

THE LLANFECHELL BREWERY, ANGLESEY AND JONES & LLOYD BREWERY, MOLD: THE BRERETON FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

GORDON STONE

This study considers two breweries in different parts of North Wales. The one thing they have in common is the involvement of members of the Brereton family and related individuals. Although the focus is upon their time in these breweries, it does consider the periods before and after their association.

Llanfechell and Mold

The Llanfechell Brewery, plus malt house, was within a sparsely populated rural setting in Anglesey, eleven miles east of Holyhead and five and a half miles west of Amlwch and was operated by a publican brewer at the Plas Inn. Local land was owned by the Brynddu estate which was in the hands of the Bulkeley family and their descendants. In addition to agriculture, local industries once included the quarrying of decorative stone and the fulling of cloth. The village was formerly a market centre for the exchange of food and goods. Until about 1920, when agricultural wages became fixed, the centre of the village was the site of hiring-fairs where labourers would come in search of employment by local farmers.¹

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Mold in the county of Flintshire, was located close to an area of mineral wealth. Within its neighbourhood were extensive collieries, lead mines, limestone quarries, mineral oil works and potteries, together with a population of 15,363 in 1887.² Close to the English border, Mold had urban features and was within distance of other populated towns such as Wrexham and Chester and was linked to the latter by a rail connection in 1849. The surrounding area was a rural one, the Leeswood Hall Estate

being a significant land owner. The Jones & Lloyd Brewery, which will be under consideration, was a larger and more commercial enterprise and reflected its position in the town.

Early indications of the presence of ale in Llanfechell

William Bulkeley (1691-1760) was the squire of Brynddu, on the outskirts of the village. He was said to be able to relate to those at all levels of society and provided a detailed record of local life in three volumes of his diaries between 1734-1760, of which the second volume 1743-47 is missing. Evidence of the consumption of local ale and brewing is contained within the diaries, extracts of which follow below.³

Pre-dating the diaries is a will of Hugh Thomas of Llanfechell, showing him to have been a cooper.⁴ Created in 1719 the will was realised upon his death in 1729. Unfortunately, we learn nothing more of his occupation. He may have been a person of modest means, but of some education, having made provision for a will. Because of his craft he would most likely have been well placed within the local social and economic structure. He left a shilling to each of his sons. For a comparative value of this sum within the period of the diaries of William Bulkeley, the wages of a joiner are stated to be 8d a day in 1737. William Bulkeley had his own brew-house. There are references to this including one when new sash windows were fitted in 1737.

Reference is made to hops being purchased locally from: 'David Arthur a dealer in hops, 12s for 12 pounds

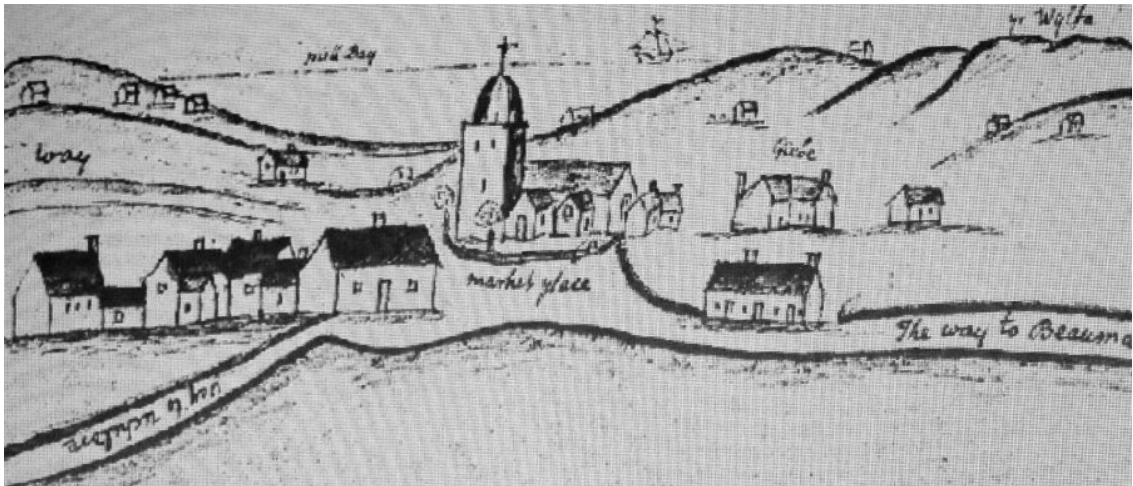


Figure 1. Lewis Morris sketch of Llanfechell, 1738. Courtesy of Menter Mechell History Society.

of hops bought off him this day' (21 June 1734) and 'David Arthur of Bodford, 40 pounds weight of hops for 13 pence a pound' (3 December 1734). Bulkley paid him 25s in hand with the rest to be paid if the hops proved good. The hops obviously met requirements as the rest of the money was paid to David Arthur on 4 December 1734 as recorded in the diaries.

Hop merchants were present in Llanfechell on the 25 July, 1785: 'A very full fair today ... such as "wolen" and linen cloth, shoes, hats, iron ware ... pedlars and hop merchants.' Other purchases of hops were made at Chester fair in June 1738. On 7 October 1752 hops and sugar were obtained from Mrs Whitfield, a grocer in Chester, at the cost of four guineas. She was a frequent supplier. Malt was ground locally by: 'William Lewis, now miller at Llewenan, ... to grind all my malt Toll free' (6 June 1757).

The outcome of such purchases can be seen in the following extract from Bulkeley diaries (29 July 1749):

Last Wednesday having had the clay taken off from an 18 gallon cask of beer brewed in October last and 'having' taken out some of the liquor I put into it about nine days ago ii pounds of black currents bruised. I had the said cask clayed over again.

In a talk (undated) given to Menter Mechell History Society by the Reverend Emelyn Richards: 'Education

according to the Diaries of William Bulkeley,' it was observed:

He had the rare ability to be quite at home in the company of the poor peasants of Llanfechell. Often, he would visit the homes of craftsmen near his home, drink their beer, pay for it and assist them ...

A local visit of the 16 May 1749 is described:

I went to Sion Rowland's house ... who teaches Psalms singing in this parish where a great number of parishioners and some from other parishes had met to drink his ale and give him what they thought proper, some more some less. I gave him ten shillings and one shilling for Hugh ab William Gabriel, a boy who tends the stable and is going to be taught.

Plas prior to the arrival of the Breretons

Dafydd Wyn Williams in a talk (undated) given to the Menter Mechell History Society, (Part of the History of Llanfechell 1735 - 1750 from the Diaries of William Bulkeley), gave a short description of Llanfechell as a small village of about ten houses where the main industry was that of agriculture. Most importantly was a reference to Plas Y Llan, an ale house on 29 December 1736.

Last night dyed William Bulkeley of Glanalaw the husband of Ann Warmingham the heiress of Plas yn Llan in this parish.



Figure 2: Tower of St. Mechell Church, Llanfechell. Photo: G.W. Stone, 2018.

The story of the sour ale

An oft-told story concerns the construction of the dome on the tower of the parish Church of St. Mechell. It is thought William Bulkeley blamed the vibration of the church bells and their ringing for spoiling the brewing of his ale, causing it to go sour.⁵

Menter Mechell History Society states that:

... across from the church used to be a brewery and the ringing of the bell was said to cause the beer to go sour. It is suggested the dome was built to tone down the sound of the bells in the village.

