GELLIWERNEN FARM LLANNON CARMARTHENSHIRE

(SN 5340 0595)

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
for Mr Brian Rees

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HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORDING

Gan / By

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GELLIWERNEN FARM LLANNON CARMARTHENSHIRE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORDING

SUMMARY

A planning application has been submitted for redevelopment of the currently disused farm outbuildings at Gelliwernen Farm, Llannon, Carmarthenshire (Planning Application Number S/12563). Planning permission has been granted with a condition that an appropriate level of historic building recording is undertaken on the farm outbuildings to determine the historic significance of the structures and create a record of the surviving elements. This document presents the results of this scheme of building recording.

The farm was identified as a historic home by Francis Jones and described as a double pile house with a large walled garden. It was built around 1840 and owned by Rees Goring Thomas, who had been High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire. The farm was the scene of an attack during the Rebecca Riots in the 19th century, during which gunshots were fired through some of the windows and it is considered that damage relating to the attack may also survive within the fabric of the buildings

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were appointed by Mr Brian Rees to undertake the required historic buildings recording of the surviving structures to provide information to fulfil the planning condition.

The scheme of historic buildings recording has revealed that the core of the farm buildings at Gelliwernen (buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8) are considered to date from the early 19th century and represent a single building phase. The exact date of construction is, however, unclear as documentary research has indicated that Gelliwernen was originally located a short distance to the east-northeast of the present site. In addition to this, there is the suggestion that a replacement larger house was planned and that construction was started, but the building was never finished, the house being left as a picturesque ruin. Early 19th century maps of the area fail to depict the present Gelliwernen site, but do show the earlier site as 'mansion and park'. From the late 19th century onwards Gelliwernen is marked in its present position on Ordnance Survey mapping of the area. These maps also show a substantial ruined structure at the site of the original Gelliwernen. The purpose of this is unclear and it has not been possible to confirm whether this represents the remains of the earlier property or the remains of the unfinished house.

Of the buildings within the farm, the following original uses are considered most likely due to remaining evidence and building layout. Building 1 was originally a loose box to house untethered cattle, with a possible hay/ fodder loft above. Building 2 is a partially open fronted cattle shed with a separate loose box at its northeast end for housing calves. A further cattle shed occupied Building 3.

Building 4 is a former threshing barn with possible wheelhouse attached to its northeast end. Building 5 was originally a cart/carriage house with attached stabling for the farm's best quality horses. The first floor level of Building 5 was a storage loft possibly for corn processed in the adjacent threshing barn. Stabling may have also been the original function for Building 8, but for the work horses of the farm used in ploughing and other tasks. A further storage loft, possibly for fodder and hay, would have occupied the first floor of the building.

Three??? later buildings (Buildings 6, 7 and 9) were also identified during the survey. Buildings 6 and 9 are considered to date from the late 19th century are believed to

have been a tackroom/ kennels building and possible piggery respectively. Building 7 was an early 20th century engine house that housed a possible stationary steam engine or internal combustion engine to power the machinery of the adjacent threshing barn.

No evidence for gun shot damage, relating to the 1843 attack on the property during the Rebecca Riots, was identified within the fabric of the farm buildings at Gelliwernen. However, documentary research had indicated that it was the front of the farmhouse that was the main focus of the attack, and in particular the first floor level. It was not possible to confirm this, as the farmhouse lay outside the scope of this project. Gun shot evidence from the attack may still survive within the fabric of the house.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 A planning application was submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council by Owen Banks Planning and Development on behalf of Mr Brian Rees for the conversion of outbuildings at Gelliwernen Farm Llannon to residential properties (planning reference S/12563). Planning consent was granted, subject to a condition requiring historic building recording on the outbuildings, as placed on the consent by the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management (DAT-HM). The condition stated:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the planning authority. Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.'

1.1.2 The condition was placed in order to ascertain the historic significance of the outbuildings at the farm, and provide a record of the structures in their existing state prior to renovation and conversion. By undertaking the survey at this stage, it is possible to ascertain previous functions of the structures and identify any remaining internal fixtures, fittings and features which may be removed or covered up during renovation works. Any such information has the potential to inform understanding of the history and development of the building.

1.1.3 The proposals comprise the conversion of the outbuildings forming two courtyards to the northwest of the farmhouse into residential properties, and for the demolition of four of the existing buildings, two of which are later additions, whilst the other two are to be demolished to widen the access into the lower farmyard and to provide car parking for residents.

1.1.4 The proposed redevelopment overall also included the renovation of Gelliwernen Farmhouse and a proposed new single storey extension to the property (planning application reference S/21417), but this is a separate application and not subject to the above planning condition.

1.1.5 The groundworks associated with ground levelling ahead of the proposed redevelopment of the Gelliwernen farm buildings do not require any archaeological monitoring.

1.1.6 Darkin Architects, acting on behalf of Mr Brian Rees commissioned Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services (DAT-FS) to undertake the historic building recording. The survey was undertaken by the author in December 2010.

1.1.7 An archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by DAT-FS and approved by DAT-HM in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, prior to the building recording works commencing.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 Gelliwernen Farm is located approximately 2.2km to the south of the village of Llannon, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 5340 0595). The property is set a on a short private lane accessed from the A476 road which connects Llannon with the town of Llanelli.

1.2.2 Gelliwernen Farm was unoccupied at the time of the survey, December 2010, and consisted of a farmhouse with two northwestern courtyards surrounded by outbuildings with a walled garden a short distance to the southwest of the main farm complex. When the historic building recording was undertaken Gelliwernen farmhouse was surrounded by scaffolding and some renovation works had been undertaken to the structure. The outbuildings were in a state of decay and in some cases the roofs had been removed or were on the brink of collapse. The walled garden immediately to the south west of the farm was also seen to be in a state of decay.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 The project is designed to record the existing fabric of the outbuildings of Gelliwernen Farm through a combination of a photographic survey of the structures, along with site notes, annotated architects drawings and historic research which when combined will inform on the history and development of the buildings

1.4 Report Outline

1.4.1 This report describes the location of the site, its archaeological and historical background, before summarising the results of the historic building recording programme and the conclusions based on those results.

1.5 Abbreviations

1.5.1 Regional Historic Environment Record – HER; Primary Record Number – PRN; National Grid Reference – NGR; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – GGAT; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Written Scheme of Investigation - WSI.

1.5.2 Due to the regular use of compass directions and locations the following are abbreviated in the main body of the report: northeast – NE; southeast – SE; northwest – NW; southwest – SW; north-northeast – NNE; south-southeast – SSE; west-northwest - WNW etc.

1.6 Illustrations

1.6.1 Record photographs are included throughout the text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2.1 Gelliwernen is a farm located *c.* 2.2km to the south of the village of Llannon, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 5340 0595). The farm complex consists of a farmhouse with two courtyards to the NW each surrounded by ranges of outbuildings. To the SW of the farm lies a substantial former walled garden.

2.2 The farm house at Gelliwernen has been described as a double pile structure built for Rees Goring Thomas the former High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire (Jones, 1997, 71). In 1845 there is a reference that *'a new residence in the Elizabethan style has been commenced at Gelly-wernen'* (Lewis, 1845, 82), whilst in 1849 the property is described as a new residence (Lewis, 1849, 82) indicating that it had been completed. The architect of the house was Edward Haycock with a suggested construction date of 1840. The only mention of the outbuildings is that they were arranged in a double courtyard (Lloyd *et al* 2006, 325).

2.3 There is some debate regarding the date of construction and establishment of Gelliwernen Farm. Memoirs written by George Gilbert Treherne (1837-1923), first President of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and by the son of Rees Goring Thomas record that in 1841 the family took up residence at Llannon and his father *'began to build a mansion on his farm Gellywernen which was never completed and still remains a picturesque ruin'* (Baker Jones, 1976, 4). It is not known when the memoirs were written, but it is considered that they may date from the early part of the 20th century. They do suggest that a farm was present at Gelliwernen prior to the 1840s. Further evidence for the presence of an existing house and farm comes from a historical account of the Lletty Mawr estate near Tumble, that was once owned by the family, which records that during the 19th century there were plans to *'build a rather grander house at Gelliwernen'* and although construction was commenced it was never completed due to the financial position of the family (Lloyd, 1982, 39). In addition The National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth holds a collection of family papers relating to the Goring Thomas family that includes reference to a house being constructed at Gelliwernen during the 1820s[1]. The Tithe Map for Llanelly Parish of 1841 does not mark the site of the present farm, along with much of the surrounding area suggesting that it was tithe free land probably once owned by the church or monastic house. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment makes no reference to Rees Goring Thomas as owning or occupying any land within the parish.

2.4 The 1813 Ordnance Survey surveyor's drawings for the area show that the site currently occupied by Gelliwernen Farm was undeveloped at that time, but does show a house or farm of the same name *c.*340m ENE of the present site, which modern Ordnance Maps mark as occupied by a property known as Wayside (NGR SN 5371 0600). The 1843 Tithe Map for Llannon Parish records the property as Gellywernen Park and marks a substantial structure on the site. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment describes the land as *'park, mansion &c'* owned and occupied by Thomas Rees Goring.

2.5 Later 19th and early 20th century mapping of the area marks a ruined building with a possible porch on the NE side at this location. Modern digital satellite imaging of the area shows that the structure still survives. It is unclear

[1] http://www.archive.org/stream/rebeccaherdaught00evanuoft/rebeccaherdaught00evanuoft_djvu.txt

whether the ruined structure represents the remains of the earlier Gellliwernen or the remains of the uncompleted house described by G.G Treherne as a picturesque ruin.

2.6 Gelliwernen is known to have been attacked in 1843 during the Rebecca Riots which protested against low agricultural incomes, high living costs and the imposition of taxes. The following is paraphrased from an account of the attack as written by Henry Tobit Evans in 1910.

