. This confirms that John and Dorothy were now living at Coed Coch and not Plas Uchaf.

1776 December 25th – Catherine Brown (nee Edwards) remarried to Thomas Jones in Llanefydd.

Banns of Marriage between _____

No^o Thomas Jones of this Parith Bachelor

and Catherine Brown of this Parith Widow were

Marrid in this Church by License

this twenty fifth Day of December in the Year One Thousand seven
hundred and seventy six by me Robert Williams Minister

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Thomas Jones
Catherine Brown

In the Prefence of John Jones
William Jones

1778 March 23rd – John Jones s/o Thomas and Catherine of Plas Ucha was baptised in Llanefydd.

1779 July 13th – Elizabeth Jones of Plas Ucha was buried. *It's not known whether she was a daughter of Thomas and Catherine.*

1781 March 29th – Gwen Jones d/o Thomas and Catherine was baptised.

1781 April 3rd – Gwen Jones d/o Thomas of Plas Ucha was buried.

1783 March 18th – Ann Jones d/o Richard and Mary (nee Roberts) of Plas Ucha was baptised. *Richard and Mary were living at Plas Uchaf at the same time as Thomas and Catherine. It is not known if they were related.*

1784 August 20th – Edward Jones s/o Thomas and Catherine (nee Edwards) of Plas Ucha was baptised.

John Williams of Pen y Gribin listed in the following Land Tax records was possibly the father of Henry Williams.

Land Tax⁴⁹

1784-1785	Owner	Occupier:	Tax	
Plas Ucha	Mrs Wynne	Mr. Jones	£4. 2s. 8d	(Thomas Jones)
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Edward Jones	£2. 0s. 0d	
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts	John Williams	£0. 2s 8d	
	Mr.Thos. Jones, Mrs Jones wid., Miss Edwards			

1786-1787

Plas Ucha	John Wynne esq.	Thomas Jones	£4 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Edward Jones	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 2s 8d + £0. 3s 4d

1787 March 30th – Robert Jones s/o Thomas and Catherine was baptised.

Land Tax

1787-1788

Plas Ucha	John Wynne esq.	Thomas Jones	£4. 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Thomas Williams	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 2s 8d + £0. 3s 4d

1788 – John Wynne of Coed Coch died and was buried on the 17th May in Betws yn Rhos. He was about 52 years old. *John Wynne's son and heir was still a minor and so it looks as if John Wynne the elder was still being recorded as the owner of Plas Uchaf in the Land Tax records.*

1788-1789

Plas Ucha	John Wynne esq.	Thomas Jones	£4. 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Thomas Williams	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 2s 8d + £0. 3s 4d

1789-1790

Plas Ucha	John Wynne esq.	Thomas Jones	£4. 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Thomas Williams	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 1s 4d + £0. 3s 4d

1790-1791

Plas Ucha	John Wynne esq.	Thomas Jones	£4. 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Thomas Williams	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 1s 4d + £0. 3s 4d

49. Denbighshire Archives QSD/DK/1/6/

1791-1792

Plas Ucha	John Wynne esq.	Thomas Jones	£4. 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Thomas Williams	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 1s 4d + £0. 3s 4d

1792 April 27th – Catherine Davies, spinster, of Plas Ucha was buried aged 38 years. *Was she perhaps a servant?*

In the next Land Tax record, Mrs. Wynne (Dorothy widow of John Wynne d.1788) was listed as the owner of Plas Uchaf.

1797-1798

Plas Ucha	Mrs. Wynne	Mr. Jones	£4. 2s 8d
Carwedfynydd	Phillip Yorke esq.	Thomas Williams	£2. 0s 0d
Pen y Gribin	David Roberts et al.	John Williams	£0. 1s 4d + £0. 3s 4d + £0. 3s 4d

1795 June 25th – Mary Edwards, a servant at Plas Ucha was buried.

1798 – Catherine Jones died. She was buried on the 12th September. She left a will.⁵⁰ Catherine appears to have inherited a fourth share of her first husband's estate and she used her last will and testament to say how she wanted to distribute her property and personal estate between the children from her first marriage, her second husband and their children.

50. Appendix 9 – The Will of Catherine Jones 1798

19th Century

1801 – John Lloyd Wynne (b.1775) became High Sheriff for Denbighshire.

1801 **September 12th** - Deed whereby Dorothy Wynne of Plas Ucha in the parish of Llanyfydd, co. Denbigh, widow and relict of John Wynne late of Coed Coch, same co., Esq., deceased, who died on or about 12 May 1788, releases to John Wynne, only son of the said John and Dorothy, for 10sh., all her Dower or thirds and right and title of dower or thirds in the messuages, lands, hereditaments, etc. belonging to her late husband, to the said John Wynne her son, in order to enable him to have and hold the same without claim or demand.⁵¹

1803 **April 2nd** – The Will of Anne Wynne of Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd. She appointed Thomas Edwards as her executor. She was buried in Llanefydd on the 9th April 1803 and so must have died a few days after her will was made. The burial record says that she was the 'Housekeeper at Plas Ucha' and was 84 years old when she died. Probate was granted 31st January 1805.⁵²

1804 **July 30th** – Thomas Edwards s/o Thos. Edwards & Mary (nee Williams) of Plas Ucha was buried. He was 69 years old.

1804 **October 13th** – Peter Edwards married Ellin Evans in Llanefydd. They were the next tenants of Plas Uchaf.

No.	<i>Peter Edwards</i>	of the Parish
<i>of Llanefydd Bachelor and Ellin Evans of this parish spinster</i>		
were		
Married in this Church by Licence		
this thirteenth Day of October in the Year One Thousand eight Hundred and four		
By me <i>Wat. Williams</i> officiating Minister		
This Marriage was solemnized between Us		
<i>Peter Edwards</i>		
<i>Ellin Evans</i>		
In the Presence of		
<i>Hay Roberts</i>		
<i>Margret Evans</i>		

Peter had been baptised on the 24th December 1778 in Llanefydd church. His parents were named as John and Mary Edwards of Ty Gwyn, Llanefydd. His wife, Ellin Evans had been baptised in Llanefydd on the 14th November 1778. Her parents were named as Cadwaladr and Mary Evans of Brynn, Llanefydd.

1809 – Dorothy Wynne of Coed Coch died. She was buried with her husband in Betws yn Rhos churchyard on the 24th March.

51. *ibid.* 2615

52. Appendix 10 - The Will of Anne Wynne 1805



Grave of John Wynne d.1788 and his wife Dorothy d.1809
of Coed Coch, Betws yn Rhos

1809 June 4th – Elizabeth Edwards d/o Peter and Ellen (nee Evans) of Plas Ucha was baptised.

.....

1811 – George IV s/o George III was appointed Prince Regent
because his father's bouts of "madness" probably caused by porphyria.

.....

Between 1813 and 1820, Peter and Ellen Edwards had at least four more children:- Anne baptised
7/3/1813; Robert baptised 23/7/1815; Peter baptised 22/3/1818; and Edward baptised 29/5/1820.

.....

1820 – George III died and his son officially became King.

.....

In 1824, Peter and Ellen Edwards had another daughter, Margaret baptised 25/1/1824.

1825 – John Lloyd Wynne became High Sheriff for Flintshire.

.....
1830 - George IV died without an heir. The Crown passed to his brother William IV.
.....

1837 - William IV died without an heir. He is believed to have fathered at least 10 children. The Crown passed to his niece Victoria.
.....

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 generally rounded down, but the ages of the tenants, Peter and Ellin Edwards, were unusually, not rounded down.

1841 census

Plas Ucha, Llanefydd (PRO ref. HO 107/1402/14 p.9)

Peter Edwards	62	farmer	born in Denbighshire
Ellin Edwards	62		yes
John Edwards	36		yes
Robert Edwards	25		yes
Peter Edwards	23		yes
Edward Edwards	21		yes
Margaret Edwards	17		yes
Eliza Hughes	18	F.S.	no
Hannah Jones	14	F.S.	yes
Abel Foulks	18.	ag. lab	yes
William Davies	13	ag. lab.	yes
Jonathan Roberts	15	ag. lab	yes

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.

By the time that the Tithe survey was undertaken in Llanefydd, there was a new tenant living there. His name was Henry Williams. Peter and Ellin Edwards must also have still been living there.

N.B. 40 perches (P) = 1 rood (R)
4 roods = 1 acre (A)

Tithe Map
1st November 1841

Plas Ucha

Owner: John Lloyd Wynne esq.