There seems to be no direct record of the sour beer factor in the diaries, but on the 25 February 1736, there is reference to the copula (dome) and a better sound of the bell. On 28 June the square holes above the bell and

below the dome were widened. In the following year, 6 June, scaffolding was about the steeple, to raise and repair the copula and to point it and the tower. It may be the story is not without some element of truth. However, considering the probable robust nature of William Bulkeley's ale, it was unlikely to be harmed by the decibel level.

Andrew Brereton (1748-1839)

Andrew Brereton was baptised in Beaumaris. His father was a 'writing master' at the Grammar School in that town. His first marriage was to Agnes David in April 1770 and they had a son together, Rice (1782 - 1866), who was born in Llanfechell.

The Land Tax Redemption was made a permanent charge on the land in 1798. Proprietors were given the



Figure 3: The former Plas Inn. Courtesy of Menter Mechell History Society.

option to pay a (considerable) lump sum or purchase Government stock to free themselves from future liability. Andrew Brereton is shown as the occupant of Plas y llan.

Andrew later married Jane Williams (1781- 1842) in 1803 in Llanfechell. In 1810 a daughter Frances was born, Andrew being 62 and Jane 29. He continued to live and work in Llanfechell. On 12 November 1810 Andrew Brereton of the parish of Llanfechell obtained a licence, 'to keep a common inn, ale house or victualling house until 10 October 1811'.

Those standing surety, paying the sum of £10 each, were Thomas Shaw of Amlwch and Griffith Thomas of Bodedern. Good order was to be maintained therein. These early alehouse licences were obtained by the licensee and those standing surety. They appeared before the licensing justices each year, in this instance paying a bond of £20 which would be forfeited if any breach of the conditions occurred.

The licence obviously continued as the family were in occupation of the Plas Inn for the next 50 years. Andrew Brereton died in 1838 at the age of 92. Conversely his death certificate named his occupation as a school master; secondly, although he drew up wills for others there is no record of one in his name.

Location and occupation of the family

Menter Mechell History Society records the following:

At the entrance to the nearby Riverside Caravan Park ... at the centre of the village, above the Afon Meddanen, a brewery was once located ... it used water from the river as a base for ale, owned by the Brereton family.

Nearby was Plas where the Breretons lived. The elder Brereton was a scholar and could prepare wills and deeds ... also kept a school (this was held in the leather works loft where the teacher was Andrew Brereton



Figure 4: Dinorben Arms formerly the Ty Mawr Inn, Amlwch. Photo by G.W. Stone, 2018.

(1748-1838). There was ... a brewery and stables for travellers' horses. A girl from Plas married ... Owen Jones from Ty Mawr, Amlwch who came to live in Llanfechell.

From Oral Reminiscences:

Riverside: on this site, there used to be a brewery. Evidence of this was found when the tenants who lived there later, found barley and other related objects when they were renovating the building.⁶

Owen Jones (1781-1857)

Owen Jones married Francis Brereton in Llanfechell, on 12 February 1840, the year following her father's death.

The certificate shows:

Owen Jones, of full age, widower, brewer, residence at time of marriage was Llanfachreth, no entry for name of father

Frances Brereton, of full age, spinster, father's name - Andrew Brereton, victualler

Owen Jones' address at Llanfachreth was most likely that of his son, John, of the Mona Brewery.

Ty Mawr Inn, Amlwch

Owen Jones brought some experience of running a public house and (as noted on the marriage certificate) brewing to Llanfechell. He was born in the Ty Mawr Inn situated in the Market place, Amlwch.⁷ The pedigree of this inn allows a view of the related social and industrial environment of the period. Amlwch, formerly a small

market town and sea-port, expanded when copper mining commenced on Parys Mountain from about 1768, with the resulting copper boom and the increase in population.

Owen Jones' first marriage was to Ellen Hughes.⁸ Their children included John Jones, born in Amlwch and later of the Mona Brewery. He was shown to be in occupation at the Ty Mawr Inn, according to *Pigot's Directory* of 1829 and 1835. *Pigot's Directory* of 1835 recorded Amlwch 'as having many good dwellings and shops together with a respectable inn called the Ty Mawr'. The distinction was one well made as shown in the following descriptions:

i) In most cases the taverns were little more than private dwelling houses adapted to their new, public use, where the quality of the beer often left much to be desired. If local legend is to be believed, some of it was so cloudy that it was the custom to throw the undrinkable dregs which settled at the bottom of the jar, on to the tavern floor. From there it flowed out into the gutter where domestic animals, as well as the occasional pig (there are several recorded instances of stray pigs wandering the streets of the town) drank their fill.⁹

ii) The Ty Mawr Inn was said to have been the centre of social life in Amlwch since at least 1784, when it was used as a court house in that year. The original beer house was in the area of the present kitchen. Beer was served in pewter mugs onto a wooden table with a copper edge. Holes around the edge allowed the spilt beer to run off on to the reed bedded floor. The excess ran out of the beer house into the street.¹⁰

Pigot's Directory of 1835 also noted the soil of Anglesey, although unpromising in appearance, and being both rocky and mountainous, was remarkably fertile in grain, particularly barley and oats. Locally sourced barley was likely to be one of the ingredients for brewing, as well as water from one of the unpolluted wells nearby. Possibly another local product was carrageenan, which was manufactured from the near at hand (edible purple) seaweed, to clarify the beer.¹¹

Confusingly, in 1841, a different Owen Jones aged 25, was shown to be at the Ty Mawr Inn. Minimal information provided by the census of that year records him as

an inn keeper. However, in addition to his wife there were three female and two male servants listed; clearly a well patronised and significant business and one that had progressed in status from the days of the above descriptions.

Subsequent recordings of brewing on the premises are no doubt, a continuation of that originally carried on by the first Owen Jones. In 1844 the second Owen Jones is a brewer and maltster of the Borough Brewery and a hotel keeper, both at the Market Place address.¹²

There was a change of name by 1850 to the Dinorben Hotel (Arms) with Samuel Roberts as tenant and he was also shown as a brewer, under that heading. The address of the Market Place being common to both entries.¹³ The Dinorben Arms owned the 'brewas llan' or the town brewery which complements the meaning of the afore named Borough Brewery, with the likelihood of brewing continuing to take place on the hotel premises.¹⁴

In 1851 Samuel Roberts was listed as a hotel keeper together with his wife, Ellen. Within the hotel there was a considerable entourage of six servants, which consisted of a bar maid, house maid, dairy maid, driver and two general servants as business continued to flourish. Five years later *Slater's Directory* listed Ellen Roberts as brewer and occupant of the Dinorben Arms, both at the Market Place.

Owen Jones in Llanfechell 1840-57

Shortly before the arrival of Owen Jones a teetotal society was formed in 1835 in the village. This was with the encouragement of the local preacher. During their meetings signatories would wear a distinctive tunic.¹⁵ There is no indication of the effect this may have had upon the activities of the Plas Inn or indeed the King's Head nearby. The formation was perhaps the result of outside influences from the wider area. At the very least it may not have led to a harmonious atmosphere in such a close community.