On the night of Tuesday 22nd August 1843 a band of *c.*500 armed persons known as *'Merched Beca'* with blackened faces and dressed in women's clothing passed through Llannon village lead by *'Rebecca'* on horseback and headed towards Gelliwernen Farm the then home of Mr Edwards, agent for Rees Goring Thomas the lay improprietor (UNSURE WHAT THIS MEANS?) of tithes for the parish. At Morlais Bridge the group met a second group who had travelled from Mynydd Sylen, and a third group from an unknown starting point. From the bridge the combined group now numbering between 700 and 800 persons were led by *'Rebecca'* towards Gelliwernen.

On arrival at the front of the farmhouse, shots were fired. At the time Mr Edwards was in the front bedroom confined to bed suffering from an illness, so his wife came to the window and asked what the group wanted. The response to which was a shot through the bedroom window at which she took cover and when she appeared again a further shot was fired. Subsequent shots were fired through the window and peppered the walls ceiling and door of the room but missed the family, although one shot passed through the whole house exiting the building through the rear window.

Miss Edwards, the family's daughter by this time joined her parents in the bedroom and in an attempt to protect her parents, appeared at the front door to confront the group, who responded by hurling stones at her, smashing a further window. The group demanded a reduction in their tithes and if this was not done *'they would not set a great value in the life of her father than a feather before the wind'*. In one last appeal Miss Edwards told the group that her father was very ill and confined to his bed and that they could see him when he recovered. The appeal was successful and following the firing of a few more shots, the rioters left the farm. In all fifty two panes of glass were broken in five windows (presumably each must have been 12 pane sashes). Also during the confrontation at the house, a small band split from the main group and broke into the adjacent walled garden of the farm and proceeded to destroy the fruit trees, herb garden and other plants along with a row of substantial greenhouses which ran along the full length of one side of the garden (Evans, 1910, 149-152).

2.8 A search of publically accessible census returns (see appendix I) produced on a ten yearly basis has revealed that a number of people and families have occupied the farm during the period. The census also occasionally gives an indication of the size of the land holding of the farm along with the numbers of people employed. In 1841 John Edwards agent and his family occupied the farm along with four female servants the youngest of which is recorded as being six years of age.

2.9 In 1851 William Walker, a farm bailiff, occupied the house with his family and two servants. The census for this year also records that the lands of the farm consisted of 280 acres and employed ten labourers. By 1861 Robert W Peel,

farmer, and his wife and family were occupants with the farm described as being of 280 acres employing six men and two boys. Also occupying the farm were a house maid, cook and fourteen year old servant boy. The 1871 census records that William James, farmer, and his family occupied the property along with four servants and a dairy maid. In addition the census records that the farm now consisted of 300 acres and employed five labourers and one boy. Between 1881 and 1911 John Richards, farmer, and his family are recorded as occupants of the property.

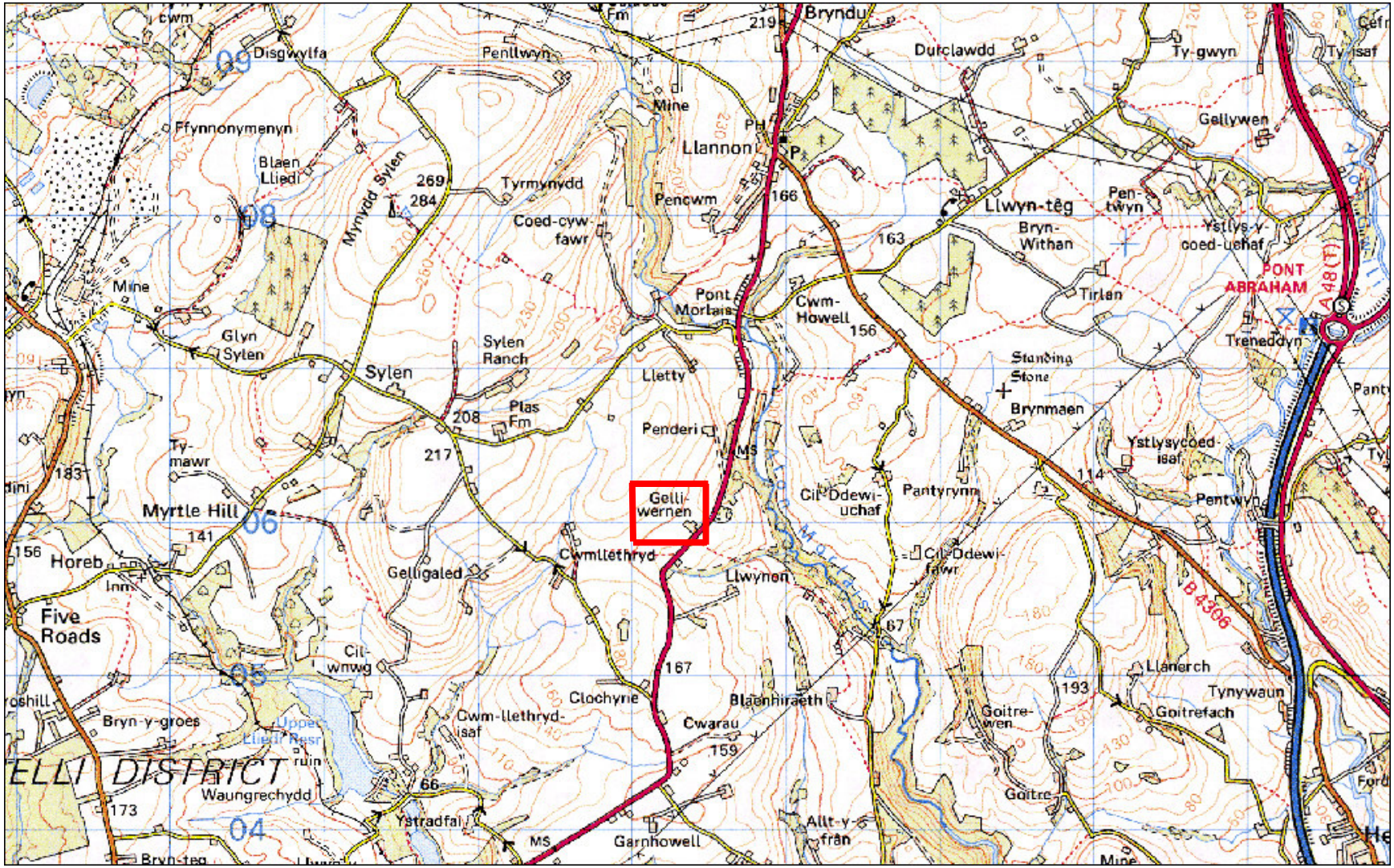

Figure 1: Location plan of Gelliwernen Farm based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No AL5184