Occupier: Henry Williams

			Payable to the vicar					
			A	R	P	£	s	d
115	Hay	4.2.24 }						
	Open ?Meadow	2.2.18 }	7	1	2			9
114	Arable	10.1.31 }						
	Wood	1.3. 0 }	12	-	31	2	16	6
115	Arable		3	-	-	-	14	8
117	Pasture		7	-	35	-	17	-
118	Pasture	9.3.29 }						
	Wood	6.3.30 }	16	3	19	1	16	3
	carried forward	46	2	7	6	5	2	
120	Hay	9.0.0 }						
	Wood	0.3.16 }	9	3	16	-	1	9
121	Hay		3	2	37	-	-	10
122			1	-	-	-	-	2
124	Clover		1	3	12	-	3	-
125	Closed wood		4	2	21	-	-	-
126	Clover		1	3	31	-	6	6
127	Arable	5.0.29 }	3	2	1	-	17	-
	Wood	0.1.12 }						
193	Arable		8	1	24	1	19	6
194			10	3	34	1	18	-
195	Pasture		1	3	7	-	6	8
196	Arable		7	8	34	1	14	-
197			4	3	36	1	8	6
198	Garden		1	1	19	-	1	-
199	Homestead		1	2	11	-	1	-
200	Rough Pasture		1	1	21	-	1	6
201	Orchard		1	1	6	-	1	6
202	Old Pasture		10	-	-	1	10	-
203	Pasture		13	-	7	1	13	2
204	Arable		4	1	38	-	12	8
205	Closed Wood		1	-	37	-	-	-
223	Arable		20	2	3	4	5	-
226	Old pasture		7	3	10	-	14	6
227	Closed Wood		3	-	28	-	-	-
228	Pasture		6	-	27	-	19	-
229			1	1	22	-	5	2
230	Arable		6	0	12	1	5	6
231	Old pasture & Gorse		14	1	22	-	12	5
232	Clover Hay		10	2	1	-	10	5
245	Hay		1	2	30	-	3	10
118a	Arable	6.8.0 }						
	Wood	}	6	3	38	1	2	6
119	Pasture		10	0	36	1	14	-
			231	2	28	30	14	4

Henry Williams, who was living at Plas Uchaf by November 1841, was the son of John and Anne Williams of Carwedfynydd. John and Anne had at least 7 sons. Their eldest son, John, had died soon after he was born. Henry was baptised in Llanefydd on the 21/10/1798. Henry married Elizabeth Owens on the 15/3/1823 in Llanfairtalhaiarn. She and Henry had at least three children before she died in 1829. Henry remarried to Elizabeth Foulkes. They had at least five children. Their eldest daughter, Jane, was baptised in Llanfairtalhaiarn. Their eldest son, John, was baptised on the 16/3/1844 in Llanefydd Church and their daughter Margaret was baptised on the 11/4/1846.

1851 census

Plas Ucha Farm, Carregfynydd (PRO ref. HO 107/2507 p.12)

Henry Williams	H	M	52	Farmer 220 acres empl 10 lab.	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Elizabeth Williams	W	M	41		b. “
Eliza Gilbert	dau	M	27		b. Abergele, Denb.
David Williams	son	unm	23		b. Llansannan, Denb.
Jane Williams	dau		8	scholar	b. Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denb.
John Williams	son		7	“	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Margaret Williams	dau		5	“	b. “
Mary Williams	dau		1		b. “
Elinor Roberts	serv.	unm	22	house servant	b. Carnarvon, Carnarvonshire
Jemima Davis	serv.	unm	18	“	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
William Williams	serv.	unm	25	farm labourer	b. Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denb.
Robert Williams	serv.	unm	19	“	b. “
Thomas Jones	serv.	unm	15	“	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Richard Morris	serv.	unm	12	errand boy	b. “
Robert Jones	workman	M	23	cowman	b. “

1856 - Henry's second wife, Elizabeth died.



Slate water trough in the courtyard with the initials of Henry Williams, inscribed H.W. 1857

The 1861 census is missing.

1865 – John Lloyd Wynne of Coed Coch was appointed High Sheriff of Denbighshire.

1871 census

Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd (PRO ref. RG 10/ 5674 p.9)

Henry Williams	H	Wdr	72	Farmer of about 186 acres empl. 5 labourers	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Margaret Williams	dau	unm	25	farmer's dau.	b. “
Mary Williams	dau	unm	21	“	b. “
John Jones	gr.son		5	scholar	b. “
Margaret Hughes	serv.	unm	18	General servant	b. “
Hugh Davies	serv.	M	51	Cowman	b. Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denb.
David Jones	serv.	unm	16	farm servant	b. Llansannan, Denb.

1873 – John Lloyd Wynne of Coed Coch, the owner of Plas Uchaf, had an estimated 10,197 acres which brought in a rental of about £4,679 per annum.⁵³

1874 - Worrall's Directory for North Wales – Henry Williams farmer – Plas Uchaf

1880 – Henry Williams died at Plas Uchaf on the 17th February 1880 in his 82nd year. His son, John took over the tenancy.



The Plate from the coffin of Henry Williams.

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

1881 census

Plas Uchaf, Carwedfynydd (PRO ref. RG11/5533 p.6)

John Williams	H	M	37	farmer of 253 acres empl. 8 men	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
Ann Williams	W	M	36	farmer's wife	b. “
Elizabeth Ann Wms	dau		15	scholar	b. “
Isaac Williams	son		14	“	b. “
Jane Eliz. Williams	dau		10	“	b. “
Mary Williams	dau		7	“	b. “
Henry Williams	son		6	“	b. “
Margaret Williams	dau		2		b. “
David Williams	son		8mths		b. “
Abel Henry Williams	bro.	unm	29	clerk, unemployed	b. “
John Jones	neph.	Unm	15	farmer's son	b. “
Jane Parry	serv.	unm	20	Dairy maid	b. “
Anne Jones	serv.	unm	15	General serv.(dom.)	b. Henllan, Denb.
Robert Jones	serv.	unm	25	Farm serv. indoor	b. Llanefydd, Denb.
David Davies	serv.	unm	18	“	b. “
David Jones	serv.	unm	19	“	b. “

1883 – Slater's Directory of North Wales – John Williams, farmer, Plas Ucha

1884 – Slater's Directory of North Wales – John Williams, farmer, Plas Ucha

1886 – Postal Directory of Flintshire & Denbighshire – John Williams, farmer, Plas Ucha.

1889 – Sutton's Directory of North Wales – John Williams, farmer, Plas Ucha.

John Williams appeared in court on one or two occasions around this time. This seemed to start with disobedience over the Tithe payments.

Denbighshire Tithe War.

The tithe payments were paid to the established Anglican Church regardless of whether the parishioner attended or not. By this time, Wales had become predominantly nonconformist. During the late 1880s many of the farmers refused to pay their tithes. This led to enforced sales of lands and property and violent protests. Denbighshire was the headquarters of the Welsh National Land League which lobbied against the forced payment of tithes. The campaign became known as the Tithe Wars. One violent protest took place in Llanefydd in may 1888. Troops were deployed to the Denbighshire area in 1888 in order to control the riots and protect the tithe collectors.

The civil unrest came to an end in 1891 when the Tithe Bill transferred the responsibility for the payment of the tithe from the tenant to the landlord.

A newspaper report⁵⁴ from 1891 describes John Williams involvement. The tithe collector, Mr. Croft, went to Llanefydd accompanied by 36 constables.

“Their visit was a surprise one but not, however, unexpected, for a respectable crowd gathered at the third farm visited. One of the largest tithe payers in the parish is Mr. John Williams, who occupies three farms, and resides at Plas ucha. At one farm, Penygribbyn, he paid over £11 and

54. Carnarvon & Denbigh Herald 16/1/1891 p.5

at Plas ucha £45 18s. At this farm some regrettable incidents occurred. The crowd was very noisy, and whilst the tenant was counting the money on to a large tray for Mr. Croft, the people amused themselves with blowing horns, shouting etc. The counting operation occupied some time, as £20 of money were in silver coins, and it was but very slowly that the auctioneer counted it into sovereigns. Some men in the crowd mischievously rapped the bottom of the tray with their sticks; other individuals blew horns close to Mr. Croft, so that eventually several policemen were ordered to "surround the tray", and prevent the people annoying the auctioneer further. This they did despite the protests of the crowd, and the money having been counted and stored away by Mr. Croft, Mr Williams, who was obviously greatly excited, took hold of the tray and banged it on Croft's head or shoulders, following it with a blow of his fist on the tray whilst it was on Mr. Croft's person. This incident was cheered by the crowd, and their excitement was further increased by the auctioneer proceeding into the stackyard. Mr. Williams protested that there was no road there. Mr. Croft turned towards a gate opening into some fields. Mr. Williams hotly protested against him there, and said that it was not a public way. Mr. Croft insisted it was and pushed on towards the gate. Mr. Williams pushed him back, and Mr. Croft called out that he had been assaulted. Mr. Croft turned back and took to the road for the next farm. The disputed path was a short cut for the next farm, and the journey by road was very long." Tithes were also paid by Mr. Williams for a third farm.