The census returns for Llanfechell give further information; during Owen Jones' time at Plas the enterprise encompassed farming, inn keeping, malting and brewing into a presumably viable economic model for the period and location.



Figure 5. The Vault of Francis and Owen Jones, Llanfechell. Photo by G.W. Stone, 2018.

1841:

Plas: showing one uninhabited building (brewery/barn)

Owen Jones 60 maltster

Francis Jones 30 wife

Eleanor Jones 1

Jane Brereton 60 nurse (wife of the recently deceased

Andrew mother-in-law to Owen Jones and nurse to Eleanor)

Andrew Brereton 13 male servant

Catherine Williams 25 female servant

1851:

Plas Inn:

Owen Jones 70 maltster & brewer victualler and farmer of 20 acres employing 2 labourers, born in Amlwch

Frances Jones 40 wife born in Llanfechell

Ellen Jones 10 daughter born in Llanfechell

William (Owen) Jones & son born in Llanfechell

Herbert Jones 5 son born in Llanfechell

John Jones 30 general servant born in Llanfechell

Mary Hughes 22 house servant born in Llanfechell

Plas may have been an economically efficient unit at the time but was nevertheless subject to other forces within the local economy. Land holdings could change. In addition, there were other breweries operating within Anglesey; at Llanfairpwll, Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch. Also, ironically, the Mona Brewery of Llanfachraeth, had become at the time, a significant brewery, under the direction of John Jones the son of Owen Jones.

The deaths of Frances and Owen Jones

Unfortunately, the equilibrium was interrupted with the death of Frances in July 1856 at the age of 46 and in March of the following year with that of Owen aged 77:

On Tuesday last the remains of the much-lamented Mr. Jones of Plas, were laid to rest in the tomb wherein but seven months ago those of his beloved wife were interred. The village presented the appearance of a gloomy holiday, labour being mostly dispensed with, the shops partly closed and blinds down in every cot, whilst the inhabitants witnessed with deep emotion the mournful procession wending its way to the churchyard ... the Pall Bearers were Messrs. W.O. Jones, H. Jones, Plas, and J. Jones, Mona Brewery, sons of the deceased.¹⁶

Also present were John Henry Treweek, son in law, agent to the Mona Mine in Amlwch, together with Andrew Brereton, nephew, who had taken the bardic name of Andreas ô Fon. The will of Owen Jones 1857 showed:

To his sons: John £5, Herbert £100

And daughters: Ann £5, Mary £1.

The executors were to be son and daughter Ellen and William Owen.

Herbert was to have a home at Plas with the executors until the end of the lease or marriage.

All personal estate including stock, crops, implements of husbandry and brewery. Dwelling-houses, out-houses, malt-houses and brewery; all these were to Ellen and William Owen. The one that married first is to leave with £300 and an equal share of the profits.

Inventory:

Cash at bank and other securities £512.

Implements of malt-house and brewery £29.50s.

Stock in trade £85 (value of ale and other items supplied to outlets/purchasers)

Total of inventory £768 19s. 6d.

£1,600 to be paid to the Bishop of Bangor and his attorney (possible land owner).¹⁷

It is perhaps wise to take a general view of the inventory; it gives some indication of the financial affairs of Owen Jones and his family. Implements of the malt-house and brewery may well refer to unsophisticated equipment in some need of improvement.

Decline and fragmentation

The loss of four older members of the family (Andrew Brereton 1839, Jane Brereton 1843, Francis (Brereton)

Jones 1856, Owen Jones 1857) within a short period of time took away a considerable amount of brewing experience and no doubt, business acumen. Continuity was maintained nominally, as shown below (1861) by William Owen and Ellen Jones until the early 1860s. No doubt assistance was required, because of the sudden change of circumstances when they were both in their mid-teens. This may have come from John Jones of the Mona Brewery, who was close at hand in Anglesey.

The following information has been arranged in chronological order to give details of individuals, including those previously unmentioned, who were associated with Plas from 1841-1872. Although there is sparse detail of involvement, it is important to record their contribution. Additional information from within the period is also included.

Brewing related occupations 1841-72

1841 - William Lewis 45 cooper Llanfechell

1851 - John Owen 37 maltster Llanfechell previously a farm servant

1851- William Jones 57 brewer Llanfechell previously a (fulling) mill carrier

1861 - William Owen Jones 19 maltster and brewer living at Plas with his sister

1861 - Ellen Jones 20 maltster and brewer Plas Llanfechell

1861 - Herbert Jones 14 brother of the above attending school in Chester

1861 - Elisabeth Griffith 26 servant at Plas

1861 - John Owen 47 maltster not recorded on census but wife Margaret described as maltster's wife and married Llanfechell

1861 - An item in the local newspaper described the village of Llanfechell and included the following, 'Upon the banks of the river Methanen is the brewery, called the Methanen Brewery, noted for its pure ale'.¹⁸

1862 - In March of that year, William Owen Jones (brewer), married Mary Jane Lewis (both minors) whose father Robert was a farmer in Anglesey. The occupation of William Owen Jones' father (Owen Jones, deceased, formerly of Plas) was shown as a brewer. The marriage took place in Liverpool by licence at St. Nicholas Church. There were strong connections with

the town with some members of the family living there. It is not known if the stipulation of the will was enacted, regarding the first to marry receiving £300 and half the profits. William Owen Jones may have remained at Plas for a short time after his marriage but later was recorded as having moved away and by 1871 was working elsewhere.

1864 - Ellen Jones, his sister, married Evan Thomas Hughes in Anglesey.¹⁹ It seems likely her brother William Owen Jones moved on to the Victoria Brewery in nearby Llangefni at this juncture. Following Ellen's marriage, her husband assumed a dominant role at Plas and in Slater's Directory of 1868 was listed as maltster and brewer in Llanfechell. In the August of the same year Evan Thomas Hughes died at Plas, recorded as a farmer. Effects were under £200.²⁰

1867 - The completion of the Anglesey Central Railway, linking Bangor to Amlwch, no doubt reduced passing trade from those using the horse as the principle means of transport.

The final decade

1870 - John Bowker worked at Plas from 1870-77 as a brewer. He was born 1840 in Ellesmere, Shropshire, according to the 1871 census. He had previously lived in Liverpool and was married in Everton in 1864.²¹ In 1867 a daughter was born, when he was working as a brewer in the town. John Bowker is an important source of information, his whereabouts can be traced from his time at Plas to later in Bangor.

Others associated with Plas during this period were:

1871 - Ellen (Jones) Hughes 30 widow publican Plas Inn John Owen Hughes son 7 Fanny Grace Hughes daughter 5 Ann Hughes 17 general servant.

1871 - William Owen Jones 28 (brother of Ellen) brewer living in lodgings with his wife in nearby Llangefni and working at the Victoria Brewery.

1871 - Herbert Jones 25 (brother of William and Ellen) traveller in ales and spirits at the Mona Brewery Llanfachraeth employed by his brother John.

1871 - John Jones 40 maltster Llanfechell who ten years later was working as a ship's cook (Earl Spencer) at Holyhead.

