

NEUADD, LLANON, CEREDIGION, BUILDING RECORDING & COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION 2013 VOLUME II APPENDICES



Prepared by: Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Amgueddfa Ceredigion Museum



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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2013/57
RHIF Y PROSIECT / EVENT RECORD NO. 105803

Medi 2013
September 2013

NEUADD, LLANON, CEREDIGION, BUILDING RECORDING & COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION 2013

VOLUME II APPENDICES

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**NEUADD, LLANON, CEREDIGION:
BUILDING RECORDING &
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION 2013**

VOLUME II APPENDICES

CONTENTS

APPENDIX I:	DIG DIARY Fran Murphy & Hubert Wilson	1
APPENDIX II:	CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS Fran Murphy & Hubert Wilson	21
APPENDIX III:	POTTERY REPORT Dee Williams	26
APPENDIX IV:	OTHER FINDS Alice Day, Michael Freeman, Alice Pyper & Fran Murphy	54
APPENDIX V:	PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AFTER CONSOLIDATION Hubert Wilson	64
APPENDIX VI:	EVIDENCE OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF NEUADD, LLANON Irene Phillips	71

APPENDIX I: THE DIG DIARY

This diary was written during the 3 week excavation and was hosted on Dyfed Archaeological Trust's website.

Neuadd, Llanon, Ceredigion – 1st -19th July 2013

In the village of Llanon on the coast of Ceredigion there are ruins known as Neuadd (the hall), which is thought to be of Tudor date (16th century). Its origins are uncertain, although at one point it was thought to be the chapel of St Non, it seems that it was later divided into two cottages, one occupied by the chaplain and the other used by him to store his documents. The site is in the care of Ceredigion Museum, along with the Museum Cottage which stands beside it. An archaeological excavation is underway with the local community, volunteers and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust to try to find out more!

Ym mhentref Llanon ar arfordir Ceredigion saif adfeilion a adwaenir fel y Neuadd, y credir eu bod yn dyddio o gyfnod y Tuduriaid (16 ganrif). Nid yw dechreuadau'r Neuadd yn eglur, er y credir bod Capel i Santes Non ar y safle ar un adeg. Mae'n ymddangos ei fod wedi ei rannu'n ddau fwthyn yn ddiweddarach – un yn gartref i'r caplan a'r llall yn cael ei ddefnyddio ganddo i gadw ei ddogfennau. Mae'r safle dan ofal Amgueddfa Ceredigion, ynghyd â Bwthyn yr Amgueddfa, sy'n sefyll wrth ei ochr. Gyda chymorth y gymuned leol, gwirfoddolwyr ac Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed, mae gwaith cloddio archaeolegol wedi dechrau i geisio cael rhagor o wybodaeth!

Day 1

Our first day, a beautiful sunny day, on the excavation of the Neuadd was spent removing the last of the rubble debris which overlies the site. We nearly finished the eastern room but still have some way to go in the rest to the west.

We found some interesting metal objects including a large old key and a billhook type blade. We also found lots of drain pipe, glass, pottery and assorted oddments which are difficult to identify.

Buom yn treulio ein diwrnod cyntaf yn cloddio ar safle'r Neuadd – diwrnod heulog, braf – yn clirio'r tameidiau olaf o rwbel sydd ar y safle. Fe wnaethom orffen yr ystafell ddwyreiniol fwy neu lai, ond mae tipyn o waith angen ei wneud eto i gyfeiriad y gorllewin.

Daethom o hyd i wrthrychau metel diddorol, gan gynnwys hen allwedd fawr a llafn bilwg. Daethom o hyd i lawer o bibellau draenio, gwydr, crochenwaith a manion eraill y mae'n anodd dweud beth oedden nhw.



Day 2



Our second day on site and thankfully the heavy rain we were promised does not arrive until the evening. We continue to clear the rubble and weeds from the Neuadd but our work pays off and by the end of the day it is looking like a proper archaeological site. Some unusual finds have been discovered within the rubble including broken pots, glass bottles, miscellaneous wrought iron objects including a large key and an animal horn, which we think is from a cow.