1891 - John Williams was summoned to the County Court accused of the assault on Mr. Croft 'when he had occasion to go to farms in the parish of Llanefydd for the purpose of collecting tithes due to the Rev. E. Jones vicar of Llanefydd', and a second charge of inciting to riot on the 12th January 1891. It was stated that he was either the owner or occupier of two farms in the parish of Llanefydd. During the trial Mr. Marsden the prosecutor asked that 'the defendant should be stopped looking at complainant in such a threatening manner. He was pulling faces and making such grimaces that he was really threatening him now.' Laughter was heard in the Courtroom.

John was bound over to keep the peace for six months for a recognizance of £20 and ordered to pay the costs of £4 19s 5d.⁵⁵

1891 census

Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd (PRO ref. RG 12/4630 p. 4)						Lang. spk.
John Williams	H	M	47	farmer	b. Llanefydd	Welsh
Ann Williams	W	M	46		b. “	“
Isaac Williams	son	unm	24	farmer's son	b. “	“
Jane Eliz. Williams	dau	unm	20	farmer's dau.	b. “	“
Mary Williams	dau	unm	17	“	b. “	“
Henry Williams	son	unm	16	scholar	b. “	“
Margaret Williams	dau		12	“	b. “	“
David Williams	son		10	“	b. “	“
Eliz. Anne Williams	dau		7	“	b. “	“
John Williams	son		5		b. “	“
Eliza Mary Williams	dau		2		b. “	“
Margaret Daniels	serv.	M	26	Domestic servant	b. Llanfairtalhaiarn	“
John Morgan	serv.		13	Ag. lab.	b. St.Asaph, Flints.	“

⁵⁵. Denbighshire Free Press 7/2/1891 p.6

1893 – Edward Roberts, Pentre Isa, Llanefydd, was summoned to the Abergele Petty Sessions Court for assaulting his late employer, John Williams, Plas Ucha, Llanefydd; but at the suggestion of the bench the defendant expressed his regret at the occurrence, and offered to pay the costs, and the case was then withdrawn.⁵⁶

1895 – Slater's Directory of North Wales – John Williams, farmer, Plas Ucha.

56. Rhyl Journal 7/1/1893 p.5

20th Century

1901 census

Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd (PRO ref. RG13/5240 p.1)

Lang. spk.

John Williams	H	M	57	farmer	b. Llanefydd, Denb.	Both
Ann Williams	W	M	56		b. “	Welsh
Mary Williams	dau	unm	27	housemaid	b. “	“
Margaret Williams	dau	unm	22	dairymaid	b. “	“
David Williams	son	M	20	waggoner	b. “	“
Elizabeth Williams	dau	unm	17	kitchen maid	b. “	“
John Williams	son	unm	15	shepherd	b. “	“
Eliza Maria Wms	dau		12	in school	b. “	“

1901 – John Williams appeared at the County Court sued by Thos Roberts of Cricin, Rhuddlan, for an amount due as his share of the nett profit earned by a threshing machine. Williams paid the Court £10 and conducted his own case but he lost the case and had to pay £4 10s to Mr. Roberts.⁵⁷

1904 October 22nd – Anne Williams w/o John died aged 59 years. She was buried in Llanefydd on the 27/10/1904.

1906 – Jeremiah Davies, butchers assistant, Henllan Street, obtained damages against John Williams, Plas Uchaf at the County Court for running down his little girl.⁵⁸

Also in 1906, John Williams was accused of not having the correct licence to move sheep from Denbighshire to Flintshire. He was fined 2s 6d.⁵⁹

1909 December 8th – John Williams died aged 65 years. “The funeral, which was of a public nature, was the best proof of his popularity.” There were 11 carriages of mourners. A service was held at the house followed by one at the graveside in Llanefydd.⁶⁰



57. Denbighshire Free Press 2/2/1901 p.8

58. *ibid.* 14/7/1906 p.5

59. *ibid.* 7/7/1906

60. *ibid.* 18/12/1909 p.3 - Appendix 11

John and Anne's son, John Williams, was living in Plas Uchaf in 1911. His older brother, David, was living at Tyddyn Ucha. It is assumed that they ran the two farms together as a single unit.

Tyddyn Ucha may have been the third farm for which John Williams (1844-1909) paid tithes. (see pp.39-40)

1911 census

Plas Ucha, Llanefydd (PRO ref. 623/3/9 p.9)

John Williams	H	sengl	25	ffarmwr	b. Llanefydd, Denb.	Yddwy
Eliza Maria Wms.	Chwaer	"	22	gwaith laehdy	b. "	"
Mary Roberts	Chwaer	priod	37	gwaith ty (housekeeper)	b. "	"
Caradog Roberts	brawd-yng -nghyfraith	priod	39	gweithior ar farm	b. "	"
Alex Ellis	gwas	sengl	17	certiwr ar farm	b. Mochdre, Dinych	"
Howel Roberts	nai		7		b. Llanefydd, Denb.	"
Trevor Roberts	nai		5		b. "	"

The census also records that the house had 8 rooms, which could have included a kitchen but not spaces like a scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, nor warehouse, office, barns.

Tyddyn Ucha, Llanefydd – 6 rooms

David Williams	Penteulu	priod	30	Ffarmwr	b. Llanefydd, Denb.	Cymraig
Jane Williams	Gwraig	"	29	Meistress	b. "	"
Hugh Williams	Mab		7		b. "	"
John Williams	Mab		5		b. "	"
Ann Williams	Merch		3		b. "	"
Jane Williams	Merch		1		b. "	"
Mary Davies	Morwyn		14		b. "	"

1925 - The Antiquaries Journal

Mrs. Brodrick (Anne Gwendoline Hughes 2nd w/o Edward William Lloyd Wynne of Coed Coch) wrote from Coed Coch as follows: 'My mother-in-law Mrs Wynne told me that they (the three Goodman rings) were found (I do not know at what date) in an old desk here, with a slip of parchment, which I still have, attached, on which is written "these rings to go down to the heir of the Llanefydd property forever", no signature or date.' Mrs Brodrick added, with reference to the Concordia fratrum ring. The current whereabouts of the three rings is not known.

During WW2, Italian and German prisoners of war were sent to Plas Uchaf to help on the farm. They occupied the attic rooms. Evacuees were also sent Plas Uchaf. It was during this time that the formal garden was lost, given over to pigs to support the war effort.

In the 1960s and in the early 1970s, the house offered B & B to guests.

Eventually in the late 1970s, Plas Uchaf was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain because of the excessively high cost of repairs. Planning permission was granted for a farm bungalow in 1974 (1/LFD/130) and if it had been built the main house would almost certainly have been lost. The roof was repaired with the help of a grant from CADW in 1979; in 1981 the south facing gable end was

rebuilt completely, again with financial aid from CADW. Between 2019-2023 many of the historical features were restored with support from the Glastir Uwch scheme. This included reinstating the farm pond, replanting 210 trees in the ancient woodlands and replanting 12 trees in the original orchard (beyond the orchard in the area known historically as the 'vineyard', (where there is one surviving mulberry tree). Also included was the restoration of the walled garden walls and ha-ha terrace, which took four years to complete. The walls were rebuilt, with the benefit of a 100% grant of £70,000, to restoration standards by a team of local stone masons under the guidance of CADW. Once completed, the livestock were excluded from the garden and the original paths were unearthed.

The Royal House of Cunedda

Cunedda Wledig progenitor of the royal house of Gwynedd
b.c.386 I d.c.460

<p>Rhufon 3rd son I Merion ap Rhufon I Caradog ap Merion I Hywel Farf-fehinog I Urien ap Hywel I Pasgen ap Urien I Llewelyn Llyminiog Angel I Lludd ap Llewelyn I Cadfael ap Lluddoca I Tangwel ap Cadfael I</p> <p>Marchweithian ap Tangwel Lord of Isalet Founder of the XIth Noble Tribe of North Wales b.c.1015 Henllan (see Appendix 2)</p>	<p>Einion Yrth 7th son I Cadwallon Lawhir I Maelgwyn Gwynedd I Rhun Hir I Beli ap Rhun I Iago ap Beli I Cadfan I Cadwallon I Cadwaladr Fendigaid I Idwal Iwrch I Rhodri Molwynog I Cynan Dinaethwy I Ethyllt (daughter) m. Gwriad ap Eliydr I Merfyn m. Nest vch Cadell I</p> <p>Rhodri Mawr m. Angharad of Seisyllwg King of Gwynedd, Pwys and Dheubarth d.c.877 I Anarawd I Idwal Foel I Meurig ap Idwal I Idwal ap Meurig I Iago ap Idwal King of Gwynedd d.1039</p>
---	---

I
 Cynan ap Iago
 I
 Gruffydd ap Cynan m. Angharad (of Flint) vch Owain
 King of Gwynedd
 b.abt.1070 d.1136 bur. Bangor Cathedral
 I

.....
 ***Owain Gruffydd Gwynedd** m. Gwladys vch Llywarch (of North Wales)
 b.abt. 1100 d.1169 bur. Bangor

I

 Iorwerth 'Drwyndwn' ap Owain m. Margred vch Madog of Powys
 Prince of Gwynedd
 b.abt.1135 d.abt.1177

I

Llewelyn Fawr Prince of Gwynedd
 b.abt.1173 Dolwydellan m. 1. Tanglwystl vch Llywarch
 d.1240 Caernarvon
I
 I m. 2. Joan of North Wales
 I

.....
 Gruffydd m. **Dafydd** Prince of Wales
 b.abt.1205 d.1244 b.1209 d.1246
 m.
 Senena vch Man
 I

.....
Owain Goch	Llewelyn Prince of Gwynedd	Dafydd	Rhodri
	the Last	Prince of Gwynedd	
	b.? d.1282	b.1227	1230-1315
	killed in battle 1282	executed for treason 1283	
	m.	m.	m.
	Eleanor de Montford	Elizabeth de Ferrers	Beatrice de Malpas
	I	I	I
.....
Gwenllian	Llewelyn Owain	Gladys	Tomos
1282-1337			
			I
		
			Owain
			1330-1378

* children of Owain Gruffydd

Rhun ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate) predeceased his father
Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate) killed by his stepbrothers Dafydd & Rhodri.
Iorwerth ab Owain Gwynedd (from first wife Gwladys (Gladys) ferch Llywarch) His son
 Llewelyn (later known as Fawr) defeated Dafydd ap Owain at the Battle of Aberconwy and became
 the ruler of Gwynedd and later became known as the Prince of Wales.