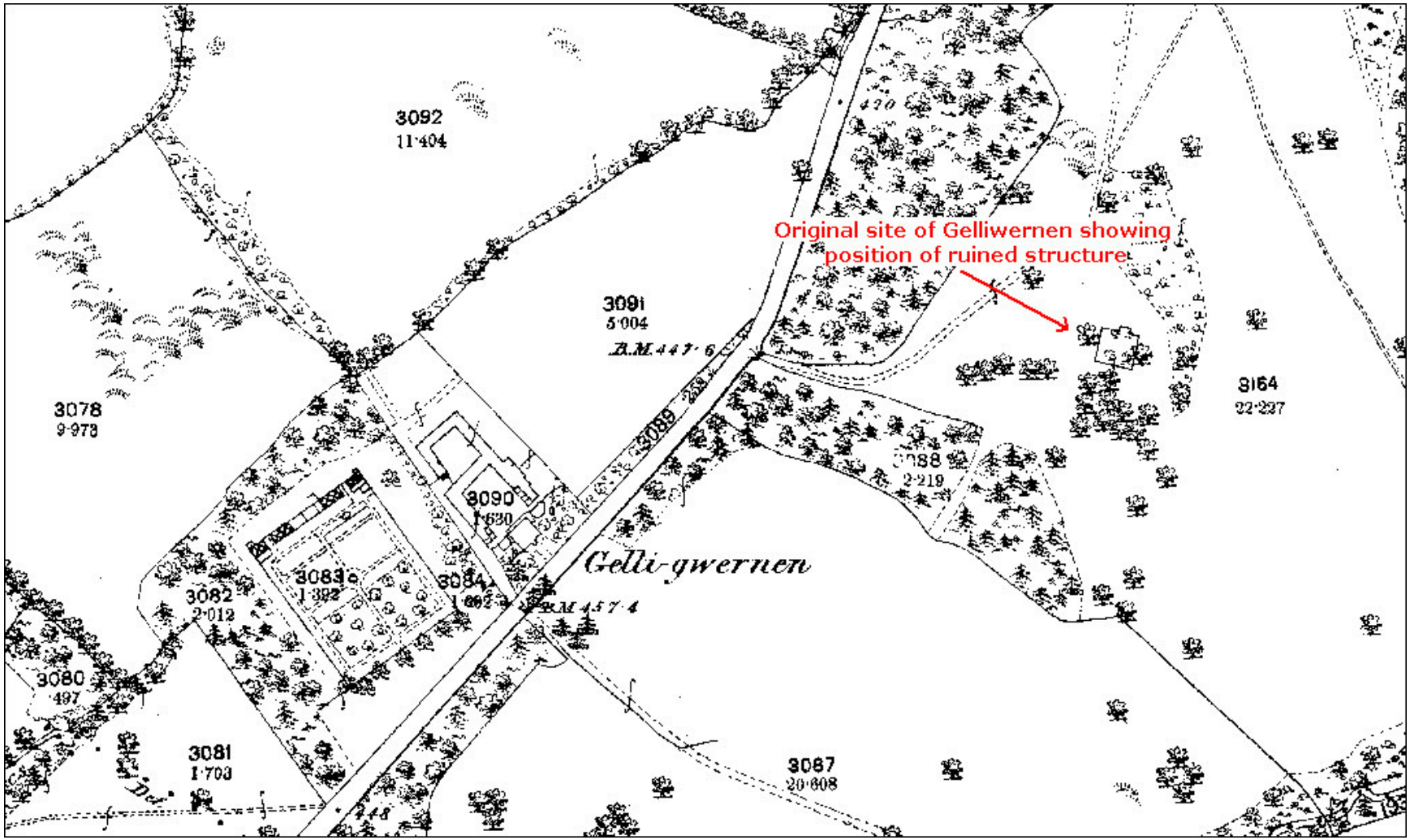

Figure 2: Extract of 1878 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

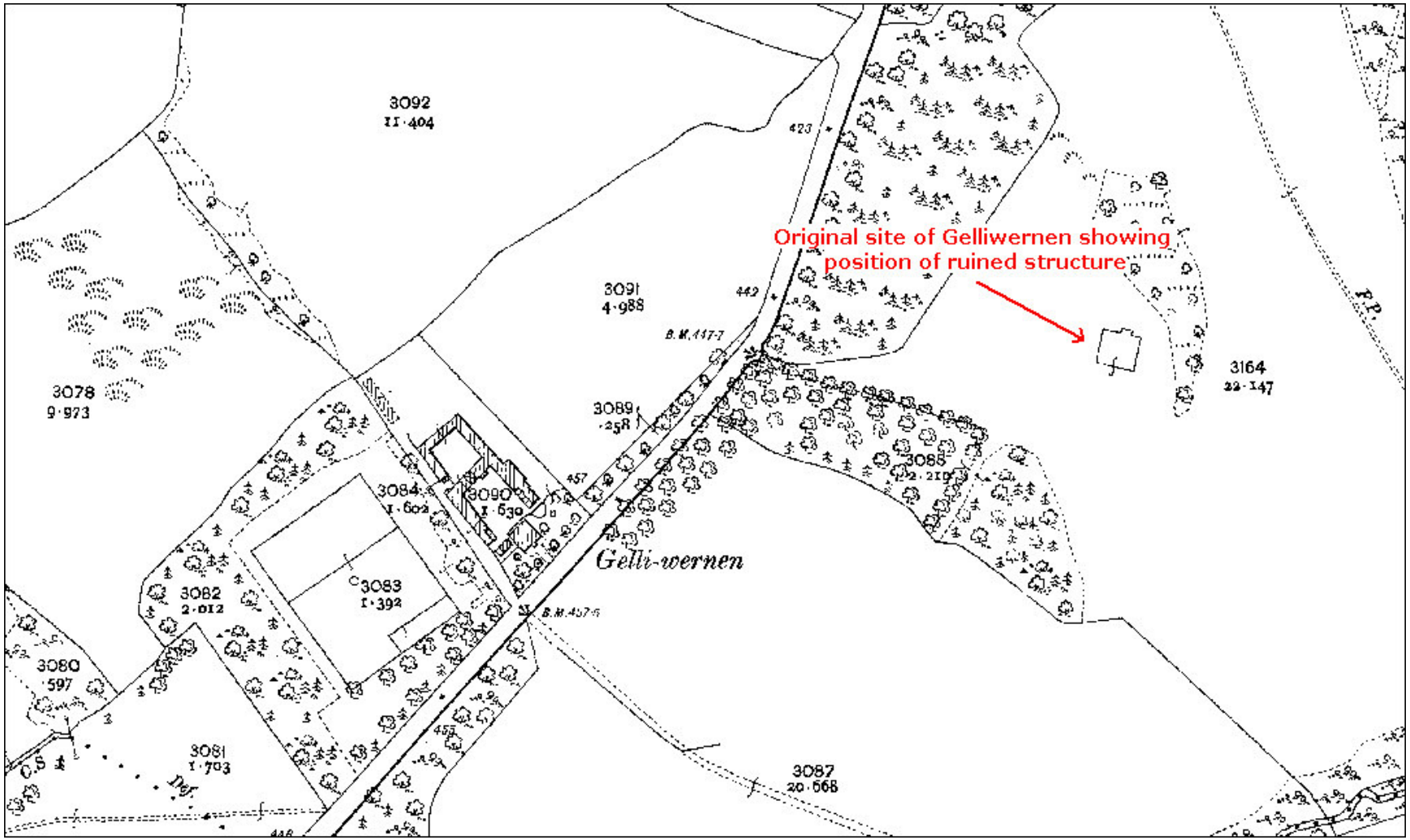

Figure 3: Extract of 1906 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The following sources have been used to provide information regarding the historical background of the farm:

- Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record;
- Walkover and photographic surveys of the farm buildings (undertaken December 2010); and
- Other background material (various internet sources).

3.2 The building appraisal included the following elements:

- Full photographic record of all buildings and significant features within them (high-resolution digital photography) and provide copies on CD / DVD;
- An assessment of each building for its original function and importance, including internal features;
- Provision of a basic brief report on the buildings, identifying key information sources (historic maps, HER search) and discussing any obvious phasing, chronology or other features of interest which were observed during fieldwork;
- All buildings and features, photography and site notebooks. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services' Recording Manual was used.

3.3 Access was not possible into all areas of the buildings for health and safety reasons.

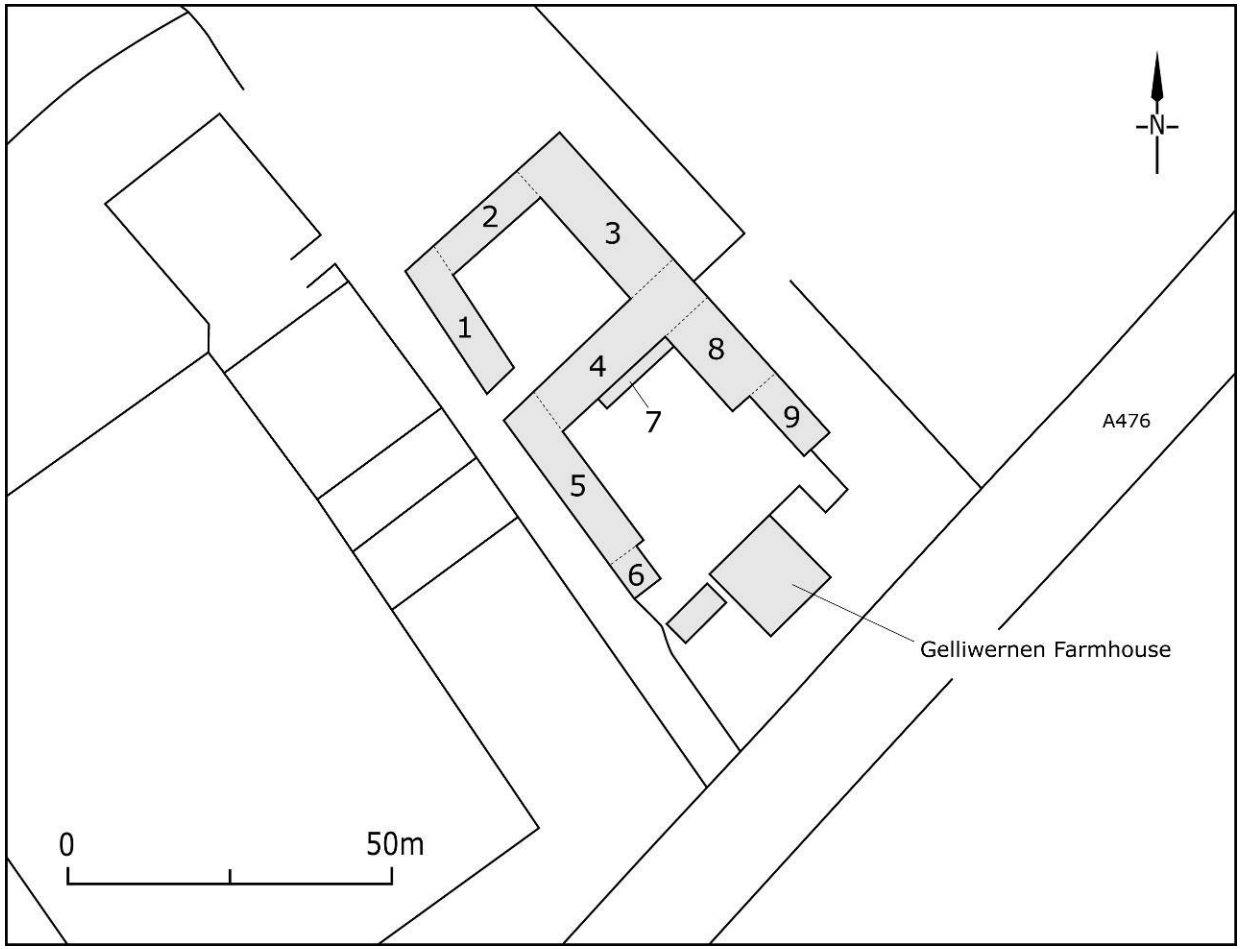

Figure 4: Plan of Gelliwernen showing building locations with numbers referred to in text.

4. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 **Building 1** (photos 1 – 5) (NGR SN 53374 05948)

4.1.1 Building 1 is aligned NW – SE and located on the SW side of the upper courtyard of the farm. It consists of a two storied stone structure with a hipped slate roof. The building is constructed of mortared stone.

4.1.2 The NW gable end of the building is pierced by a single doorway with red brick surrounds set at first floor level. At the rear of the building a series of three first floor windows each with dressed stone surrounds and sills pierce the wall. Towards the NW corner of the building, and set at ground level, a further opening pierces the wall and may represent a further window.