1872 - Sale of Llanfechell Brewery

The old and established and valuable leasehold brewery, with malthouse attached to hold 6 quarters replete with manufacturing and rolling stock and many other implements requisite to carry on business on a large scale: along with about 13 acres of exceedingly fertile arable pasture land, all held under a very low rental, of which thirteen years are unexpired. There is a stream of excellent water (analysed) running in close proximity to the brewery. It is situate about two miles from Rhosgoch Station on the Anglesey Central Railway, affording every facility for the transit of goods to all parts. The dwelling house and other buildings are commodious and in first class condition. Parties will find this a rare opportunity: extensive trade having been carried on for many years. Satisfactory reasons for selling the same.²²

The brewery was purchased by Evan Williams, a local shop keeper. In Worrel's Directory of 1874, he was shown as a brewer and maltster at the Meddanan Brewery, Llanfechell. The change of name, of course, relates to the Afon Meddanan, behind the brewery and the reputed constituent of the beer. As late as 1880 (Slater's Directory) Evan Williams is shown as brewer and maltster in Llanfechell. However, this must be due to the time lapse from gathering data to publication, as the second sale had been listed a year earlier.

John Bowker in Bangor

In 1877 John Bowker left Llanfechell, moving to Bangor to work as a brewer. The assumption is that the brewery there may have functioned for up to two years after his leaving, the second sale being announced in 1879 (details below). The evidence of John Bowker's departure and his time in Bangor come from a report of a court case in the *North Wales Chronicle* of 22 January 1887. The following account is one of interest and gives an insight into John Bowker's time at this brewery.

The action was one in which John Bowker, a working brewer, sought to recover from Mr Samuel Fricker of the Trosycanol Brewery, Bangor the sum of £72 19s for 5 years and 33 weeks arrears of wages and £6 for 4 weeks in lieu of notice. He entered the defendants employ in 1877 at the weekly wage of £1 10s. In 1881 this was reduced by 5s per week following accusations of negligence ... This was paid until October 1886



Figure 6. The White Horse Inn, Cilcain, Flintshire. *Times Past* - Photographic Archive of North Wales.

when a further reduction was proposed and the plaintiff was ultimately discharged without notice.

For the defendant, it was contended the plaintiff had been guilty of drunkenness when in charge of the premises. He had not said anything about arrears until after his discharge for insolent behaviour. The plaintiff had shaken his fist in the defendant's face and had conducted himself in a manner that they could no longer remain master and man. All wages due had been paid and the plaintiff was offered £5 upon leaving the cottage (in the brewery yard) quietly, this was refused. The defendant's traveller and two other men employed at the brewery were called to give evidence. The jury unanimously found a verdict for Mr Fricker and did not press for costs.

Towards the end at Plas

In the final years, the brewery and the farm seemed to have declined from the earlier activity of Andrew Brereton and later Owen Jones and the promise outlined in the prospectus of the first sale, allowing for some of

the overblown language used therein. There was a further sale, two years after John Bowker's departure, with no mention of brewing related items:

1879 - Sale of Llanfechell Brewery

This second sale by auction, took place on 15 August on the instructions of Mr E. (Evan) Williams. Apart from the title to the sale and once within the text, there is no mention of a brewing connection.

Y Genedl Gymreig (14 August 1879) reports on the sale of the farm and brewery at Plas. The items for auction were of a farming and agricultural nature including: 2 excellent dairy cows, pigs, 2 carts, spades, forks, troughs, oats and potatoes and 10 acres of very good land (20 acres in 1851). The house and buildings were said to be in excellent condition on a lease for 16 years, the stock was to be sold on the premises. The sale of the lease on the house, buildings and brewery was to take place at the Crown Hotel, Llanfechell.

In 1881 Plas was occupied by Richard Jones, a grocer and his family. In that year there were no brewery related occupations in Llanfechell and the immediate area.

The family leave Plas

Following her husband's death in 1868 Ellen Hughes (Jones) remained at Plas, being shown there in 1871. She obviously moved out, following the first sale (1872). In 1881, she was living at the White Horse Inn in the village of Cilcain, Flintshire, having married David Davies, a farmer and publican who died in 1886. Their first daughter was born in there in 1876. Also in evidence was Ellen's daughter, Francis (Fanny) Grace Hughes, age 15, from her first marriage, working as an assistant in the inn.

Their presence was most likely the result of the influence of Andrew (Jones) Brereton, a member of the family who features at greater length later. Andrew was owner/manager of the Jones, Lloyd & Co brewery in nearby Mold at the time. The White Horse was most likely under the aegis of this brewery.

In 1891 Francis Grace Hughes, age 25 (daughter of Ellen), was innkeeper of the White Horse, following the death of her mother in 1889. Francis married John Bartley in 1893, he was recorded as the licensee in Slater's in 1895. They were no longer there in 1901, but still in the village. John being recorded as a labourer, probably in the nearby water works, as he was ten years later.

The White Horse originally was a sixteenth century coaching inn. For a short period in the 1880s gold and lead mining took place in the area. The landlord of this inn, David Davies, was present during this period and may have been involved in this local enterprise. Miners stayed at the inn and travelled to work in the pits. Unfortunately, hopes did not materialise and the gold mining activities came to an end in the 1890s.²³

In 1881 Herbert Jones continued at the Mona Brewery, Llanfachraeth, having become an operative brewer. In the same year William Owen Jones (his brother) was a brewer in Mold at the Jones, Lloyd Brewery, alongside his cousin, Andrew Brereton.

Andrew (Jones) Brereton 1827-85

When brewing activity ended in Llanfechell, individuals continued in related areas, with support from family members. One, already mentioned, who maintained contact and assistance was Andrew (Jones) Brereton.

Family details are as follows:

1748-1839 - Andrew Brereton born in Beaumaris, later of Plas, died in Llanfechell

1804-1879 - Andrew Brereton son of the above born in Llanfechell, went to live in Liverpool, died in Mold

1827-1885 - Andrew (Jones) Brereton, son of the above, born and baptised in Liverpool, became a brewer in Mold.²⁴

Andrew (1827-1885) inserted the family name of Jones and later became an influential Welsh prose and poetry writer and adopted the name Andreas o Fôn. He founded a scholarship at Aberystwyth college and was a prime mover of the 1851 Eisteddfod held in Mold. His father, born in Llanfechell, moved to Liverpool working as a journeyman joiner. In 1841 Andrew (Jones) Brereton lived at Plas and was listed as a male servant. In fact, he was apprenticed in the village grocer's shop belonging to the son of the late Reverend John Elias, who was a supporter of the first teetotal society in the village. He worked there at an early age after attending school, later moving to Liverpool where he remained as a shop assistant.

Arrival in Mold

About 1848 he arrived in Mold to work as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd & Co., brewers, wine and spirit merchants. The circumstances of his arrival are not known, although it was perhaps just a simple matter of having the ability for the position resulting from familiarity and experience of belonging to a brewing family. In such trades there was a widespread network of contacts. He became known for his genial and obliging good nature and as a result gained the respect of his employers and became practically the manager of the business.²⁵

In 1851 Andrew was living close to the brewery at 23 New Street as a brewer's clerk. In 1860, he married



Figure 7. New Street, Mold, date unknown, brewery chimney in the far distance on the right. Courtesy of David Rowe.