Maelgwn ab Owain Gwynedd, Lord of Ynys Môn

Gwenllian ferch Owain Gwynedd

Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd (from second wife Cristina (Christina) ferch Gronw) He became the ruler of Rhufoniog after he and Rhodri had killed Hywel and later became the sole ruler of Gwynedd.

Rhodri ab Owain Gwynedd

Angharad ferch Owain Gwynedd

Margaret ferch Owain Gwynedd

Iefan ab Owain Gwynedd

Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Lord of Meirionnydd (illegitimate)

Rhirid ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Madoc ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Cynwrig ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Gwenllian II ferch Owain Gwynedd (also shared the same name with a sister)

Einion ab Owain Gwynedd illegitimate)

Iago ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Ffilip ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Cadell ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Rotpert ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Idwal ab Owain Gwynedd (illegitimate)

Other daughters

**The Wynne Family of Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd
Descended from the XIth Noble tribe**

Marchweithian ap Tangwel, Lord of Is Aled

b.abt. 1000 I

Marchwyst ap Marchweithian

b.abt. 1030 I

Ystryth ap Marchwyst

b.abt. 1070 I

Cadwgon ap Ystryth

b.abt. 1100 I

Cynddelw ap Cadwgon

b.abt. 1130 I

Tyfid 'Forsog' ap Cynddelw of Carwedfynydd

b.abt. 1170 I

Heilin 'Gloff' ap Tyfid 'Forsog' of Carwedfynydd m. Nest vch Cadwgon

b.abt. 1200 I

Llywarch m. Gwenllian vch Madog of Carwedfynydd

b.abt. 1230 I

Cynwrig ap Llywarch of Carwedfynydd, Llanefydd m. unknown vch Cynwrig 'Ddewis Herod'

b.abt. 1270 I

of Llanfairtheam

Cynwrig 'Fychan' ap Cynwrig of Llanrwst m. 1. Eva vch Madog Goch

b.abt. 1300 I

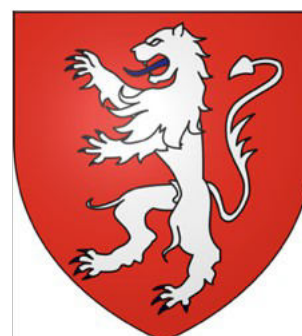
2. Gwenhwyfar vch Llewelyn 'Dew' of Llanrwst

Heilyn 'Frych' ap Cynwrig 'Fychan' of Llanefydd m. Nest vch Gruffudd Llwyd

b.abt. 1330 I

Gruffudd 'Llwyd' ap Heilin 'Frych' of Berain m. Jonet vch Einon ap Maredudd

b.abt. 1370 I



Tudur ap Gruffydd 'Llwyd'

of Berain

m.

Jonet vch Bleddyn

of Coed llai, yr Wyddgrug

I

Dafydd ap Gruffydd 'Llwyd'

of Carwed fynydd

m.

Angharad vch Goronwy

ab Cynwrig ap Bleddyn Llwyd

of Havod Unos

I

Ieuan ap Tudur

of Berain

m.

Gwenllian vch Llewelyn

ap Ieuan ap Tudur ap Gruffydd

I

Goronwy ap Dafydd

of Carwed fynydd

m.

Gwenllian vch Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Cynwrig ap Ieuan ap Madog Ddu

of Cop'r Goleuni

I

Rhys

of Llys Llywarch

Tudur

of Berain

m.

Leucu

vch John ap Robin

of Bryn Euryn

Robert

of Tywysog

m.

I

Dafydd ap Goronwy

m.

I

I	I	I
.....
Robert of Berain m. Grace vch John Conway of Bodrhyddan I	Catherine of Tywysog	m. I I I I I
		Mareddydd ap Dafydd of Carwed Fynydd d.abt.1561

.....
Tudur of Berain m. Jane Vielville I I	William of Carwed Fynydd d.1/6/1617 m. 1.Margaret d/o John Hookes of Aber Conwy 2.Elena Holland I widow of John ap John Owen	Margaret m. Ffoulk ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Rhys of Llys Llywarch

.....
Kathryn of Berain	John Wynn of Carwed Fynydd d.1592 predeceased his father m. Leucu vch John ap Thomas ap William of Plas Uchaf, Llansanffraid, Conwy I	Fulco	Margaret	Katherine	Thomas
			m. Robert ap John ap Thomas ap William of Trebwill		

.....
Edward Wynn 1606 – 1646 of Carwed Fynydd	m. Mary d/o John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park d.168... aged 90yrs I

.....
Meredith Wynn of Carwed Fynydd b.abt.1630 d.1678 Will	Humphrey	Ambrose d.1674 bur.25/3/1674/75 Will	Ellin	Margaret	Martha
m. Jane Goodman d/o Edward Goodman of Ruthin, sister/coheir of Gabriel Wynn b.abt.1638 d.1719 I					

.....
Mary bap.9/7/1666 d.17/12/1728 bur. 20/12/1728	Martha bap.18/8/1667	Edward of Caerau in Carwedfynydd Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd b.abt. d.7/7/1741 aged 68	John	Elizabeth unmarried	William	Meredith bap. 21/12/1677 Vicar of Llanefydd bur.3/2/1727/28 aged 50 yrs
	m.	m.			m.	

I

.....
Edward Henry Lloyd Wynne
1893-1916
Lieut. 3rd Grenadier Guards
killed in action aged 22
bur. La Neuville British Cemetery
Corbie, Somme

I

.....
Margaret Brodrick
1897-1962

The Goodman Family of Ruthyn & its Link with the Wynne Family of Coed Coch

Ievan Goch m. Margaret d/o Richard Bolton
of Llandyrnog

I

.....
Edward

I

.....
Thomas Edward m. Mallt vch Gruffydd ap Deio ap Grono ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap
b.abt.1456 Llewelyn Voel ap Ierf ap Owen Brogyntn, base s/o
of Ruthyn Madoc ap Meredith of Powys

I

..... 1522

He chose the name Edward Goodman m. Cisely (Sisli) Thelwall d/o Edward Thelwall s/o Eubul of
'Goodman' of Ruthyn b.1493 Plas y Ward
b.abt.1476 d.4/1/1583/84
d. 22/5/1560 aged 84yrs aged 90yrs

I

.....

Gawen	Gabriel	Godfrey	Dorothy	Katherine	Fiddes	Clare	Jonet
b.1526	b.1528	b.1533	b.abt.1525				
d.1604	d.17/6/1601	d.1587	d.1600				
78yrs	Dean of Westminster						
m.1	unmarried	m.					m.
Helen d/o Thomas Griffith		Jane Thelwall					William Griffith
of Pant y llongu of Ruthyn							
1534-1588		I					s/o Thomas Griffith
I 1590 m.2. Gaynor						of Pant y llongu
I d/o Dr. Ellis Prys of Plas Iolyn		Gabriel	Godfrey	Susan	Martha		
I I		I	Bishop of Gloucester				
I I						
I I		Mary	hrs of her uncle Godfrey				
I I		m. Owen Salusbury					
I I						

I

.....