Ein hail ddiwrnod ar y safle, a diolch i'r drefn, ni ddaeth y glaw trwm a ragwelwyd tan gyda'r nos. Fe wnaethom barhau i glirio'r rwbel a'r chwyn o'r Neuadd, ond roedd y gwaith yn fuddiol, ac erbyn diwedd y dydd roedd yn edrych fel safle

archaeolegol go iawn. Mae rhywfaint o bethau annisgwyl wedi cael eu darganfod yn y rwbel, gan gynnwys potiau wedi torri, poteli gwydr, darnau amrywiol o haearn gyr, gan gynnwys allwedd fawr a chorn anifeiliaid, yr ydym yn meddwl iddo gael ei ddefnyddio ar fuwch.



Day 4

Alan Jones and his assistant Dafydd have been working on the consolidation of the ruins for 2 months now but today we said goodbye to them as they head off to Scotland for the next few weeks. Before they left Dafydd kindly took some photos of the site from the roof of the nearby cottage they have been also been repairing.

Dros y ddau fis diwethaf mae Alan Jones a'i chynorthwywr Dafydd, wedi bod yn gwarchod olion y Neuadd. Ond heddiw rydym yn dweud ffarwel iddynt, gan ei fod nhw'n mynd lan i'r Alban am yr wythnosau nesaf. Cyn iddynt gadael, wnaeth Dafydd cymryd y lluniau yma yn edrych lawr ar y safle, o tô'r Bwthyn drws nesaf wrth iddynt trwsio hwnna hefyd.



We have discovered many strange wrought iron items whilst cleaning up including this circular iron object. We have not lifted it yet and have no idea what it might be. Any ideas?

Rydym wedi darganfod eitemau haearn, rhyfedd wrth glanhau'r loriau, yn enwedig yr un crwn yma yn y llun. Dydym ddim wedi codi e eto a does dim syniad gennym beth yw e. Syniadau ar cerdyn post ogyd