Figure 8: New Street, brewery chimney on the left. Times Past Photographic Archives North Wales.

Margaret Ann Parry. She was a widow aged 32, originally of Anglesey and the daughter of a manufacturer. The ceremony took place at Hope, Flintshire. His occupation was shown as a book keeper. He continued to be employed as brewer's clerk, as shown in the 1861 census, living with his wife Margaret together with Anne Roberts, his aunt who was a landed proprietor.

Andrew (Jones) Brereton was taken into the firm as managing partner upon the retirement of William Jones (of nearby Tryddyn) in 1869. There followed a period of 'very prosperous years which continued up to the depression which became universal about 1879'.²⁶ I have endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to identify William Jones to establish if he was connected to the title of brewery. Two years later, in the census Andrew was shown living next door to the brewery at 29 New Street, as brewery manager, employing 13 men. Also present were wife Margaret and father Andrew 67, an annuitant.

The afore mentioned depression does not seem to have affected the number employed in the brewery in 1881:

Andrew Brereton 53, of 27 New Street brewer, employing 14 men.

At this date Margaret Brereton (wife) was living in Liverpool in lodgings, working as a book-keeper. She later returned to live in Mold and died there in 1897.

One of the 14 employed in the above census was William Owen Jones, 38, living at 56 New Street, brewer and cousin of Andrew Brereton, formerly of Plas and the Victoria Brewery, Llangefni. William and his wife Mary had by 1891 returned to Llanfechell, where he farmed the land of his father-in-law.

Events leading to the first sale

The next few years represent a gradual downturn for Andrew Brereton, both in personal matters and within the brewery which were to lead to the sale of the business. In 1882 a dispute concerning locally grown barley reached court in June. William Langford sought to recover £21 10s (the value of 40 'hobbets' of barley) from Jones, Lloyd & Co. This followed events which took place the previous January when William Langford gave a third party (Peter Evans of the Red Lion in

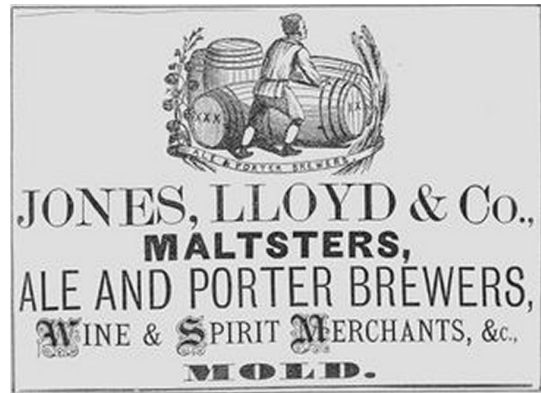


Figure 9. Jones, Lloyd & Co. advertisement circa 1874. Brewery History Society.

Cilcain) a sample of barley to take to the office of Lloyd, Jones & Co. The sample was seen by Andrew Brereton, who said he would give him 10s 9d per 'hobbet'. Later in the month William Langford brought a load of barley to town. He was told by Andrew Brereton to see the foreman maltster, William Francis, and to tell him to go to the cart to check if the bulk was equal to the sample and if so, to deliver it to the Wrexham Street malt-house. Later William Langford was told that the barley was not equal to the sample and was not good enough for malting purposes. The cart load was left at the premises for convenience. A bill was then sent to Lloyd, Jones & Co for the barley, but was returned by Andrew Brereton who said he had never made a purchase. In cross examination William Langford admitted he had offered William Francis a fee. The case was stopped and judgement given to Lloyd, Jones & Co.²⁷

In the same year, following events that took place on the 16 May, Andrew Brereton was charged with furious driving of a trap, travelling at 10-12 mph, and of assault on police. John Williams, traveller and William Francis, maltster, present on the occasion, were charged with being drunk. The Bench gave Williams and Francis the benefit of the doubt but Andrew Brereton was fined £5 for assault and £1 for furious driving.²⁸

In 1883, Jane Woodfine a domestic servant to Andrew Jones Brereton sought £1 damages from her former employer for being discharged without the customary months' notice. She was allowed to be absent no later than 9 pm. On 15 February, having been to church, she

arrived back at 9-15 pm; upon there being no answer, she went to her sisters. Next morning Mr Jones Brereton ordered her to go back and not come again. Proceedings were adjourned so that the opposing party (Mr Brereton) could be present.²⁹ The matter was resolved the following month; Andrew Brereton admitted the truth of Jane Woodfine's version, so far as going home was concerned but pleaded that she had done so before, hence the door being locked against her. His Honour gave judgement for 10s, holding that it was carrying matters too far to shut the girl out when she was so far from home.³⁰

A sign of the tenure coming to an end was seen in the *Wrexham and Denbighshire Advertiser* report of 1 February 1884:

It was given to understand that Mr Andrew Brereton, who for many years has been the managing partner in Jones Lloyd & Co, was about to sever his connection ... after a service of over thirty-five years. It is rumoured that Mr Brereton will begin business on his own account, but nothing had been decided upon.

Unsurprisingly, an advert by Jones, Lloyd and Co. appeared in the above newspaper the following week, for 'a good practical working brewer, a Welshman, character as to ability, honesty and sobriety required. Address stating wages, to the Brewery, Mold.'

Andrew Brereton retired shortly after this item, according to his obituary. Presumably William Owen Jones (cousin) had relinquished his position as brewer, returning to Anglesey to work his father-in-law's farm. He was recorded as having done so in the 1891 census, with Robert Lewis, 78 (father-in-law) present. However, things no doubt, were in the doldrums and it is likely as Andrew Brereton retired, so William Owen Jones returned to Anglesey. Advertised during June and July 1885 in the *Wrexham and Denbigh Advertiser* was the Bridge Inn, Tryddyn, to be let with immediate possession. Application to be made to Jones, Lloyd & Co. the Brewery, Mold, proving the continued existence of the business.

First sale July 1885

A sale by auction was announced to take place at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold on the 7 July 1885. The sale of



Figure 10. The Memorial of Andrew Brereton. Photo by G.W. Stone, 2018.

freehold properties of the Leeswood Hall estate included 'the well-known brewery of Messrs. Jones, Lloyd & Co. including the Feathers Inn, tenant Jones, Lloyd & Co.'³¹ Slow bidding for the brewery was observed, the first bid of £700 was rapidly raised by £100s to £1800 when it was stopped and the lot was withdrawn.³² In the same month, the *Wrexham and Denbighshire Advertiser* reported money owed to Charringtons (of Burton and London) by a local publican. It was revealed Andrew Brereton was/had been an agent in Mold for this company.