Edward	Janet	Dorothy	Gabriel	Godfrey	Catherine	Thomas	Ellis	John	Francis
b.1552			1556-	1560-1610		1565-1623			
d.1609									
of Ruthyn						of Plas Uchaf, Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd d.1623			
m.						m.			
Elsbeth Thelwell						Lowry Morris			
d/o Symon Thelwall of Plas y Ward						d & hrs of Thomas Morys			
widow of Thomas Morys of Plas Ucha									
b.1560									

I
I
.....
Gawen Goodman
d.1673

m.
Jane Goodman d/o Godfrey Goodman
b.abt.1635

I
.....
Edward Goodman Jane
b. of Nantglyn
d. Ruthyn

m.
Ellen d & hrs of Hugh Jones of Hendre Nancllyn

of Plas Ucha
I

.....
Charles
of Glanhesbyn
m.1
Rebecca Langford
m.2.
Ann/Jane Prys
I

.....
*Susan Goodman

m.
(see below) *Gabriel Goodman

I
.....
*Gabriel Goodman **Jane Goodman** Mary Martha
b.1634 b.1638
d.1673 d.1719
of Ruthyn & NantClwyd
m.1 m.
*Susan Goodman **Meredith Wynn** (see appendix)
d/o Charles Goodman s/o Edward Wynn of Plas Llanefydd
of Glanhesbyn & Plas Uchaf
m.2 Roger Mostyn b.abt.1630
 bur. 15/1/1677/78

.....
Thomas Edwards m. Mary Williams

I

.....
Thomas
bur.30/7/1804
.....

Henry Williams was the next tenant.⁶¹ He moved into Plas Ucha sometime between 1841 and 1851 whilst Peter Edwards and his wife were still living there.

61. Appendix 5 - The Family of Henry Williams

The Williams Family of Llanefydd

John Williams

of Plas Uchaf
bap.2/5/1758
Carwedfynydd
d.1828

m. 15/9/1787 Llanefydd

Anne Williams

b.1759
d. Jan.1844

I

John	John	William	Edward	Henry	David	Humphrey
b.abt. 1789	abt.1792	4/3/1792	abt.1796	abt.1798	b.13/10/1798	b.12/5/1801
bap.6/2/1789	27/3/1792	27/3/1794	3/4/1796	21/10/1798	13/5/1801	26/5/1804
..... Pen y Gribin, Llanefydd						
bur.14/2/1789	d.1871	d.12/3/1868	d.23/4/1875	d.1880	d.29/5/1866	d.1872

Faerdre Farm
St.George

Pen y Gribin

Plas Uchaf
bur.21/2/1880
aged 82 yrs

15/3/1823 m. 1. **Elizabeth Owens**

b.1798

d.1829 Llanfairtalhaiarn

m.2. **Elizabeth Foulkes**

b.1810

I d.1856

I

I
I
I
I
I
I

Eliza	Ann	David	Jane	John	Margaret	Mary	Abel Henry
b.abt.1824	1825	abt.1828	abt.1843	abt.1844	abt.1846	abt.1850	abt.1852
bap.				16/3/1844	11/4/1844		
Tyn y Caeau	... Pen y Coed ..		Bryn Cynric Plas Uchaf	Llanefydd		
Llanfair T.H.	Llansannan		Llanfair T.H.				
d.19/9/1895				d.8/12/1909			

m.

George Gilbert

m.18/8/1865

Anne Jones d/o Isaac (farmer) & Anne Jones
of Ffynnonau

bap. 3/4/1845 Llanefydd

d.22/10/1904

Llanefydd

I

I

Elizabeth	Isaac	Jane Eliz.	Mary	Henry	Margaret	David	Eliz.Anne	John	Eliza Mary
b.1866	b.1867	b.1871	b.1874	b.1875	b.1878	b.1880	b.1884	b.1886	b.1889
..... Llanefydd									
d.1883			d.1924			d.2/1/1942		d.17/6/1925	
						61yrs		39yrs	

Appendix 6

The Will of Meredith Wynne 1678 (NLW SA/1678/66/W)

N.B. Parts of this will are damaged.

In the name of God Amen. The sixt day of December in the Eight and Twentieth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland king defender of the faith er Anno Dm 1676 I Meredith Wynne of Llanyfydd in the County of Denbigh gent being in perfect health but of sound and perfect memory & understanding. I prayse God for it doe make & declare this my last will & testament in maner & forme following, ffirst & principally I bequeath my Soule to Almighty God hoping to bee saved by the meritts of JesusChrist and my body to bee interred in Christain buriall.

Item I give to the poore of the parish of Llanyfydd the sume of Twenty shillings to bee paid by my Executrix hereafter named and towards the reparation of the Church of Llanyfydd the sume of Twenty Shillings.

Item I give and devise (All my messuages Lands Mills and hereditaments within the severall parishes of Bettws Abergeley and Llansannan, And all those free severall messuages tenements & lands with thappurtenances in Llanyfydd aforesaid now or late in the severall occupancy of David ap William Prichard and John ap John and all other my landes & hereditaments whereof I have in power to dispose of) to my younger children Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, William, John Wynn and Meredith Wynne their executors administrators and assigns from the tyme of my decease for five hundred yeares thence next ensueing and fully to bee compleat & ended subject to the provisors & thereafter expressed; Provided allways that if my Sonne Edward or his doe pay the sume of two hundred pounds a yeare to only one of my said and the sume of one hundred pounds a piece to each of my three younger sonnes all of lawfull English money upon any first day of November after my decease That then & thenceforth the sayd terme of ffive hundred yeares shall cease & determyned, provided also that if my sonne Edward happen to dye without issue. And that my reall estate by mee settled by conveyance in sayle shall happen to remayne or come to the said William or the heyres of his body or to the sayd John and the heyres of his body That then the Interest & of my said younger sonnes (or first of them who shall soe inheritte as aforesayd, hereby devised in the promises shall cease and the portion of him or them as shall soe inheritt, shall goe among his brothers and sisters provided after that if all my said sonnes dye without issue And that my said reall estate soe by me settled by conveyance in sayle upon my children by priority come to my first daughter or any other of my daughters That then after the terme & interest hereby devised to her or them who shall have my reall estate by vertue of the sayd Conveyance or entayle shall cease. And the eight hundred pounds shall goe to such of my younger children to whom my reall estate shall not come by vertue of the sayd entayle Anything before to the contrary notwithstanding And so touching the guardianship of my Children to manage their estate dureing their minority I devise their guardianship to my wife for her life And if she dyes before they come of Age I devise their guardianship to my brother Humfrey Wynn. And if hee dye before they come of age I devise their guardianship to my brother-in-lawe Robert Lloyd and to my cosen Edward Evans of Maessegwiche I devise my personall effects to my wife to pay my debts & provide for my younger children And if I doe hereby constitute and appoint the said Jane my wife sole Executrix of this my last will And my will & meaning is And I doe soe give and dispose of the premises hereby devised that such of my younger Children shall have such share of the profitts of devises promises & shalle to the interest of the sume hereby them In wittness whereof I the sayd Meredith Wynne have hereunto sett my hand & seale the day & yeare first above written.

Meredith Wynne published seales & subscribed in the presence of Humfrey Wynn, Martha Goodman, Jane Ffoulke, William Lewis.

Witnesses to the after publication of this will after the name of Meredith Wynne the younger sonne herein interlined Humfrey Wynn, Henrie Lloyd, Martha Goodman.

The Will & Inventory of Meredith Wynne Clerk 1727 (NLW SA/1727/111/W & I)

In the name of God Amen. I Meredith Wynne Clerk Vicar of Llanufydd in the County of Denbigh being of sound and perfect memory and understanding for which I praise Gods Holy name calling to mind the certainty of death and the certainty of the time therof do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner following.

First I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping to be saved through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my blessed Saviour and Redeemer. As to touching such worldly goods it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I order and dispose of them as follows.

First I give and bequeath to my dear Brother Edward Wynne the sume of fifty pounds.

Item I give and bequeath to my dear brother John Wynne the sume of fifty pounds.

Item I give and bequeath to my dear sister Elizabeth Wynne the sume of fifty pounds.

Item I give and bequeath to my dear nephews John Lewis, Robert Lewis and dear niece Jane Lewis children of my dear sister Martha Lewis deceased the sume of fifty pounds to be equally divided between them.

Item I give and bequeath to my sister in law Dorothy Wynne late wife of my brother William Wynne deceased the sume of five pounds.

Item I give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Llanufydd the sume of forty pounds to be put out at interest and the interest therof to be distributed yearly among the poor by the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Llanufydd aforesaid.

And I desire the Heir of Plas Uchaf for the time being to take care that the said charity be justly distributed to the greatest objects of charity.

Item I give and bequeath to the above mentioned my niece Jane Lewis the sume of ten pounds over and above the legacy above mentioned.

All the rest and residue of my goods cattles and chattels and all other my personal estate whatsoever I give and bequeath to my dear sister Mary Wynne whom I do nominate and appoint sole executrix of this my last will and testament, after she has payed my just debts and defrayed my funeral expenses. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty sixth day of January in the year of our Lord 1727.