4.1.3 At first floor level a centrally placed single doorway with dressed stone surround and retaining a boarded timber door is present in the SE gable end of the building. A flight of external stone stairs provided access to the doorway and had been repaired with red brick.

4.1.4 Five substantial dressed stone arched openings, each with wrought iron hinges set within the stone work, access the ground floor level of the NE wall of the building. Of the five openings, only the SE arch remains fully open, with the remaining four in-filled with red brick and concrete block and windows and doors inserted. At first floor level three square window openings are present each with dressed stone surrounds and sills. The example towards the SE of the building retained its original timber shutters.

4.1.5 It was not possible to fully access the interior of Building 1 as it was full of debris and the roof was in a very poor state of repair, however, it was possible to view that the ground floor of the building was subdivided with timber framework some of which remained in situ. It was also possible to view the former floor line of the first floor level, evident as a series of small openings to accommodate former floor joists. No flooring remained in situ at first floor level in Building 1, although this allowed a view of the collar roof trusses, that are considered to be constructed of hand sawn timber.

4.1.6 It is considered that the ground floor of Building 1 was originally a loose box where horses were housed un-tethered. The wide arched openings would have accommodated gates, as opposed to doors allowing circulation of air within the structure. The first floor level would most likely have been utilised as a hayloft for the storage of hay and fodder for the animals. The windows on the upper floor of the building are likely to have been used to ventilate the hayloft. It is possible that the former floor of the upper storey may have contained hatches through which the hay and fodder could be thrown directly into the loose box below. The hay and fodder is considered to have originally been delivered to the loft through the doorway in the NW gable end of the building whilst the lower doorway and steps at the SE end were utilised to access the hayloft on foot and to possibly deliver hay and fodder to other parts of the farm.

4.2 **Building 2** (photos 6 – 10) (NGR 53379 05961)

4.2.1 Single storied stone Building 2 is aligned NE – SW and formed the NW side of the upper courtyard of the farm. The NW wall of the building was terraced into the slope of the land and was obscured by debris.

4.2.2 The SE wall of Building 2 was originally pierced by a series of five openings that extend to wall plate height. The openings have been partially blocked with red brick and concrete block, and run in an alternating door window arrangement. It is considered that the five openings were originally doorways providing access to the interior of the building. Towards the NE end was a further small window, with dressed stone surrounds and sill, along with a doorway with red brick head at the junction with Building 3. This doorway provided access into a small self contained room which retained a brick and concrete trough like structure in its NW corner with a hay feeder hanging on the wall to the side.

4.2.3 The interior of the building was latterly utilised to house cattle and retained concrete stalls and feeding troughs with a drain running along the SE side of the space. An off centred doorway pierced the SE end of the SW gable end provided access to Building 1. The roof of the building was supported on what are considered to be machine sawn collar beam roof trusses.

4.2.4 Building 2 most likely represents a partially open fronted cattle shed, and it is possible that cows were also milked within the building, although it not been possible to confirm this. The self contained room at the NW end of the building may have functioned as a loose box to house calves.

4.3 **Building 3** (photos 11 – 15) (NGR 53394 05961)

4.3.1 Building 3 is a single storied stone built structure with slate roof, aligned NW – SE, and forms the NE side of the upper courtyard.

4.3.2 The NW gable end was obscured by debris and is also partially terraced into the slope, but it was possible to view that a rectangular opening with SE sloping ramped base pierces the wall in its NE corner. Two rectangular window openings are present in the NE wall, set at roof plate height, with a doorway set at ground floor level providing access to the rear of the building.

4.3.3 The SW wall of the building has a series of four doorways and three windows. Three of the doorways retain their dressed stone surrounds whilst the fourth, which is located towards the NW end of the building, has lost its dressed stone head, which has been replaced with red brick. A further doorway, now blocked with stone work, was visible in the central portion of the wall. The doorways are considered to be contemporary with the construction of the building, however, the windows are considered to be later insertions given the presence of concrete supporting lintels and red brick surrounds.

4.3.4 The SE gable end of Building 3 is pierced by two doorways providing access to Building 4. The NE doorway appeared to be original whilst that to the SW is considered to be a modern insertion with concrete supporting lintel. The partial remains of a dressed stone arch were also visible set within the cross wall and may represent an original access point between Buildings 3 and 4.

4.3.5 The building was latterly used as a cattle shed and still retains its modern concrete stalls, feeding troughs and drain. A feeding passage runs along the

NE side of the space and it considered to occupy its original position. The room was open to the machine sawn timber collar beam roof at the time of the recording programme.

4.3.6 Building 3 is also considered to have originally been a cattle shed but enclosed as opposed to open fronted. The chute piercing the NW wall of the structure may have been used to deliver feed and fodder to the animals but it has not been possible to prove this.

4.4 Building 4 (photos 16 – 19) (NGR 53393 05941)

4.4.1 Building 4 is a single storied, stone built structure, aligned NE – SW and forms the SE side of the upper courtyard. The building formerly had a slate roof, but this had collapsed , with the remains lying within the interior of the building at the time of the survey.

4.4.2 The NW wall of the building has a centrally placed, substantial, dressed stone archway that extended to wall plate height. Originally this archway would have housed a double doorway as evidenced through iron hinges set into the masonry sides of the arch. A series of eight narrow openings, arranged in two groups of four, flank each side of the arch. The SE wall contained the same arrangement of doorway and narrow openings, although much of these had been obscured by the construction of Building 7.

4.4.3 The interior has been subdivided by a cross wall, towards the NE end of the building, into two self contained spaces with no direct access between the two rooms. A substantial space is present at the SW end of the building, and the enclosing walls of a connecting passage between the upper and lower courtyards occupy the SW gable end of the building . The remains of iron belt driven machinery are still visible fixed to the cross wall adjacent to which was a small rectangular opening through which the belts appeared to have originally passed into the adjacent space to the NE. A rectangular opening also pierces the wall at first floor level and is considered to either represent a small doorway that may have provided access between to the two rooms to allow routine maintenance of the machinery that was once housed there.

4.4.4 The space was latterly used to house cattle and retained concrete stalls, feeding troughs and a drain. A feeding passage ran along the NE side of the room and appears to be a continuation of the one previously noted in Building 3. Joist supporting holes within the fabric of the walls of the space indicate that it was originally two storied. At ground floor level, a doorway in the SW wall provided access to the adjacent Building 8, whist a further doorway in the NE wall exiting to the rear. A first floor level window was present in the NE wall. The SW wall contained a centrally placed doorway, also located at first floor level.

4.4.5 Building 4 is considered to have been a threshing barn used to store and process corn that was once grown on the farm. The substantial arched doorways allowed carts to access the barn to unload sheeves of corn g through the other door. The large doors also allowed a draught to pass through the building to help assist with the threshing process (Harvey, 1980, 133). The partial survival of belt driven machinery within the building suggests that the threshing process was undertaken by machine as opposed to hand threshing (or replaced hand threshing at a later date). The power source to drive the threshing machinery was housed in the room at the NE

end of the building, the drive belts passing through the cross wall and into the SW room where the main machinery would have been housed.

4.4.6 It considered that the power source for the threshing machinery may have been provided by a horse powered gin as no evidence for a chimney is present within the room or anywhere within the building to suggest that a stationary steam engine was used for the purpose, although it may have been housed in Building 7 (see below).

4.4 Building 5 (photos 20 – 23) (NGR SN 53390 05924)

4.4.4 Located in the lower courtyard, Building 5 is aligned NW – SE and consists of a two storied stone built structure with hipped slate roof. At ground floor level the NW facing gable end of the structure contains a single square window, with dressed stone surrounds and head. A first floor level doorway with dressed stone head and surrounds, with later brick insertions, is also present in this wall. This doorway retained its board door and iron hinges at the time of survey.

4.4.5 No architectural features are present for much of the length of the SW wall of the building, however, towards the SE end a rectangular window with red brick surrounds pierces the wall at first floor level. The window may be a later insertion, and had been in-filled with concrete blockwork. Immediately below this window is a former doorway with red brick surrounds with concrete block over, which had been in-filled with stonework and red brick to convert it into a rectangular window opening. This had also been blocked, but with surviving red brick sill.

4.4.6 The lower level of the SE gable end of Building 5 was obscured by adjacent Building 6, It was, however, possible to note that a centrally placed opening with 'Tudor' style four centred arched head and dressed stone sill and surround, pierces the upper level of the wall. Above this is a dovecote consisting of four tiers of small square openings arranged in a triangular pattern with each of the tiers having continuous dressed stone perching sills.

4.4.7 Two windows with dressed stone heads, surrounds and sills are present in the NE wall at first floor level . The southeastern window still retains its timber shutters and surrounding frame. At ground floor level, two substantial dressed stone, round headed arches are present in the SE end of the wall that provide access to two self contained rooms each with tunnel vaulted ceiling. The tunnel vaulted room at the SE end of the building has a doorway providing access to Building 6.

4.4.7 Within the central area of the NE wall a doorway with 'Tudor' style four centred arched head and dressed stone surrounds and small rectangular window is present in the wall. Towards the NW end of this wall a further doorway of comparable construction to that within the central area of the wall is present, along with a further window opening in similar style. The interior of the building was not accessed as the upper floor had partially collapsed, but it was possible to view that the NW end of the building consists of two self contained spaces, each accessed via the previously discussed doorways. They were latterly used as an animal shed and still retained modern concrete stalls at the time of survey.