Obituary of Andrew Brereton

After 36 years with the brewery Andrew Brereton retired in the spring of 1884. There had been a severe illness, three to four years earlier, concerning inflammation of the kidneys. He had recovered, but with a weakened constitution. Some disappointments told upon him in a marked manner, being a shadow of his former self. He lived with his tenant William Davies of the

David C. Radcliffe and Co., Brewers, Maltsters, Wine and Spirit Merchants, etc., The Brewery.—

The brewing, malting, and wine and spirit trade in Mold is represented by a widely known firm, namely, Messrs. David C. Radcliffe and Co., whose business certainly calls for prominent and special mention in these pages. It may at once be stated that the present firm succeeded to the business just about six years ago, but that it was established very many years previous. That it is being conducted on the most able and enterprising lines at the present time is evident in its growing popularity and rapidly gaining influence. The premises utilized, known as "The Brewery," cover a considerable area of ground, and are substantially built as well as very conveniently arranged. They comprise, in addition to the modernly equipped brewery, large stores and cellars, offices, order and sample rooms, etc. Messrs. Radcliffe and Co. do a very large trade in wines and spirits, and are known to always maintain a stock of unusual extent and variety, and of the best procurable quality. They are the appointed local agents for the Welsh Whisky Distillery Co. Limited. Their own productions in pale, mild, bitter, and strong ales and stout are acknowledged to be unsurpassed for purity, brilliancy, nourishing, and appetising properties, and are consequently in great demand throughout the district. As showing that their excellence is known and appreciated away from home, we may mention that the firm have gained prize medals in England, Germany, and South Africa. Messrs. Radcliffe and Co. are also doing a very extensive trade in bottled pale ale of their own manufacture. We have only to add that the firm execute all orders most promptly, and carefully study the interests and requirements of their many patrons in every possible manner.

Figure 11. David C. Radcliffe & Co. Courtesy of David Rowe.

Leeswood Arms where he was nursed, following complications which arose. The old established Anglesey lineage of the respectable Brereton family was noted, although now reduced in circumstances. His death occurred at the Leeswood Arms on 16 December 1885. A private funeral followed at Hope church, where a vault had been prepared by him some years earlier.³³ In 1886 the will of Andrew Brereton was proved on 24 March with a personal estate to the value of £727 13s, he was described as a brewer's agent.³⁴

The Brewery after Andrew Brereton

The immediate years following show a change of ownership and an illustration of commercial activity regarding another brewery in the town. There is scant evidence of any activity on the part of the brewery during the next two years apart from a tenuous example concerning a horse and trap belonging to the Mold Brewery Co. being driven when the horse fell and the occupants were

thrown out, but escaped injury.³⁵ The vague title could of course apply to either the Jones, Lloyd Brewery or the Glanrafon Brewery.

In July 1887, the Revue of the Militia was to take place in Mold, open to the public. On one day, no less than ten barrels of ale were consumed, as well as 30 dozen bottles of mineral water. The beer was supplied by Mrs Jones of the Glanrafon Brewery, Mold and was reported to have been in excellent condition.³⁶ This may indicate difficult times for the Jones, Lloyd Brewery, as it was not the supplier and the premises were for sale once more the following month. The product of the smaller brewery clearly was of high quality and no doubt had a good reputation locally.

The second sale and new ownership 1887

Shortly afterwards in August, the Jones, Lloyd Brewery was once more for sale:



Figure 12. The Britannia Inn, Mold, Josiah Simons innkeeper 1891. Photo by G.W. Stone, 2012.

JONES LLOYD (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION

The Old established BREWERY and MALT KILNS whose trade has been carried on for about half a century by Jones, Lloyd and Company at Mold. The Brewery is compact and well-arranged and containing an eight-quarter plant and six horse power engine (with) stabling for six horses and is in full working order. Together with same are sixteen tied houses; an excellent wine and spirit business, good business has also been done. Good warehouse and capital cellars for storage. For particulars apply to William Henderson Walker Official Liquidator, Castle Street, Liverpool.³⁷

The resulting purchase was made by David Clark Radcliffe, born in Liverpool. He was living near Mold, aged 25, listed as a solicitor and brewer in 1891. A presentation supper to mark the occasion of his recent marriage was held at the Star Hotel in December 1889.³⁸ Evidence of his presence continues with a

report in 1893 of the annual dinner for the employees of David C Radcliffe & Co, New Street Brewery, taking place at the Grosvenor Hotel, where the proceedings were said to be 'of an enjoyable nature'.³⁹ Further, David Radcliffe & Co was listed as a brewer, wine & spirit merchant in the 1895 edition of *Slater's Directory*.

The description above (fig. 11) comes from an untitled source and is dated to about 1893. It gives a detailed description of the premises and the product which may have remained unchanged from the previous ownership. The product range, no doubt reflects that which would be available from other brewers in the region.

David Clark Radcliffe's father was Sir David Radcliffe, a self-made plumber and brass foundry proprietor who was mayor of Liverpool during 1884-86. He was the originator of the major exhibition which took place in that city in 1886, where he was knighted by Queen Victoria.⁴⁰

The West Cheshire Brewery Company

In what seems to have been a well thought out arrangement, on 14 January 1897, the business was registered as the Old Mold Brewery Co. Ltd with a capital of £25,000 in £1 shares to acquire and carry on the business of brewers, maltsters, and wine and spirit merchants carried on by David Clarke Radcliffe and company at the New Street Brewery, Mold.⁴¹ This ended the involvement of David Radcliffe with the brewery who in 1901 was listed as a solicitor, living in Abergele.

A letter dated 21 February 1898, from the Directors of the West Cheshire Brewery confirms the possession of the newly registered company. This announces the recent acquisition of the 16 licensed houses and other assets of the Old Mold Brewery Co., Ltd. by the West Cheshire Brewery Co. and adds 'in their opinion it will prove to be an advantageous purchase for the company'.⁴²

In the same year as the above acquisition, on 6 October, Thomas Wynne-Eyton, of Leeswood Hall, leased properties to the West Cheshire Brewery, these included the brewery, New Street and the Feathers, High Street.⁴³ In 1902 The West Cheshire Brewery purchased the bottling business of Messrs Josiah Simons of Mold for £560.⁴⁴

Judging by the purchase price the business was on a small scale, but was close to the brewery and no doubt fitted in with the plans of the West Cheshire Brewery to enlarge its estate in Mold. Probably related to this was the existence of J.S. Swift, 'holding a very prominent position in the wine, spirit, ale and stout trade.' Samuel Swift was the sole district agent for Bass's ale and a bottler of this and Guinness's stout. He also supplied these in cask form at brewery prices.⁴⁵ The new purchase had been carried on at the Royal Oak Hotel, New Street, where Josiah Simons, a widower, aged 38, lived in 1901. He was recorded as a mineral water manufacturer working at home, and lived with his mother 75, a retired hotel keeper.

Ten years earlier Josiah, previously a bricklayer in his father's employ, was at the Britannia Inn, Wrexham Street, as a mineral water manufacturer/inn keeper/employer. One of those employed was his 15-year old son as a mineral water bottler. In 1907 he was elected to

the Mold Urban District Council and was appointed chairman of that council six years later.⁴⁶ By 1911 he was listed as a traveller and brewer living in Mold. Two years later, he appeared in Mold County Court concerning disputed possession of the Miner's Arms in Pontybodkin. In the newspaper report of this, he was referred to as the manager of the West Cheshire Brewery Co.⁴⁷

Josiah died in 1930, living at Richmond House, a nine-roomed house, at Pentre, Mold, leaving effects of £1814 0s 7d.⁴⁸ His home was possibly the former public house of that name which had connections to the New Street brewery.