Signed sealed published
and declared in the presence
of us who signed our names in
said testators presence

Meredith Wynne

Peter Wynne
William Roberts
John Williams

Probate granted 27th September 1727

An Inventory of the Goods & Chattelles of Meredith Wynne Clerk late vicar of Llanyfydd deceased as followeth. (*His place of abode at the time of his death has not been checked*)

Imprimis

Item	Oxen	14	10	00
	Cows	08	00	00
	Swine	09	00	00
	Sheep	06	00	00
	Corn	05	00	00
Item	In the Kitchen			
	The Pewter	01	03	00
	4 warming pan	00	03	00
	Candlesticks	00	04	06
	Tin	00	01	03
	Trenchers	00	01	03
	Brass pans & potts	04	01	00
	Wooden vessells	01	10	00
	Tables & Chaires	00	05	00
	A Jack (<i>device for turning a spit</i>)	00	07	00
	Fire Shovels Spitts etc	00	06	00
Item	In the Parlour			
	one clock	00	15	00
	Tables & Chaires	01	00	00
	A Cupboard press & window curtains	00	15	00
	The Earthen & Glass ware	00	07	00
Item	Above the Stairs			
	The feather beds bouldsters & pillows	05	00	00
	Bedsteds & Curtains	03	00	00
	Coverlets & Blankets	01	10	00
	Tables Drawers Chairs looking Glass etc	03	00	00
	Linen	03	10	00
	Silver Plate	06	00	00
Item	Implements of Husbandry	02	00	00
	The Grots (<i>Groats hulled 7 crushed grain esp. Oats</i>)	02	00	00
Item	The Books	10	00	00
			
		£90	06	00
			

Appraised by

John Wynne
David ab D H Humphrey

Appendix 8

The Will of Edward Wynne 1741 (NLW SA/1741/62/W & I)

This will is very long, difficult to read and extremely repetitive. Much of it is taken up with two Indentures the first dated 7th August 1733 (Deed 1775) and the second dated 6th November 1733 (Deed 1778). The first was a post nuptial settlement made between Edward Wynne, Jane his wife and John Wynne of the first part; Thomas Puleston, Robert Wynne of Bodysgallen, Edward Pennant of Bagillt, Robert Wynne of Garthewin, John Lloyd of Ruthin, Robert Wynne of Plas Newydd, Edward Roberts of Chester and John Lewis of Llanefydd of the second part; James Conway of Cotton Hall of the third part; Sidney Williams of Rhose and her daughter Dorothy Williams spinster of the fourth part. It mentions properties held in Llansannan, Llansanffraid, Llanelian, Bettws Abergele, Llangystenin and Llanefydd. This appears to have cut the entail on the estate in favour of James Conway. The second was a marriage settlement between Edward's son John Wynne and Dorothy Williams d/o Dorothy Williams of Rhos.

The Will also mentions Edward's debt of one thousand pounds owed to James Conway and how this sum of money should be raised after Edward's death.

By the time of Edward's death, both his wife, Jane, and his only son, John Wynne, had predeceased him. He bequeathed to his granddaughters - Sidney Wynne, Jane Wynne, and Dorothy Wynne, the daughters of his son John Wynne, and to Anne Lloyd daughter of Ffoulk Lloyd of Bryn Lluarth – just £300 to be shared between them. He also left his daughter, Jane Wynne, £300 and nominated her to be the sole executrix of his Will.

.....

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattles and cattles the personal estate of Edward Wynne esq. of Plas Ucha in Llanufudd Deed taken and appraised this 5th Day of August 1741.

Inventory

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattles and cattles the personal estate of Edward Wynne esq. of Plas Ucha in Llanufudd Deed taken and appraised this 5th Day of August 1741.

N.B. The valuations of the various goods are also difficult to read and so there may be errors in the transcription.

The Kitchin Goods

	£	s	d
An Iron Grate 12s, The Jack £1 10 00, A large bowl spitt £1 6s	2	3	6
A small spitt 3d, two fire shovels and tongs 6d, toasting iron 6d	0	1	3
A fire shovel, tongs and poacher 3d, frying pan 2s, fork 9d	0	5	8
A payr of racks 6d, Brass mortar 4s, flesh rack 4s, Plate iron 2s	0	10	6
A fender 9d Brass ring 1/6 A pewter Ring 2d Smoothing iron 1/6	0	3	11
The Kitchin tongs and fire shovel 2s Two cheese toaster 6d	0	2	6
3 fire shovels and 2 pair of tongs 5/6 three poachers 1s	0	6	6
Frying pan 1/6 A crow 6d Pott Handles 3d Niggards 2/6	0	4	9
<i>Niggard – false bottom for a grate reducing fuel consumption</i>			
Racks 1/6 Pie Plate 4d two basting spoons 1s	0	2	10
6 Large Pewter Dishes 3 att 9s 3 att 5/6	1	2	6

38 Pewter Dishes	0	16	10½
One dozen Plates 10/6 & 5 Doz'n and 4 Plates	2	18	2
Doz'n or more ordinary & 9 more	1	13	9
3 Sauce Pans Teapan and slow pan & coffee roaster	0	15	0
Chocolate Pott and Coffee Pott 2 small copper coffee potts	0	3	6
Tinn Coffee Pott 3d Brass flower Box 3d Soop Bowl 2s	0	2	6
Cheese Plate 9d 2 rings and Bason 1/6 a Tinn Dripping pan 6d	0	2	9
3 Tinn Covers 1s Tinn Pudding Plate 2d Brass fender 2/6	0	3	8
6 old brass Candlesticks 3s, 2 Smoothing Irons att 2s	0	7	0
A pair of Bellows 1/6 = 3 spitts at 10d = 2/6 Copper Cann	0	5	4
A Cleaver and flesh fork 1s Tinn Tunning Dish 2d	0	1	2
<i>Tundish – vessel with a tube at the base which fitted into a bung-hole of a cask or barrel, and thus formed a funnel.</i>			
Brass Weighing scales 1/6 do. Maller 6d	0	2	0
3 Brass weigh att 4d = 1s 2d one out of lead 2d	0	1	4
A Coffee mill 1/6 – 6 Trenchers 6d 2 Benches 2s	0	4	0
Spice Cupboard 7/6 Chafing Dish 1s drawing weight 2/6	0	11	0
<i>Chafing dish - a dish to put on a small charcoal brazier to keep food warm.</i>			
An armchair 4s Dripping pann frame 6d	0	4	6
5 Brass panns £2. 0. 0 = 2 Pewter 3/6 Fish pan 4s	2	7	6
Copper bottle 2/6 Brass Mortar 3s Brass pott 10s	0	15	6
Brass Pann £1.10. Warming Pann 8/6	1	18	6
Large Brass Pott, 3 more	1	14	4½
A small chest 1/6 A fire server 3s a Plate Rack 6d	0	5	0
Old Lanthorn 8d Clostool Pann 2s	0	2	8
<i>Clostool – commode or chamber pot</i>			
..... 18s Long table 5s	1	8	0
Att the Hall			
Clock £1.1.0 3 Oval Tables 12s	1	13	0
A Large Oval table 7s an old fasion table 6/6	0	15	6
2 old maidens 4d Eight old Leather Chairs 2/6	0	2	10
<i>Maids/ maidens – various inanimate objects</i>			
3 Oak Chairs 7/6 A Glass 4/6 a grate 4s A lock 2s	0	18	0
		
Carried forward	23	16	6
		
In Both Parlours			
Scutore £1.1.0 6 Chairs at 4/6 & 1.7.0	2	8	0
<i>Scutore – a sculpture</i>			
Tea Chest and Canisters 5s 3 Dozin and half glasses 10s	0	15	0
201 ounces of silver Plate at 5s p.	50	5	0
Tea 1s 2 Canisters 1s Earthen Plates 3s	0	5	0
A Brass Lock 7s a door glass 18s Chimney glass 8s	1	13	0
2 Sconches (<i>sconces</i>) Tea table Hand Teatable	1	11	0
12 Caen Chairs £2.10.0 A chimney screen 2s	2	12	0
Stone grate 12 pair window curtains cushions	1	13	0
Another teatable 5s A grate 1s 2 clocks 5s	0	11	0