4.4.8 Building 5 is considered to have been originally used as a cart shed and

possibly also to house a carriage used by the occupants of the farm. It is considered that these were stored within the tunnel vaulted rooms at the SE end of the building. The purpose of the NW end of the ground floor of the building is a little less clear although it may have been utilised as stabling for the farm's best quality horses for riding or as an implement store. The upper floor of the building was possibly used to store the corn processed in the adjacent threshing barn. The use of 'Tudor' style four centred arches on the building reflects the close proximity of the building to the farmhouse, from where it would be visible by both the occupants and to any persons visiting the farm whether socially or on business and would provide an indication of the status of the property.

4.5 **Building 6** (photos 24 – 28) (NGR SN 53399 05912)

4.5.1 Building 6 occupies the lower courtyard. It is a NE – SE aligned, single storied, stone built structure with slate roof. The SW wall contains a single rectangular window opening, with dressed stone surround, but would appear to have lost its probable former dressed stone head and sill. A single narrow rectangular window is present in the SE gable end of the building, which has a dressed stone and red brick surround, with stone lintel over, and with eight paned timber frame.

4.5.2 Two doorways with brick surrounds and with boarded timber doors are present in the NE wall of the building, between which is a dressed, small 'Tudor' style four centred stone arch measuring 0.66m x 0.64m which opens into the interior of the building. The purpose of this arched opening is unclear although it may represent access for a dog. The building steps out towards the NE end to form an 'L shape' and a further doorway with red brick surround on the SE side and dressed stone surround to the NE is present in the wall, which formerly accommodated a stable door. At the junction with Building 5, at the NE end of the building, a straight joint was visible, which suggests that Building 6 may be a later structure.

4.5.3 Internally Building 6 is subdivided into two self contained rooms latterly utilised as an informal rest area by contractors working on the site. A third room is located towards the NW end of the building, which is connected to the adjacent Building 5 by a doorway through the NE gable end.

4.5.4 Building 6 appears to be a later addition to the farm complex, possibly dating to the latter part of the 19th century, and may have been a tack room for the adjacent cart house and possible stables. It may have also been used as accommodation for the horses grooms, although as no fireplaces were noted this is unlikely. Late 19th and early 20th century maps show a series of small enclosures running along the NE wall of this structure, which suggests the housing of animals. It is unlikely that these would be pigs given the close proximity of the farmhouse and the buildings location at the entrance to the lower courtyard. However, it is possible that dog runs could have been housed there and the dressed stone arch within the NE wall may represent an entrance to a sheltered sleeping or feeding area for the dogs. In addition, housing dogs at the entrance to the courtyard where the high value carts/carriage of the farm were housed, along with the horses, would act as a deterrent to any would be intruders onto the property and would alert the farms occupants.

4.6 Building 7 (photos 29 – 31) (NGR SN 53398 05939)

4.6.1 Building 7 consists of a single storied, modern, red brick structure with sloping corrugated iron roof. It is aligned NE – SW and abutts both Buildings 4 and 8. The bricks used in the construction of Building 7 were produced by the Trimsaran Brickworks.

4.6.2 The SE wall of the building has a single doorway and small window. Towards the NE end, a large breach was visible in the wall and may mark the position of a further doorway that has now been largely destroyed. Whilst the present building is constructed of red brick, the lowest courses were of stone, suggesting that it may occupy the site of an earlier building.

4.6.3 Internally the building is subdivided into two rooms by a partition wall of tongue and groove timber. The SW internal wall of the building contains a small rectangular opening leading to a possible chimney stack. The NE side of the building contains a stone plinth, above which were the drive shaft and wheel of belt driven machinery which entered the room from Building 4 via a rectangular opening. A third room was visible towards the NE end of the building, but access was not possible due to the unstable nature of the wall at this point.

4.6.4 Building 7 is a later addition to the lower courtyard of the farm and considered to date to the early part of the 20th century, although it could be slightly earlier. The red brick used in the construction of the building were produced by the Trimsaran brickworks. This existed in 1917 when it supplied bricks for the expansion of the brickworks at Kidwelly and was still producing in 1961 when it is included in a list of brick manufacturers. However, there is an indication that the brickworks may pre date this, as in 1896 fireclay is listed as being produced by Trimsaran Colliery but whether bricks were actually manufactured at this time is not known[2]

4.6.5 It is considered the building may have been constructed as a replacement engine house to provide power for the adjacent threshing barn. The presence of a possible chimney within the SW wall of the structure may suggest that it was built to accommodate a small stationary steam engine. However, the use of stationary steam engines in agriculture, with their inability to readily distribute the power produced, was short lived and although many stationary engines operated on farms it is considered unlikely that many were installed after the late 19th century (Harvey, 1980, 152). It is therefore more likely that an internal combustion engine was installed in the building and that the chimney may have been used to draw the exhaust gases expelled by the engine from the building. The NE room of the structure may have been designed to accommodate the fuel tank for such an engine.

[2] http://www.opobs.co.uk/mainsite/brickworks/bwlisting.HTML

4.7 Building 8 (photos 32 – 36) (NGR SN 53409 05943)

4.7.1 Building 8 is a stone built structure with slate roof. The building is constructed on a NW – SE alignment and formed the NE side of the lower courtyard. It was not possible to closely view the NE wall of the building due to the presence of a substantial modern canopy structure that was in a very poor state of repair and had partially collapsed. It was possible to view from a distance that a single window is present in the wall at first floor level, with a doorway located towards the SE end of the building at ground floor level.

4.7.2 Much of the ground floor level of the SE gable end of the building was obscured by Building 9. However, it was possible to view a 'Tudor' style four centred arched window with dovecote above within the first floor level of the wall, which is comparable to the arrangement seen on the gable end of Building 5.

4.7.3 At first floor level the SW wall of Building 8 contains two dressed stone window openings, the northwestern window retaining its 'Tudor' style four centred arched head, whilst the other example has had its head replaced in red brick. The ground floor level of the wall has a series of five openings, each with a 'Tudor' style four centred, stone arched head and dressed stone surrounds. These openings run in an alternating window - door arrangement from NW – SE. The central window of the series, however, appears to occupy the position of a former doorway now partially blocked with stone. A relatively recent concrete block structure with corrugated asbestos sheet roof, housing stainless steel milk storage tanks, obscured a large section of the SE end of the wall.

4.7.4 The interior of the building was latterly used as a cattle shed and retained its concrete stalls, feeding troughs and drain. A doorway in the SE gable end of the building provided access to the adjacent Building 9. The roof of the building was supported on king post roof trusses.

4.7.5 It is considered that Building 8 may originally have functioned as stabling for draught horses employed on the farm which would have been used for ploughing and hauling carts. The upper floor was probably utilised as storage

4.9 Building 9 (photos 37 – 38) (NGR SN 53422 05931)

4.9.1 Building 9 is a stone built, single storied structure with corrugated iron roof and built on a NW – SE alignment. The SE gable end and NE wall were devoid of any architectural details or features, although there had been substantial damage to the NE corner of the building.

4.9.2 The SW wall of the building has a centrally placed doorway with red brick surrounds. Two windows flank this doorway, both of which have red brick surrounds. The interior of the building was viewed from the adjacent Building 8. It could be seen to contain two low NE – SE aligned stone cross-walls, that had recently been capped with concrete. It is unclear whether the walls were originally their present height or whether they had been lowered to their present height. A further wall, constructed of concrete block was visible towards the SE end of the building. Running along the NW side of the building was a possible feeding passage, suggesting the building was originally used to house animals. Later 19th and early 20th century mapping of the area shows that a series of enclosures ran along the front of the SW wall of Building 9,

that may indicate that pigs were housed there. It is considered that this structure may be a later addition to the farm buildings and probably constructed during the latter part of the 19th century and contemporary with Building 6.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The building recording has confirmed that the core of the outbuildings at Gelliwernen Farm (Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8) were constructed in one phase. These buildings predominantly date from the early part of the 19th century, but the exact date of their construction is unclear.

5.2 The original farm buildings consist of cattle sheds and hay/ fodder lofts occupying the upper courtyard of the farm, along with a substantial threshing barn and possible associated wheel house. In the lower courtyard were stables, a cart/carriage shed and further stables each with storage lofts above. Four later buildings also occupied the lower courtyard and consist of later 19th century former kennels/ tackroom and possible pig house, along with an early 20th century red brick engine house. The fourth structure was of mid to late 20th century date and housed milk tanks (not recorded in any detail or assigned a building number).

5.3 The buildings of the lower courtyard have been constructed with architectural embellishment around the openings in the form of 'Tudor' four centred dressed stone heads. These would have been incorporated into the structures to reflect their position close to the main farm house. They would have been readily viewed by the occupants or by any visitors to the farm. They might be seen to portray a sense of wealth and style. In addition to this, it was also common for the storage and housing of high value items and animals, including carts, horses and processed corn, to be located close to the main farmhouse, for security reasons. Dogs were also often housed near farm entrances as a deterrent to intruders and thieves. This appears to be the case at Gelliwernen Farm.

5.4 No evidence for the 1843 attack on the farm by the Rebecca Rioters was identified within the farm outbuildings, but research has revealed that the focus of the attack was the main farmhouse itself. Accounts suggest that it was the front of the house that was fired on, and not the rear where the farm buildings are located.

5.5 In terms of archaeological and historic significance, it is considered that the core of the farm buildings at Gelliwernen farm (Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8) are of moderate importance as examples of a planned early 19th century farm. There is no direct historical significance for the farm outbuildings in terms Rebecca Riots attack.

5.6 it is considered that this report and the archive material prepared for the Gelliwernen Farm outbuildings provide an adequate record of the buildings. The structures will be converted as part of the proposed development, although the layout and external appearances of the structures will be altered little..