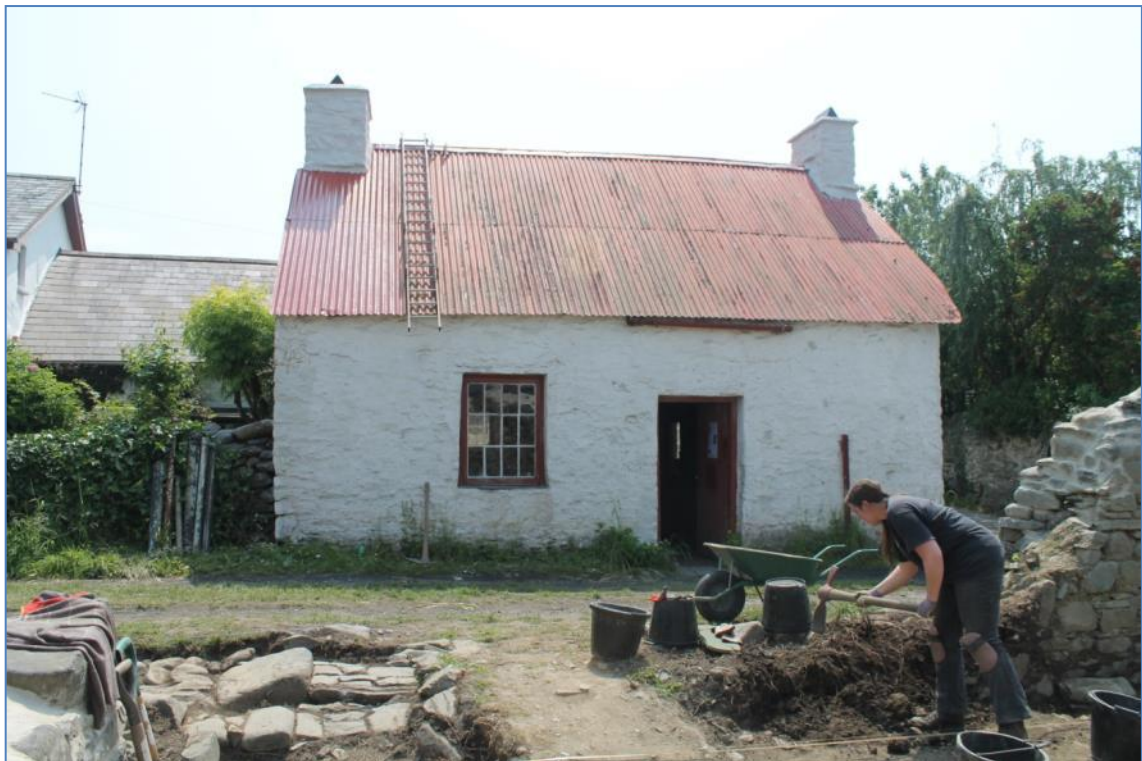
Day 5

This is the small 19th century cottage that is positioned close to the Neuadd. It is owned by Ceredigion Museum and is looked after by Llansantffraed History Society.

With the hot weather the site has been baked hard and we have been having lunch in the shade to cool down.

Dyma'r bwythyn bach 19eg ganrif sydd yn cyfaogs i'r Neuadd. Amgueddfa Ceredigion sydd yn eu berchen ac mae'n cael ei rhedeg gan Cymdeithas Hanes Llansantffraed.

Gyda'r tywydd poeth a heulog mae'r safle wedi caledu ac mae pawb wedi cymryd cinio yng ngysgod y coed.



Day 6 & 7



During the excavation Llansantffraed History Society are opening the nearby cottage on Saturday afternoons for the public to come and look inside. Members of the society include Irene and Brenda (above) who are experts on the history of the Neuadd and Llanon.

Tra bod y cloddiadau yn barhau mae Cymdeithas Hanes Llansantffraed yn agor y bwthyn drws nesaf bôb brynhawn dydd Sadwrn i'r cyhoedd I ymweld arno. Mae aelodion y cymdeithas Irene â Brenda (uchod) yn tipyn o arbenigwyr ar hanes y Neuadd a Llanon.



Irene, pictured here, has been working on the excavations since the beginning of the project and her familiarity with the history of Neuadd has proved invaluable, especially when visitors ask us difficult questions.

Mae Irene (uchod) wedi gweithio ar yr holl archaeolegwaith ers dechrau'r prosiect, ac mae'u cyfarwyddwch hi gyda hanes y Neuadd wedi brofi'n amrhisiadwy, yn enwedig pan fod gan ymwelwyr cwestiynnau caled!



Whilst some volunteers are working with us for the duration, others like Nigel and Helen are working over the weekend on their days off from work. Everyone's contribution is greatly appreciated no matter how long or short it is.

Mae'r gwirfodelwyr yn rhoi mor gymaint o amser â gallent. I rhai mae'n meddwl yr holl amser, ond mae rhai eraill dim ond yn gallu dod dros y penwythnos neu neu drwy defnyddio gwyliau o gwaith, fel Nigel a Helen yma (uchod). Mae pob awr o gwirfoddelu mae pawb yn rhoi yn gwerthfawr i'r prosiect.

Day 9

Domestic artefacts abound on the site and include fragments of teapots, cups, bowls, white ceramic marmalade jars, as well as keys, locks, pulleys, metal rings, butchered bones and glass bottles.

Hubert and Linda discover that the round metal object we reported on in Day 4 is an extremely heavy iron lid with handle. It was found near a possible fireplace in the east wall of the Neuadd. Was it from a huge cooking pot once used in the house?

Mae arteffactiau cartrefol yn troi lan gyda pôb fflic o'r trywel yn y cloddiadau, gyda darnau o dêbotiau, cwpanau, fowliau, serameg gwyn i ddal marmalade, cyn i ni sôn am yr allweddi, cloydd, pwlliau, modrwyau fetal, esgyrn a foteli gwydr.