Att the Buttery			
Stone table and frame 6s Napkin press 4s	0	10	0
Att the Cellar			
One Hogshead 14s The door lock 1/6	0	15	6
Best Parlour Chamber			
Bedstead and curtains	4	0	0
Easy Chair £1.10.0 6 Chairs £3	4	0	0
Swinging looking glass 6s 2 stools 1/6 Dressing table 2s	0	8	6
Bolster and brush 1/6 a Baskett 6d Window curtains 2/6	0	4	6
Little Parlour Chamber			
Bedstead and curtains	1	8	0
6 Black Caen Chairs att 2/6 = 15s Dressing table of deal 3	0	18	0
Linen Room			
Bedstead and Curtains 10s 6 Oak Chairs 12s	1	2	0
Linens £10.0.0 6 Feather Beds £10.0.0	20	0	0
Hall Chamber			
Bedstead and curtains	1	5	6
A Glass 6s Dressing Table 2s Clostool and Pann 4s	0	12	0
A swinging Glass 3/6s Hangings £1.6.0	1	9	6
Easy Chair 6s 6 Walnutt Chairs att 5s = £1.10.0	1	16	0
A grate one Lock 1/6	0	1	6
More in the Best Parlour Chamber			
Stone grate	0	2	6
A Lock	0	3	6
More in the Linnen Room			
Square table 3s Handle chest 2s	0	5	0
A Poplar square table 1/6 old arm chair 1/6	0	3	0
3 old Upholstered Chairs	0	3	0
Upper Garrett			
Bedstead and curtains	0	16	0
ditto half Canopy 9s 6 Caen Chairs 9s	0	18	0
3 Children arm Chairs 3s old table 1/6 2 stools 6d	0	5	0
In the Middle Garratt and storerooms			
Oval table	0	7	6
A table leaf 2s Old Cupbd. 4s A Broken Chest 2/6	0	8	6
A Bedstead 2s A Bedstead and ordinary Curtains 5/6	0	7	6
ditto with wainscott headpiece 7s 2 old chairs 2s	0	9	0
In the Painted room over the Kitchin			
The Hangings	1	13	0
A Bedstead and curtains £1.0.0 Chest Bed 12s	1	12	0
4 Red Chairs 3s	1	13	0
The other room over ditto			
Bedstead and curtains	0	15	0
Chest and Drawers 12s old Corner Cupbd. 4/6	0	16	6
Window curtains 1s arm chair 1/6	0	2	6
Blew (blue) Garrett			
Bedstead and curtains 12s straw chair 6s	0	18	0
2 Glasses Dressing Table 12s Couch Bed 6s armchair 2/6	1	0	6
Hangings	0	5	0

Att the Stair Head

A press Cupbd.	0	6	6
----------------	---	---	---

Middle Garrett

A bedstead 3s ditto with curtains 4s	0	7	0
--------------------------------------	---	---	---

carried forward	£136	19	6
-----------------	------	----	---

Further Garrett

Half Canopy Bedstead 7s old polar table 1s	0	8	0
--	---	---	---

A cradle 3/6	0	3	6
--------------	---	---	---

2 Feather Beds	12	3	6
----------------	----	---	---

2 Double Blanketts att 1/6 = 3s 10 ditto att 1s = 10s	0	13	0
---	---	----	---

7 ditto ordinary att 6 = 3/6 Coverlet 8/6 2 quilts 3s	0	15	0
---	---	----	---

Att the Dairy

6 tubbs 18/6 A Pickling tubb 5s ditto old one 1/6	1	5	0
---	---	---	---

2 Churns 9s 2 Baking Turnells 2/6 5 G... 2/6	0	14	0
--	---	----	---

turnel – a shallow oval tub or half barrel used for salting meat, kneading bread, making cheese.

3 Pitchers 1s 4d 3 cheese fatts (<i>vats</i>) 3s 4 more ditto 1s	0	5	4
--	---	---	---

2 Bowls	0	2	0
---------	---	---	---

Scullery

4 Nogins att 4d – 16d old Scellett stewpan 1/6	0	2	10
--	---	---	----

noggin - drinking cup – Skillett -metal pan with four short legs and long handle for use over an open fire.

Iron Kettle 5/10 ditto 3/6 Brass Boiler 6s	0	15	4
--	---	----	---

Larder

Picklin Tubb 12s ditto 6s ditto 4s	1	2	0
------------------------------------	---	---	---

Candle Tubb 2/6 A stone table 6s	0	8	6
----------------------------------	---	---	---

Brewhouse

A malt tubb 6s Wainscott Chest 15s	1	1	6
------------------------------------	---	---	---

Cheese Press 9s large table 2/6 ditto 1s Kindle iron 3s	0	15	6
---	---	----	---

A Furness £4.15.0 Hogsheads and Barrels	3	10	6
---	---	----	---

In the Stable

604 feet of Oak Bds att 2d	5	0	9
----------------------------	---	---	---

84 feet ditto at 1s4d	0	10	6
-----------------------	---	----	---

47 yds of sparrs att ..	0	7	10
-------------------------	---	---	----

Slabbs	1	9	0
--------	---	---	---

In other out House

A bedstead 3s ditto folding 4/6	0	7	6
---------------------------------	---	---	---

Husbandry things £1.0.0 Lime 15s	1	15	0
----------------------------------	---	----	---

Granary

Corn screen 16s A measure 1/3 A pack 1/3	0	2	6
--	---	---	---

<i>a wire sieve on a frame used to separate grain from chaff.</i>	0	2	6
---	---	---	---

A pair of Wheels with Hay cart and Coal cart	2	0	0
--	---	---	---

2 pair 8s 2 pack saddles 4s 2 Cart ropes 4s	0	16	0
--	---	----	---

3 Drawing cotters with looms and straps 5s A Cart sadle 4/6	0	9	6
---	---	---	---

cotters – small iron pins or wedges for securing a bolt

Iron Crow 3s Mattocks Hatchets and Hooks 5s			
---	--	--	--

Best saddle 10s ditto 5s sisadle (<i>sidesaddle</i>) £1.0.0 A Pillion 7s	1	17	0
--	---	----	---

Cattles

The little horse £6.0.0 the grey mare £5.15.0	11	15	0
The other horse £3.0.0 the other mare £4.10.0	7	10	0
The Bull £2.15.00 The Cow £8.0.0	6	3	0
The Cow that Calf last £3.5.0 the Black cow £3.3.0	6	8	0
The lame Cow 10s The large swine 15s	1	8	0
The boar 12s 2 Hogs 16s	1	0	0
Hay in the Hay House	10	0	0
Corn in the Granary	3	0	0
Standing Corn			
Wheat £5.0.0 Barley £14.0.0	19	0	0
Oates £5.0.0 Peas £2.0.0	7	0	0
Garden Bottle Rack 5s Sundial 1/6	0	6	6
		
Total	£247	16	6
		

Edward Williams
 Robert Williams
 John Tomas
 John Jones

The location of the main rooms.

<i>Kitchen</i>	<i>The room now called the cegin.</i>
<i>Both Parlours</i>	<i>The service room - now the modern kitchen, and the Georgian parlour.</i>
<i>The Buttery</i>	<i>The room under the stairs between the Georgian parlour and the hall.</i>
<i>The Cellar</i>	
<i>The Best Parlour Chamber</i>	<i>The room above the Georgian parlour.</i>
<i>Little Parlour Chamber</i>	<i>The room above the service room.</i>
<i>The Linen Room</i>	<i>Above the old cross passage.</i>
<i>The Hall Chamber</i>	<i>The 'solar' above the hall.</i>
<i>The painted room over the Kitchen</i>	<i>The room above the 'cegin'.</i>
<i>The other room over the kitchen</i>	<i>The small room with a fireplace next to the painted room.</i>

The upper storey was raised in the late C16th to create garret rooms. These are also mentioned in the will.

Appendix 9

The Will of Catherine Jones 1798 (NLW SA/1798/77/W)

This is the last Will and Testament of Catherine the wife of Thomas Jones of Plas Uchaf in the County of Denbighshire gent. whereby a certain indenture of four parts bearing dates on or about the 20th day of february 1783 purporting to be an indenture of covenant leaving

..... of several fines then agreed to wherein of my own dividend fourth share of several capital and other messuages lands & hereditaments situate in the several Countys of Denbigh and Fflint with fines afterwards This thereby dictated at Edward Williams Gentleman her lawyer in this said fine should every in such manner as behoof appoint and in default of Directions as given by me to the said Cousin This declared that I the said Catherine Jones alone notwithstanding Coverture and whothensoever married should by any (writing or listing executed as therein mentioned as by my last Will and Testament in writing purporting my last Will and Testament effected in such manner as by law required for estates shall limited appoint her Will by Virtue of the power & authority given that purpose & will and devise that same unto my son Thomas Brown by my late Husband William Brown & to the offspring of his body lawfully issuing and for default of other issue then I give and devise this same unto my Daughter Mary Brown by my said first Husband William Brown & to the Heirs of her Body lawfully issuing and from after the decease of the said Thomas Brown and Mary Brown if the same should happen to any issue by them or either of them then I give and devise the same estate unto my son John Jones by Thomas Jones my present husband and to the heirs of his Body lawfully issuing thereof I give and devise unto all and every other son and sons of my Body by the said Thomas Jones my present Husband and to his heirs of his body lawfully issuing thereof I give and devise unto all and every other son and sons of my Body by the said Thomas Jones aforesaid If should the elder of such sons and sons and the heirs of his Body always to be preferred & to take place before

N.B. fines were a way of conveyancing.

p.2

the younger of such sons and the heirs of his Body by way of Rent in tail and for Default of such issue then I give and devise the same to all and every my Daughter and Daughters begotten or to be begotten by the said Thomas Jones my Husband the eldest of such Daughters and the Heirs of his Body being always before and to take place before the youngest of such Daughter and her Heirs by way of marriage intail and for default of such issue then I give and devise the same estate unto my beloved Husband Thomas Jones for and during the terme of his natural life Rents thereof I give and devise unto Robert Wynne of Garthewyn in the County of Denbigh esquire and Edward Lloyd of the in the said County Esquire and their Heirs during the

natural life of my said Husband the said Thomas Jones
In Trust to present these contingent Remainders hereinafter
limited from being defected or destroyed and for that purpose
to make entrys and bring actions as occasion shall require
yet nevertheless to permit and suffer the said Thomas Jones
and his assigns to receive and take the Rents and Profitts
thereof for his life and from and after his Decease then I give
and devise the same temporal Right Heirs forever provided
nevertheless that in Case my said Husband shall
and with any other woman then my will and
hereby declare that the said estate for life willed this contingency
aforesaid which I have to of and in the said
premise shall then immediately cease and such person shall
to initiate in Reversion without the limitation as aforesaid shall
from henceforth take the same estate as if the said Thomas
Jones was deceased any things herein before as to the
contrary notwithstanding Whereas power is also given one by
the said Deed of Covenant by my last Will and Testament
p3.