6. SOURCES

Map

Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawings 1813

Ordnance Survey 1878 1:2500 scale map

Ordnance Survey 1906 1:2500 scale map

Tithe Map and Apportionment 1841 Llannon Parish

Tithe Map and Apportionment 1843 Llanelly Parish

Published

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 1

Photo 1: Doorway in NW gable end of Building 1

Photo 2: Windows piercing SE wall of Building 1

Photo 3: Steps and doorway at SE gable end of Building 1

Photo 4: Detail of arches and upper window within NE wall of Building 1

Photo 5: Interior of Building 1 facing SE

Building 2

Photo 6: View of Building 2 facing NW

Photo 7: Detail of openings within SE wall of Building 2

Photo 8: Detail of window and doorway of NE room, Building 2

Photo 9: Interior of Building 2 facing SW.

Photo 10: Interior of NE room, Building 2

Building 3

Photo 11: Exterior of Building 3 from SW

Photo 12: Detail of window and doorway, SW wall Building 3

Photo 13: Rectangular opening in NW gable end, Building 3

Photo 14: Detail of opening with brick replacement head, SW wall Building 3

Photo 15: Interior of Building 3 facing SE

Building 4

Photo 16: Entrance archway, NW wall Building 4

Photo 17: Detail of narrow openings with entrance to passage to right, Building 4

Photo 18: Interior of Building 4 facing SW, connecting passage visible along gable end

Photo 19: Remains of belt driven machinery within Building 4. Access opening connecting belts to possible wheelhouse visible behind drive wheels

Building 5

Photo 20: Doorway and window within NW wall, Building 5

Photo 21: Arches and windows piercing NE wall, Building 5

Photo 22: Blocked window and doorway, SW wall Building 5

Photo 23: Detail of 'Tudor' style four centred arch headed doorway, NE wall Building 5

Building 6

Photo 24: Window piercing SW wall, Building 6

Photo 25: SE gable end Building 6. Dovecote of Building 5 visible upper left

Photo 26: NE wall of Building 6 showing doorways and arched opening

Photo 27: Detail of arched opening, NE wall Building 6

Building 7

Photo 28: Overall view of Building 7 from SW

Photo 29: Partially destroyed opening at NE end Building 7

Photo 30: SW view of interior building 7. Chimney visible on left hand side of opening

Photo 31: NE view of interior Building 7 stone plinth and machinery visible on left

Building 8

Photo 32: Building 8 from SW modern concrete block structure visible in image centre

Photo 33: Canopy on NE side of Building 8

Photo 34: Dovecote within gable end of Building 8

Photo 35: Interior of Building 8 facing NE

Photo 36: Openings in SW wall of Building 8

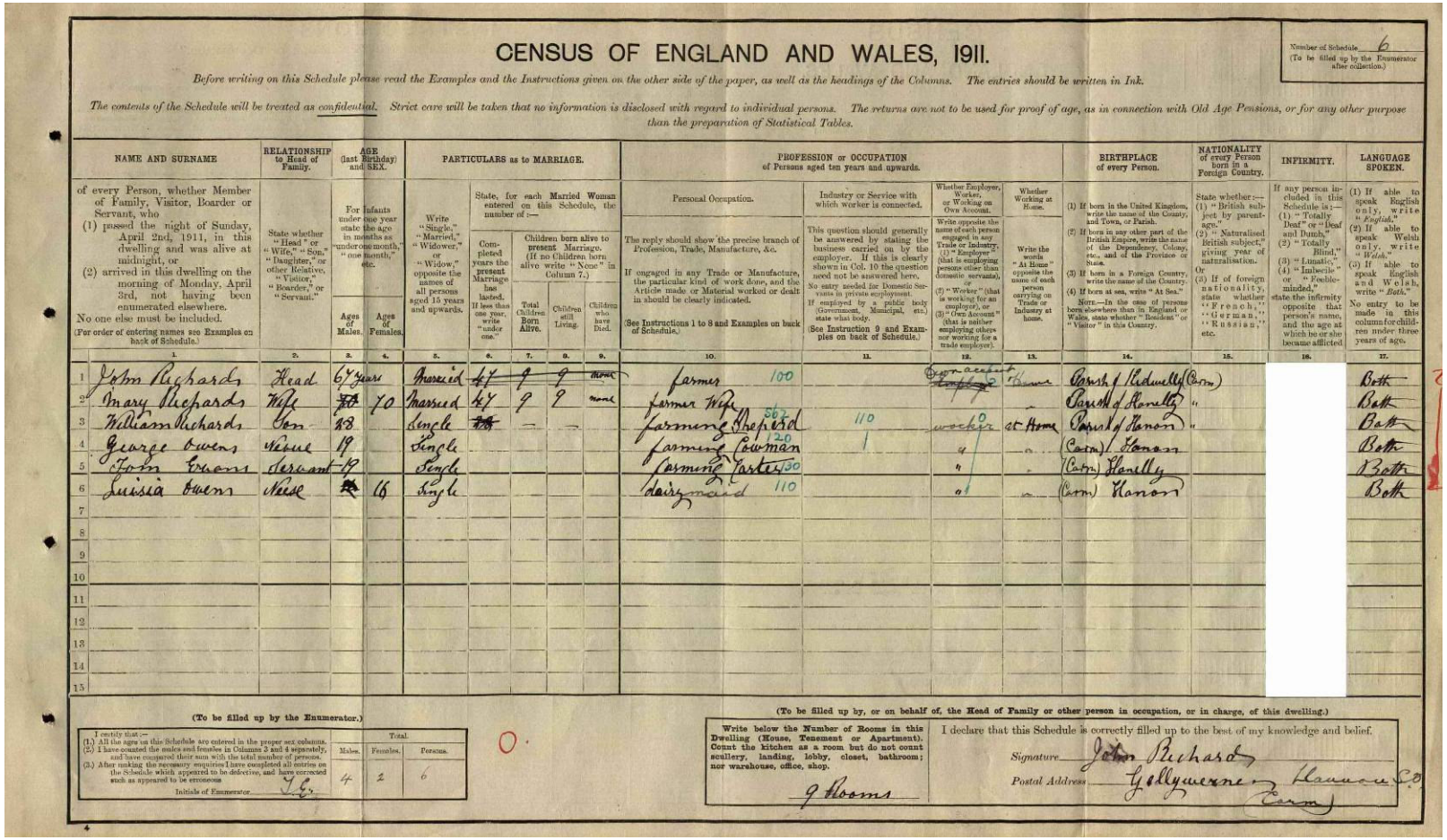
Building 9

Photo 37: Overall view of Building 9 facing NE

Photo 38: Interior of Building 9.

APPENDIX I
CENSUS RETURNS FOR GELLIWERNEN, LLANNON

1911 – *Gellywernen*



CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule 6 (To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection.)

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

	NAME AND SURNAME of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder or Servant, who (1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. (For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family. State whether "Head" or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant."	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX. For infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc. Ages of Males.	Ages of Females.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE. Write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow," opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards.	State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of:— Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year, write "under one."	Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no Children born alive write "None" in Column 7.) Total Children Born Alive.	Children still Living.	Children who have Died.	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards. Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c. If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Article made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry needed for Domestic Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account. Write opposite the name of each person engaged in any Trade or Industry. (1) "Employer" (that is employing persons other than domestic servants), or (2) "Worker" (that is working for an employer), or (3) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).	Whether Working at Home. Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person carrying on Trade or Industry at home.	BIRTHPLACE of every Person. (1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town, or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Resident" or "Visitor" in this Country.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country. State whether:— (1) "British subject by parentage." (2) "Naturalised British subject," giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.	INFIRMITY. If any person included in this Schedule is:— (1) "Totally Deaf" or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," (4) "Imbecile" or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted	LANGUAGE SPOKEN. (1) If able to speak English only, write "English." (2) If able to speak Welsh only, write "Welsh." (3) If able to speak English and Welsh, write "Both." No entry to be made in this column for children under three years of age.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	John Richards	Head	67 years		Married	~~47~~	9	9	none	farmer 100		~~Own account~~ Employer	Home	Parish of Pedwelly (Carm)			Both
2	Mary Richards	Wife	~~70~~	70	Married	47	9	9	none	farmer Wife				Parish of Llanelly	"		Both
3	William Richards	Son	28		Single	~~28~~	—	—		farming Shepherd 562	110	worker	at Home	Parish of Llanon	"		Both
4	George Owens	Nephew	19		Single					farming Cowman 120		"	"	(Carm) Llanon			Both
5	John Evans	Servant	19		Single					farming Carter 130		"	"	(Carm) Llanelly			Both
6	Lucisia Owens	Niece	~~8~~	16	Single					dairymaid 110		"	"	(Carm) Llanon			Both
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

I certify that:—
(1.) All the ages on this Schedule are entered in the proper sex columns.
(2.) I have counted the males and females in Columns 3 and 4 separately, and have compared their sum with the total number of persons.
(3.) After making the necessary enquiries I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.
Initials of Enumerator J.G.

Total. Males.	Females.	Persons.
4	2	6

0.