Description of the brewery

Within the records of the Leeswood Hall Estate were details of a sale to take place in January 1920 of outlying parts of the estate (figs. 13 & 14).⁴⁹ The sale description gives a clear picture of the brewery and its composition during the period of study. It is likely little had changed during the years following the death of Andrew Brereton.

The January 1920 sale may well have taken place at the end of 1919 as the purchase by the West Cheshire Brewery of the Mold Brewery premises for £2,000 was made in that year.⁵⁰ Also, the West Cheshire Brewery may have pre-empted the actual sale date.

Indications from the Leeswood Hall Estate documentation suggest brewing had ended at some unknown point before this date, because of the West Cheshire Brewery giving up possession on the completion of the sale. There seems to have been an about turn with the purchase of the New Street premises by the company. At the later date of 1931 the West Cheshire Brewery sold the Mold Brewery at auction to Edwin Roberts for £750.⁵¹ Over the years the buildings had various uses, but in 2008 they were demolished and during the demolition a large cellar could be seen.⁵²

The end of brewing in Mold

The numbers of those associated with brewing in the town, although not exhaustive, does suggest a decline of

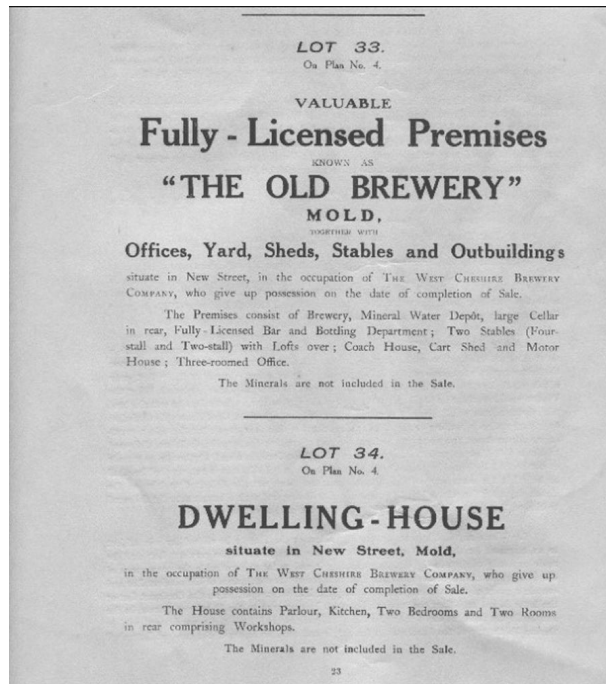


Figure 13. Sale of The Old Brewery, 1920. Courtesy of David Rowe.

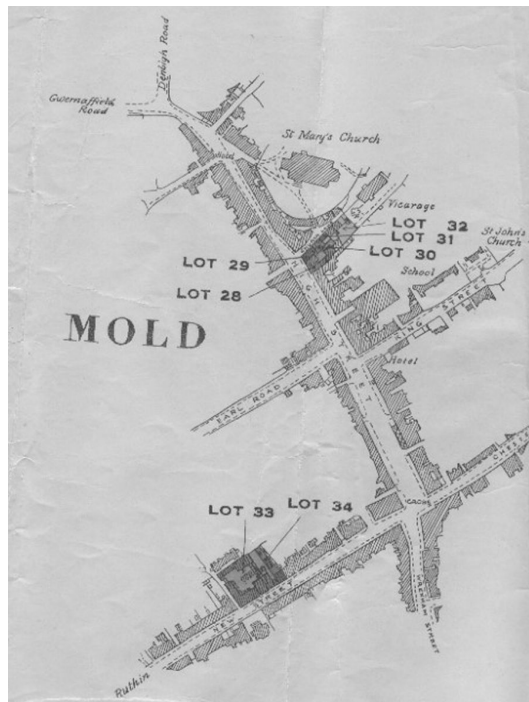


Figure 14. Plan of Mold showing buildings in the sale including the brewery. Courtesy of David Rowe.



Figure 15. The brewery buildings prior to demolition. Courtesy of David Rowe.

employment in 1901 within the trade (see brewery related occupations). Brewing had probably ended at the Glanrafon brewery in the 1890s. In 1899 Alfred Mather, a bottler occupying the Old Glanrafon Brewery, applied to the Brewster Sessions to supply beer and stout in quantities less than those provided by the excise license now granted to him. The application was refused.⁵³ In 1901 Alfred, age 33, was described as a beer and spirit agent and ten years later was a bottler and mineral water manufacturer.

Information regarding the New Street brewery from 1901 and onwards is often ambiguous. The 1911 Census omits mention of the brewery, although *The Wales Trades' Directory* for both 1912 and 1918 lists the West Cheshire Brewery Co. at the New Street premises.

The West Cheshire Brewery was taken over by Threlfalls in 1927 and became a wholly owned subsidiary quoted on the Stock Exchange and in the time-honoured manner, brewing ended at the Queen's Brewery, Tranmere the following year.⁵⁴

Conclusion

The ending of brewing activity in Llanfechell and Mold occurred against a wider and an all-embracing transition in the economy; from small scale production to business concentration and industrialised methods of production. By the middle of the nineteenth century greater means of communication resulted in the spread of standardisation, as economic conditions in North Wales became more assimilated to those of the rest of the United Kingdom. The small-scale productive capacity of Plas, in a rural economy and brewing in the wider constituency of Mold were both vulnerable to change. Change came from the wider economy as well as that of a localised one. Such factors as family structure and ownership, financial equilibrium, lease-hold changes, competitors and of course product quality, would be common to both breweries.

The situation at Plas was compounded by the deaths of experienced family figures in a relatively short space of time, leaving two inexperienced young family members

in charge of organisation. Brewing continued until the middle or second half of the 1870s, no doubt with the involvement of those family members engaged in brewing elsewhere. Local labour would have assisted output, but without a permanent, experienced figure the whole enterprise would have been a tenuous one.

Within an essentially rural market, other brewing concerns on the island sought to secure and expand their parameters as economic and social circumstances slowly changed. The population of Anglesey was in decline; it had fallen from 57,327 in 1851 to 51,040 in 1871. Individuals and families emigrated; seeking a better life, many sailing from Menai Bridge to North America.

Family connections allowed some individuals eventually to seek opportunities in Mold during the time of Andrew Brereton's presence there. He had obviously absorbed the culture and rudiments of brewing (as had his cousins Herbert and William) during his visits to Llanfechell and put these to good effect when working in Mold within a larger organisation. This urban and industrial setting within a rural surround was in marked contrast to that of Anglesey.

The population of Flintshire increased from 68,156 in 1851 to 76,312 in 1871, a reflection of expanding employment and purchasing power within the local economy. This economic base allowed consolidation of brewing interests to take place, from those closely situated within the region seeking to enlarge their estates.

With the death of Andrew Brereton, the family ended their involvement in brewing and related areas. In Mold the West Cheshire Brewery absorbed the local market, brewing into the twentieth century, until it was in turn taken over. In contrast, brewing and inn keeping at Plas withered on the economic vine. The family encompassed the evolutionary economic and social nature of the nineteenth century and afforded an insight into two contrasting brewing concerns; one of which preceded the other, in historic terms.

Appendix: Brewing related occupations in Mold 1829 - 1911

This list of names indicates the range of activity in the town. It has not always been possible to differentiate between who

was working at which brewery, so the list contains those working in the trade.