To give and dispose of such personal estate I was then
possessed of or in in a share hereafter accrued
become in any manner whatsoever Now I do
hereby give & bequeath the same unto the said Robert Wynne
and Edward Lloyd the Executors Administrators and assigns In
Trust to pay a sum of four Hundred pounds p.a . thereof
unto my Daughter Mary Brown at her age of Twenty one
years or Day of Marriage whichever shall first happen with
Interest from my Decease with power to pay a interest
in the meantime for her Benefitt and also to give the said
Trustees to pay one hundred and fifty pounds further part
thereof to my sons Thomas Brown in like manner or
the like right as before mentioned in regard to the said
four hundred pounds payable to the said Mary Brown and
as to the Residue of the said personal estate and
money that shall accrue in manner aforesaid
I do hereby desire the said Executors to pay the same to
the said Thomas Jones my Husband and our such Children
and constitute & appoint my said husband Thomas Jones Executor of this my will
as such declared by me in equal proportions Revoking
and making void all former wills by me heretofore made
and declare this to be my last will and testament

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and
seal this twenty eighth Day of April in the year of our Lord 1797.

Signed Sealed Published and declared by
the said testatrix as and for her last Will
& Testament in the presence of us the above
Administrators having made

Cath Jones her signature

Edward Jones
Dorothy Jones
Gae. Hughes

Appendix 10

The Will of Anne Wynne of Plas Uchaf, Llanefydd 1803 (NLW -ref.SA/1805/64 W)

This is the last Will & Testament of Anne Wynne of Plas Uchaf in the parish of Llanyfydd in the County of Denbigh spinster – I give and bequeath to the Eight Children of my late Nephew Henry Wynne deceased Twenty Pounds a piece.

To the three sons of my late niece Jane Wynne Wife of Owen Jones Twenty five pounds a piece.

To my two other nieces Mr. Dillon & Ann Wynne one Hundred Pounds a piece.

To Mrs. Dillon's son Francis Twenty Pounds.

To my said niece Ann Wynne my best Cloaths, Watch & Trinkets.

To Ann Williams of Twan who is now looking after me Five Pounds and one half of the Remainder of my Cloaths.

To Betty Davies the servant here and who also looks after me Five Pounds & the other half of the Remainder of my Cloaths.

To Mr. Thomas Edwards the agent here Ten Pounds.

To Mrs Jones of Ruthin Wife of the Rev. Edw^d. Jones of Castle Street Five Pounds.

To Mrs. Jones of Ruthin widow of the late Evan Jones surgeon Five Pounds.

To Mr. Robert Davies of Abergele surgeon Five Pounds.

To William Lewis servant here Five Pounds and to each of the workmen here One Guinea viz. David Williams, David Williams, and Robert Roberts.

The above Legacies to be vested Immediately and paid in Twelve Months from my decease. And Subject thereto and in payment of my Debts and Funeral Expenses I give and bequeath all my Property whatsoever, Interest in Shares or Leasehold as well as otherwise unto the said Thomas Edwards and appoint him Executor. As Witness my hand and seal 2nd April 1803.

Anne Wynne gave written instructions about her legacies to th lawyer who wrote:-

I certify to have received the foregoing instructions from Miss Anne Wynne herself on Saturday Evening & Sunday Morning April 2nd 1803 work Times. She was capable in my opinion of disposing of her property although in a weak state, lethargic and unable to speak much at a Time.

Jno. Hughes attorney Denbigh
& Proctor in the Consistory Court
of Saint Asaph

Probate was granted on 31st January 1805.

Death and Funeral of Mr. John Williams, Plas Ucha, Llanefydd.

The death of Mr John Williams has evoked widespread regret. Although he had been in very indifferent health for some months, no one thought the end was so near, but notwithstanding everything that medical aid could accomplish, and the loving care of his devoted daughters, the deceased passed peacefully away at the age of 65. His demise will be an irreparable loss to the agriculture community throughout the district, as his advice was carefully sought, for he was one of the most influential farmers in the neighbourhood. Few men had done more in recent times for agriculturalists than the deceased. His loss will be keenly felt by his four sons and five daughters and the general community, as he was of a happy and genial nature, which made for him many friends.

The funeral, which was of a public nature, was the best proof of his popularity. It was one of the largest ever witnessed in this district. The following were the principal mourners:—

1st carriage—Mr Isaac Williams, Mr Henry Williams (sons), Mrs Owen, Mrs Roberts (daughters), Mr R Owen, Plas Isa,

2nd carriage—Mr David Williams, Mr John Williams (sons), Mrs Pritchard, Mrs Roberts (daughters), Mrs Owen, Cefngarelig, Misses Daisy and Maggie Pritchard.

3rd carriage—Mr Owen, Cefngarelig, Glan Conway; Mr J H Owen, do.; Mrs Hughes, Colwyn Bay.

4th carriage—Mrs Isaac Williams, Bryn-pin; Mrs Henry Williams, Penybryn; Mrs David Williams, Tyddyn ucha; Mr Caradoc Roberts, Plas ucha; Mr William Williams, Acre ucha; Mr John Pritchard, Ty Issa; Masters Howell and Trefor Roberts, Master Goronwy and Miss Olwen Williams, Bryn-pin; Master Johnny and Miss Mary Williams, Penybryn; Masters Hugh and Johnny Williams, Plas ucha.

5th carriage—Mr Roberts, Plas Harri.

6th carriage—Mr Elias Jones, Ffynnon-iau.

7th Carriage—Mr John Vaughan, Siamber Wen, &c.

8th Carriage—Mr and Mrs Ffoulkes, Coed Orros.

9th Carriage—Mr Owen, Ysgubor Newydd.

10th Carriage—Mr David Williams, Ty Gwyn.

11th Carriage—Mr W P Williams, Abergele, and Mr John Roberts, Llwyni, Abergele.

Amongst the numerous vehicles we noticed the following:—Mr Foulkes, Aelwyd Ucha; Mr Foulkes, Holywell; Mr Owen, Tanygaer; Mr Abel Williams, Frontelen; Mr Pritchard, Ty Isa, Llanfair; Mr Roberts, Plas Cwta; Mr Cadwaladr Hughes, Glasmor; Mr William Jones, Tanlan; Mr J Jones, Killoedd; Mr Williams, Heskin; Mr Jones, Penyglogor; Mr Jones, Penporchell; Mr Jones, Ffynnoniau; Mr Williams, Penybryn; Mr Roberts, Garreg-fynydd; Mr Roberts, Perthewig; Mr Owen, Ysgubor Newydd; Mr Roberts, Plasnewydd; Mr Evans, Bryn Kiorik; Mr R W Jones, Ironmonger; Mr R Pierce Davies, Butcher; Mr Robert Owen, Denbigh; Mr John Thomas, High street; Mr Williams, Penybont; Mr and Mrs Evans, Gwyndy; Mr Williams, Plas Panton; Mr Salusbury, Post Office; Mr Owen, Glascoed; Mr Salusbury, Tyn Rhewl; Mr David Hughes, Denbigh; Mr Foulkes Roberts, solicitor, Denbigh; Mr and Mrs Jones, Tanyronen; Mr Philip Williams, surveyor, and Mr Roberts, Derm, &c., &c.

The service at the house was taken by the Rev Tudno Williams, Denbigh, and the Rev Robert Williams, Tanyronen, and at the graveside by the Rev — Ffoulkes, and Rev Jonathan Jones, St Asaph, the services were most impressive. The interment was at Llanefydd Churchyard.

The bearers were the following:—Mr J H Williams, Mr Isaac Williams, Mr William Jones, Mr Isaac Williams, Mr J B Williams, Mr John Williams.

Wreaths were sent by Mrs Lurance Brodriok, Coed Coch, Mr and Mrs D. Mac Nicoll, and family wreaths.

The funeral arrangements were efficiently carried out by Mr R Lloyd Jones (Densons), Denbigh.

The family wish to convey their best thanks to all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their sad bereavement.