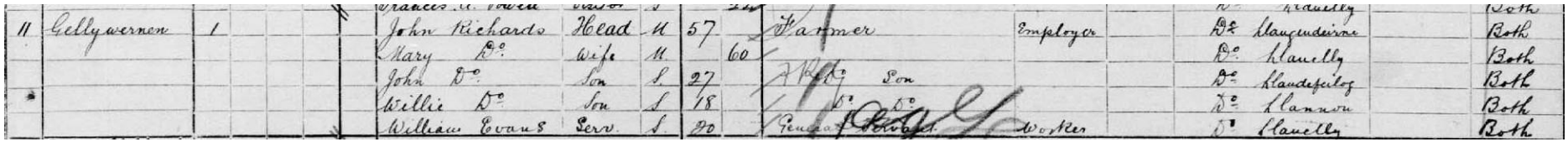
Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop.
9 Rooms

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature John Richards
Postal Address Gellywernen Llannon S.O. Carm

Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
John Richards[3]	Male	Head	Married	67	Farmer (own account)	Kidwelly Parish
Mary Richards	Female	Wife	Married	70	Farmers wife (worker)	Llanelly Parish
William Richards	Male	Son	Single	28	Farming shepherd (worker)	Llannon Parish
George Owens	Male	Servant	Single	19	Farming cowman (worker)	Carmarthenshire Llannon
Tom Evans	Male	Servant	Single	19	Farming carter (worker)	Carmarthenshire Llanelly
Luisa Owens	Female	Neese (niece)	Single	16	Dairymaid	Carmarthenshire Llannon

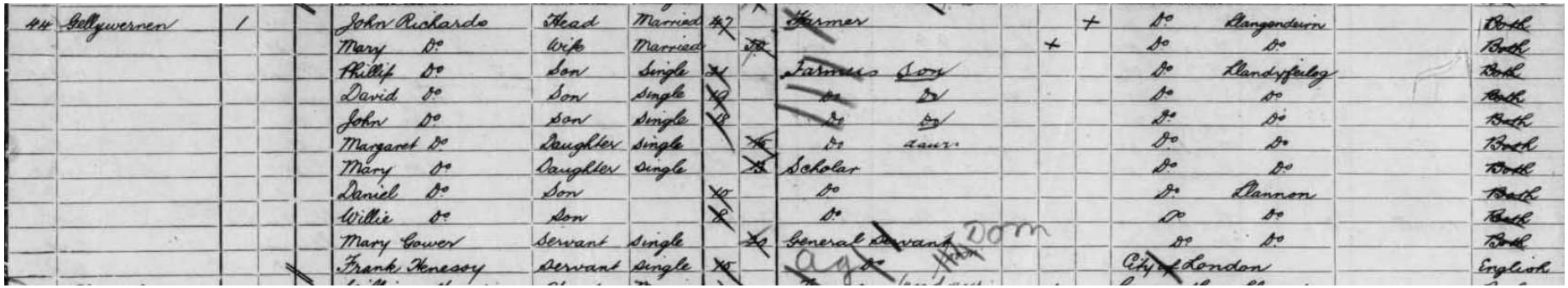
1901 – *Gellywernen*



Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
John Richards	Male	Head	Married	57	Farmer (employer)	Carmarthen Llangendeirne
Mary Richards	Female	Wife	Married	60		Carmarthen Llanelly
John Richards	Male	Son	Single	27	Farmers son	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Willie Richards	Male	Son	Single	18	Farmers son	Carmarthen Llannon
William Evans	Male	Servant	Single	20	General Servant	Carmarthenshire Llanelly

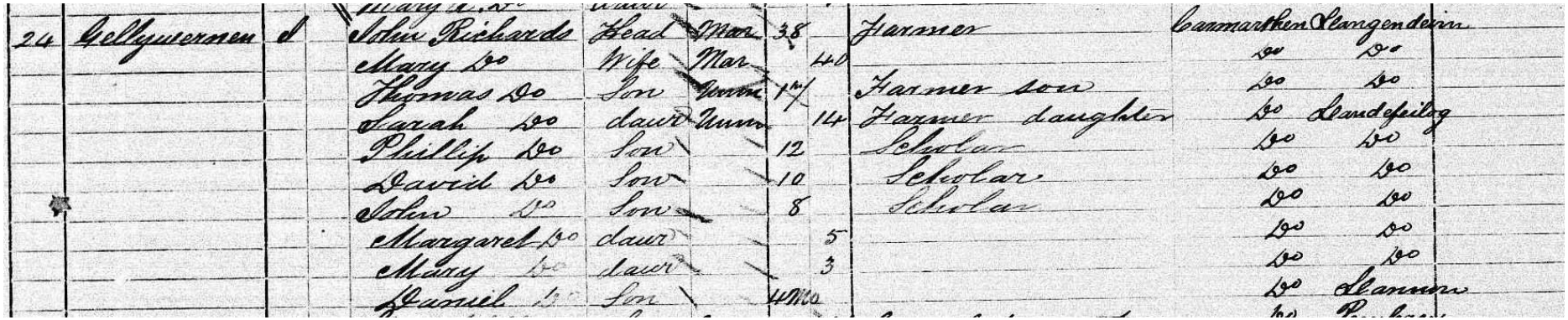
[3] Listed as married for 47 years with 9 children who all survived.

1891 – *Gellywernen*



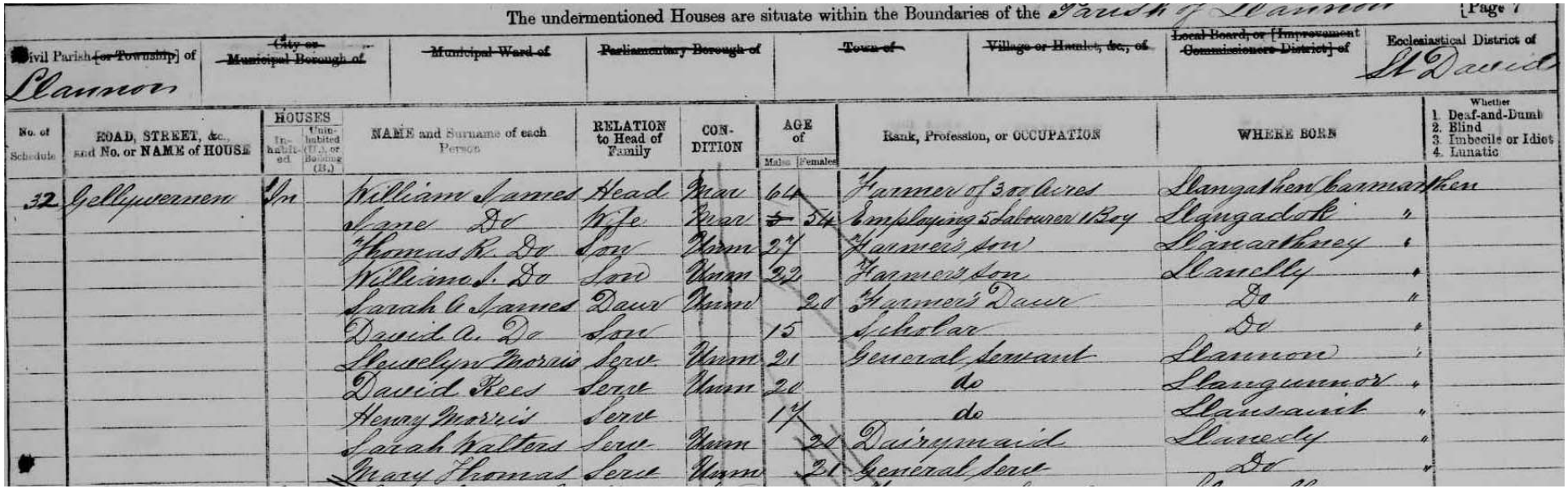
Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
John Richards	Male	Head	Married	47	Farmer (employer)	Carmarthen Llangendeirne
Mary Richards	Female	Wife	Married	50		Carmarthen Llangendeirne
Phillip Richards	Male	Son	Single	21	Farmers son	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
David Richards	Male	Son	Single	19	Farmers son	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
John Richards	Male	Son	Single	18	Farmers son	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Margaret Richards	Female	Daughter	Single	16	Farmers daughter	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Mary Richards	Female	Daughter	Single	15	Scholar	Carmarthen Llannon
Daniel Richards	Male	Son		10	Scholar	Carmarthen Llannon
Willie Richards	Male	Son		8	Scholar	Carmarthen Llannon
Mary Gower	Female	Servant	Single	20	General servant (domestic)	Carmarthen Llannon
Frank Henessy	Male	Servant	Single	15	General servant (domestic)	London

1881– *Gellywernen*



Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
John Richards	Male	Head	Married	38	Farmer	Carmarthen Llangendeirne
Mary Richards	Female	Wife	Married	40		Carmarthen Llangendeirne
Thomas Richards	Male	Son	Unmarried	17	Farmers son	Carmarthen Llangendeirne
Sarah Richards	Female	Daughter	Unmarried	14	Farmers daughter	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Phillip Richards	Male	Son		12	Scholar	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
David Richards	Male	Son		10	Scholar	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
John Richards	Male	Son		8	Scholar	Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Margaret Richards	Female	Daughter		5		Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Mary Richards	Female	Daughter		3		Carmarthen Llandefeilog
Daniel Richards	Male	Son		4 mo		Carmarthen Llannon
Liza Williams	Female	Servant	Unmarried	17	General servant	Carmarthen Pembrey

1871 –*Gellywernen*



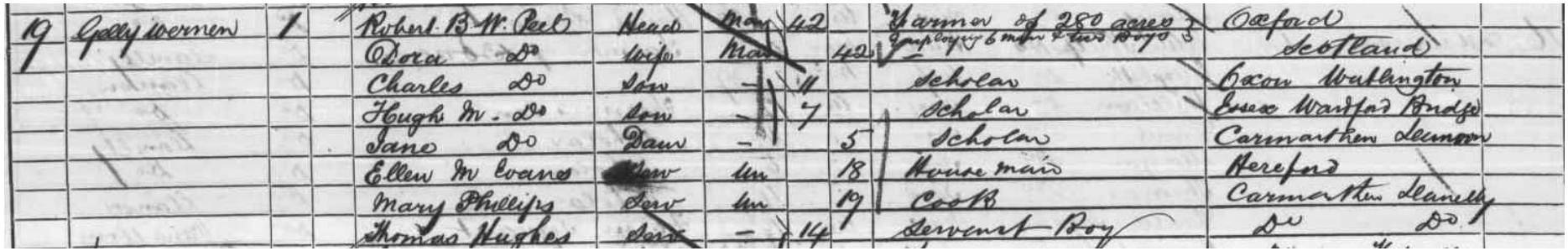
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the Parish of Llannon [Page 7