1829 Pigot's Directory:

Coopers:

Charles Bill

John Bill

Maltsters:

John Catherall

John Hampton

Edward Jones

William Matthews

Edward Parry

John Williams

Elizabeth Wynne

1835 Pigot's Directory:

John Catherall brewer and maltster High Street

Thomas Evans brewer and maltster Chester Street

William Price maltster New Street

Robert Williams maltster New Street

John Chaloner maltster Pentre

Evan Evans maltster Pwllglas

John Hampton maltster High Street

Robert Jenkins maltster High Street

Mary Jones maltster High Street

Edward Price maltster Wrexham Street

John Bill cooper High Street

Robert Evans cooper New Street

1841:

Robert Edwards 40 brewer New Street

Robert Roberts 40 maltster New Street

John Bill 60 cooper High Street

George Davies 20 brewer Wrexham Street

William Ward 70 brewer Wrexham Street

John Davies 25 maltster Glanrafon

1844 Pigot's Directory:

John Bill cooper High Street

Robert Evans cooper New Street

John Catherall brewer High Street

Jones Lloyd & Co. brewers New Street

1848:

Andrew (Jones) Brereton 21 brewer's clerk

1850 *Slater's Directory*:

Robert Davies brewer and maltster Milford Street
Jones Lloyd & Co. brewers maltsters wine & spirit merchants
New Street
Smith, Price & Roberts Glan'r Afon Brewery
Edward Price maltster High Street

1851:

Robert Davies 50 maltster Milford Street
Robert Evans 43 cooper journeyman New Street
Robert Simon 52 master brewer's porter Castle Street
Edward Evans 40 brewer (working) of ale and porter New Street
Robert Edwards 50 brewer (working) and ostler/employed
New Street
George Rowlands 33 maltster (working) New Street
Thomas Charles 28 brewer's drayman New Street
Thomas Roberts 48 carter at brewery Wrexham Street
George Roden 29 brewer journeyman Wrexham Street
George Bate 44 brewer journeyman Wrexham Street
George Davies 33 brewer journeyman Wrexham Street
John Davies 39 maltster journeyman Glanrafon
Robert Roberts 28 brewer employing 6 men (Glanrafon
Brewery)
farmer of 15 acres
John Davies 23 maltster journeyman Pentre-Hamlet
Edward Jones 49 Carter at brewery Pentre-Hamlet
Robert Davies 50 maltster Milford Street

1861

Edward Price Jones 41/brewer & maltster (Glanrafon
Brewery) employing 8 men Wrexham Street
John Edwards 23 maltster & labourer Wrexham Street
Abraham Jones 43 traveller in beer & spirits- wine trade
Wrexham Street
Peter Hoskins 29 maltster- labourer Glanrafon Road
William Lloyd 35 porter at brewery Wrexham Street
Job Ellis 27 brewer Wrexham Street
John Williams 28 brewer's labourer Wrexham Street
Andrew Brereton 33 brewer's clerk New Street
David Andrew 60 brewer's carter New Street
Robert Edwards 61 maltster (journeyman) New Street
Ellen Evans 48 brewer's widow Garden Place
John Williams 26 brewer's labourer Chester Street
John Davies 49 brewer (journeyman)
Robert Tatum 51 brewer's carter (porter) Fern's Yard

1871

John Davies 59 brewer & maltster 27 New Street
Andrew J Brereton 43 brewery manager employing 13 men

29 New Street

31 New Street- the brewery
Robert Edwards 71 maltster Ponterwyl
Peter Hoskins 29 brewer's labourer 45 Wrexham Street
John Edwards 32 maltster & publican between 24-26
Wrexham Street
Isaac Davies 36 cooper Glanrafon Peter's Cottages
Job Ellis 36 brewer 1 Gladstone Terrace
Thomas Williams 21 maltster (Glanrafon Brewery) 5
Gladstone Terrace
Davies Court Railway Lodge
Edward Price Jones 52 brewer & maltster employing 4 men
Glanrafon Brewery

1881

William Francis 43 maltster 27 Wrexham Street: died 1887,
late of the Feathers Inn. For upwards of fourteen years was
engaged as a maltster and brewer with Jones and Lloyd & Co,
'a trustworthy man'⁵⁵
Robert Williams 22 maltster lodger with William Francis
Mary E Jones 54 brewer Glanrafon Brewery Wrexham Street
Owen S Jones 25 brewer's manager Glanrafon Brewery
Wrexham Street
Isaac Davies 46 cooper 16 Glanrafon
Ellis Jones 39 maltster 5 Gladstone Street
Edward Jones 41 clerk at brewery 11 Stanley Street
Thomas Lloyd 44 carter at brewery 20 Lead mills
Robert Kendrick 39 brewer 29 Milford Street
John Manley 86 formerly maltster Maes y dre
Andrew Brereton 53 brewer employer of 14 men 27 New Street
William Owen Jones 38 brewer 56 New Street (cousin of
Andrew Brereton)
William H Burstall 49 book keeper at brewery 11 King Street

1891

David Clarke Radcliffe 25 solicitor and brewer Pentre
Mary E Jones 60 brewer employer Glanrafon
Stanley Jones 34 manager Glanrafon (son of the above)
Peter G Marr 56 cooper 28 Wrexham Street
Robert Kendrick 47 brewer 19 Stanley Street
Isaac Davies 60 cooper employer 16 Glanrafon Road

Robert Griffiths 40 brewer's assistant boarder at Sun Inn New
Street
Edward Jones 43 maltster 6 Couch Court
Owen Davies 61 maltster 75 New Street
Thomas Fletcher 20 brewer's clerk 2 Alan View
Albert Ernest Biroden 16 brewer's apprentice Crown Vaults
High Street

1895 *Slater's Directory*:

Clarke David Radcliffe brewer and wine and spirit merchant
New Street

Jones Owen Stanley (Ale & Porter) Wrexham Street

1899

Alfred Mather bottler: occupying Old Glanrafon Brewery

1901

Alfred Mather 33 beer and spirit agent 3 Cunliffe Street

Edward Cunnah 36 brewer's carter 19 Glanrafon Road

Peter Davies 23 maltster 21 Hughes Row

Edward Roberts 15 brewer 49 Hughes Row

Peter Garner Marr 61 cooper 28 Wrexham Street

Robert Powell 52 carter brewery Maesydwen

Charles Lewis 43 brewer's agent King Street

Awewrin Griffiths 44 bottler of beer 79 High Street

Joseph Harold Fletcher 15 brewer's clerk 8 King Street

1911

Alfred Mather 43 bottler mineral water manufacturer

Glanrafon House

Joseph Harold Fletcher 25 manager of brewery 8 King street

Stanley Jones 54 carter brewer's ale and stout 19 Wrexham

Street

Walter Jones 15 bottler 19 Wrexham Street

John Evans Hughes 35 brewer's carter 10 Broomfield Terrace

Edward Williams 29 beer brewer and spirits bottler King's

Head Inn King Street

Josiah Simons 48 traveller and brewer Pentre

John Roberts 33 brewery carter Garden Place

1913

Josiah Simons 50 manager West Cheshire Brewery Pentre

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