Civil Parish ~~[or Township]~~ of Llannon | ~~City or Municipal Borough of~~ | ~~Municipal Ward of~~ | ~~Parliamentary Borough of~~ | ~~Town of~~ | ~~Village or Hamlet, &c., of~~ | ~~Local Board, or [Improvement Commissioners District] of~~ | Ecclesiastical District of St David

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION	AGE of Males	AGE of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
32	Gellywernen	In		William James	Head	Mar	64		Farmer of 300 Acres	Llangathen Carmarthen	
				Jane Do	Wife	Mar		54	Employing 5 Labourers 1 Boy	Llangadog "	
				Thomas R. Do	Son	Unm	27		Farmers son	Llanarthney "	
				William J. Do	Son	Unm	22		Farmers Son	Llanelly "	
				Sarah A James	Daur	Unm		20	Farmers Daur	Do "	
				David A. Do	Son		15		Scholar	Do "	
				Llewelyn Morris	Serv	Unm	21		General Servant	Llannon "	
				David Rees	Serv	Unm	20		do	Llangunnor "	
				Henry Morris	Serv		17		do	Llansaint "	
				Sarah Walters	Serv	Unm		20	Dairymaid	Llanedy "	
				Mary Thomas	Serv	Unm		21	General Serv	Do "	

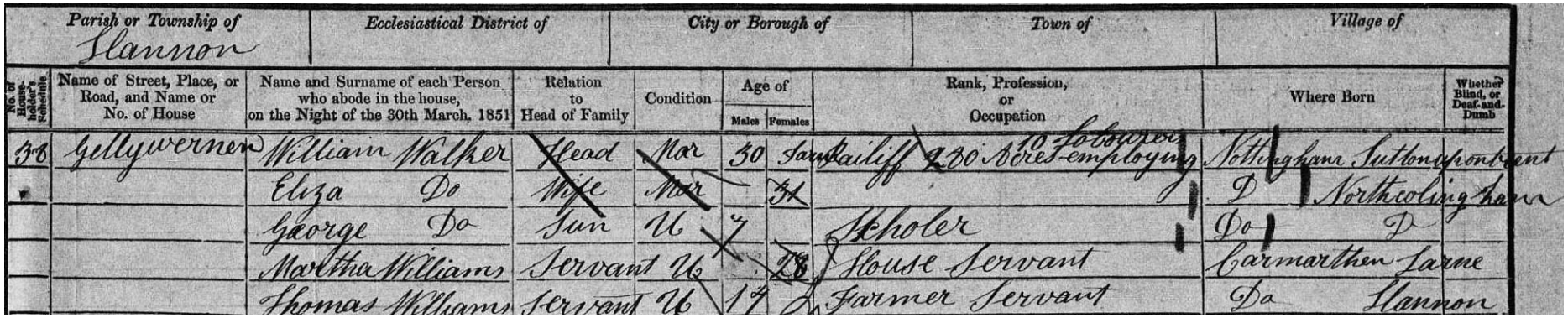
Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
William James	Male	Head	Married	64	Farmer of 300 acres employing 5 labourers and 1 boy	Llangathen Carmarthen
Jane James	Female	Wife	Married	54		Llangadog Carmarthen
Thomas R James	Male	Son	Unmarried	27	Farmers son	Llanarthney Carmarthen
William J James	Male	Son	Unmarried	22	Farmers son	Llanelly Carmarthen
Sarah A James	Female	Daughter	Unmarried	20	Farmers daughter	Llanelly Carmarthen
David A James	Male	Son	Unmarried	15	Scholar	Llanelly Carmarthen
Llewelyn Morris	Male	Servant	Unmarried	21	General servant	Llannon Carmarthen
David Rees	Male	Servant	Unmarried	20	General servant	Llangunnor Carmarthen
Henry Morris	Male	Servant		17	General servant	Llansaint Carmarthen
Sarah Walters	Female	Servant	Unmarried	20	Dairymaid	Llanedy Carmarthen
Mary Thomas	Female	Servant	Unmarried	21	General servant	Llanedy Carmarthen

1861 –*Gelly Wernen*



Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
Robert B W Peel	Male	Head	Married	42	Farmer of 280 acres employing 6 men and 2 boys	Oxford
Dora Peel	Female	Wife	Married	42		Scotland
Charles Peel	Male	Son		11	Scholar	Oxon Watlington
Hugh M Peel	Male	Son		7	Scholar	Essex Woodford Bridge
Jane Peel	Female	Daughter		5	Scholar	Carmarthen Llannon
Ellen M Evans	Female	Servant	Unmarried	18	Housemaid	Hereford
Mary Phillips	Female	Servant	Unmarried	19	Cook	Carmarthen Llanelly
Thomas Hughes	Male	Servant		14	Servant boy	Carmarthen Llanelly

1851 –*Gellywernen*

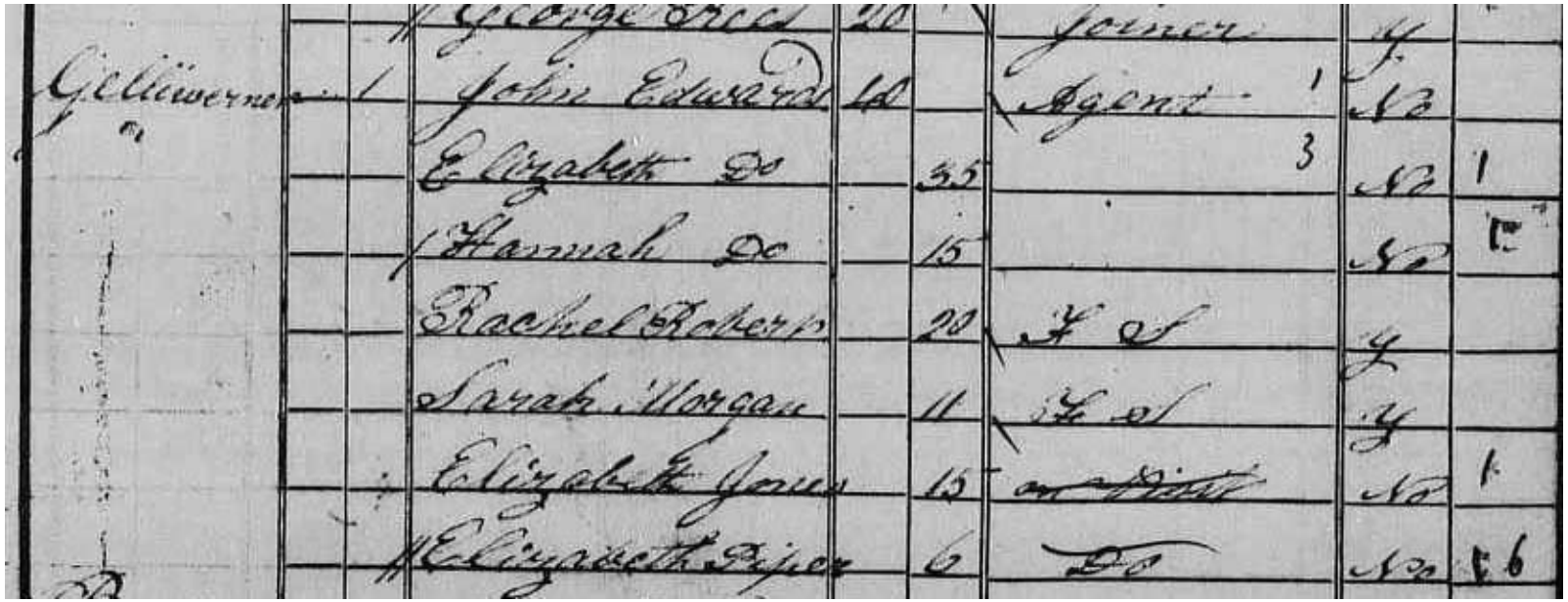


Parish or Township of	Ecclesiastical District of	City or Borough of	Town of	Village of
Llannon				

No. of House-holder's Schedule	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf-and-Dumb
38	Gellywernen	William Walker	Head	Mar	30		Farm Bailiff 280 Acres employing 10 labourers	Nottingham Sutton upon Brent	
		Eliza Do	Wife	Mar		31		D Northcolingham	
		George Do	Son	U	7		Scholer	Do D	
		Martha Williams	Servant	U		28	House Servant	Carmarthen Larne	
		Thomas Williams	Servant	U	17		Farmer Servant	Do Llannon	

Name	Sex	Relationship to head	Marital Status	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Where Born
William Walker	Male	Head	Married	30	Farm bailiff 280 acres employing 10 labourers	Nottingham Sutton Upon Brent
Eliza Walker	Female	Wife	Married	31		Nottingham Northcolingham
George Walker	Male	Son	Unmarried	7	Scholar	Nottingham Northcolingham
Martha Williams	Female	Servant	Unmarried	28	House servant	Carmarthen Larne *(Laugharne)*
Thomas Williams	Male	Servant	Unmarried	17	Farmer servant	Carmarthen Llannon

1841 –*Gelliwerner*



Name	Age	Profession and Employment Status	Born Within County (Carmarthenshire)
John Edwards	40	Agent	No
Elizabeth A Edwards	35		No
Hannah Edwards	15		No
Rachel Roberts	20	F S (*female servant)*	Yes
Sarah Morgan	11	F S (*female servant)*	Yes
Elizabeth E Jones	15	F S (*female servant)*	No
Elizabeth Piper	6	F S (*female servant)*	No

GELLIWERNEN FARM, LLANNON, CARMARTHENSHIRE
HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORDING

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2011/12

RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 100490

Ionawr 2011

January 2011

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Simon Ratty

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature ..... Date

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

James Meek

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Head of Field Services

Llofnod / Signature ..... Date

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report