Wnaeth Hubert a Linda darganfod fod yr eitem haeran, crwn roeddwn yn pyslo amdano ar dydd 4, yn amlwg yn caead trwm gyda dolen arno. Roedd wedi claddu yn agos at nodwedd bosib aelwyd yn y wal dwyreiniol y Neuadd. Tybed a oedd yn arfer gorwedd dros crochan a'i ddefnyddiwyd yn y Neuadd?



On the other side of the wall from where the iron lid was found Erin has been excavating a trench and has found the remains of what appears to be an old kitchen range in amongst stone rubble. What ever next!



Ar ochr arall yr un wal, mae Erin wedi bod yn cloddio ac wedi darganfod hen tân a ffwrn haearn yn gymysg a'r cerrig-cwmp. Beth gewn ni nesaf tybed?

Day 10

With Llanon Primary school children visiting, the site was buzzing with activity!
Gyda phlant Ysgol Gynradd Llanon ar ymweliad, roedd y safle'n llawn cynnwrf!



Felicity has help in trying to find the pieces of a broken pot!

Felicity yn cael cymorth i geisio canfod darnau potyn wedi torri!



The children experience some of the excitement of discovering artefacts and trying to identify them.

Y plant yn cael profiad o rywfaif o gyffro darganfod arteffactau a cheisio gweld beth ydyn nhw.



Christine and Luke methodically measure and draw the elevation whilst the children look to see what features have been uncovered.

Christine a Luke yn mynd ati'n drefnus i fesur a thynnu llun y wal tra bod y plant yn edrych ar yr hyn a ddadorchuddiwyd.

Day 12

Ed explaining the history of the Neuadd to the older children from Llanon Primary School who visited the site today.

Dyma lun o rhai o blant hŷn Ysgol Gynradd Llanon yn cael taith tywys o'r safle gan Ed y bore 'ma.



Flic uncovers the internal fireplace in the east wall of the Neuadd whilst

Mae Flic yn cloddio mas y man-tân yn wal dwyreinol y Neuadd, wrth i...



on the other side of the wall from Flic, Erin exposes the wall of a former cottage we believe adjoined the Neuadd.

Erin archwilio beth sydd ar ochr arall y wal, sef hen bwthyn ag oedd gynt yn pwyso yn erbyn y Neuadd.



Day 15



The beginning of the last week on site and the excavation is a hive of activity. At the eastern end of the Neuadd George and Linda are drawing the south facing

wall in detail, Rhod and Catriona are drawing the exterior east facing wall, whilst Tom and Luke are quickly working to reveal the lime mortar that has fallen from the inside of the walls onto a floor surface, before Hubert reaches them and records it in plan.

Wrth i'r wythnos olaf o cloddio dechrau, mae'r cloddiadau yn brysuro. Yn y stafell dwyreinol mae George a Linda yn arlunio'r wyneb mewnol y wal Ogleddol, mae Rhod a Catriona yn darlunio wyneb allanol y wal dwyreinol, ac mae Tom a Luke yn y gweithio'n gyflym I arddangos y mortar calch sydd wedi disgyn o'r walydd lawr i'r loriau, cyn i Hubert darlunio mewn plan yr adran yna.

At the western end of the Neuadd building Fran, Erin and Neil clean the most recent floor level. The dark hole, seen between Fran and Erin, is where a small tree once stood.

Yn yr ochr gorllewinol mae Fran, Erin a Neil yn glanhau'r llawr diweddaraf. Mae'r twll tywyll allwch weld rhwng Fran ac Erin yn dangos ble wnaeth coeden sefyll ar un pryd.



Day 16 & 17

Over next few days we plan to excavate trenches across the two rooms of the Neuadd to look at the soils below the floor surfaces. Hubert and Neil valiantly battle with the string whilst laying out trenches across the rooms but the string is escaping!

Dros y diwrnodau nesaf, byddwn yn cloddio ffosydd ar draws y ddau 'stafell, yn y Neuadd i ymchwilio beth sydd o dan y loriau. Dyma Hubert a Neil yn ceisio marcio mas y ffosydd gyda llinyn, ond mae'r pêl wedi ffrwydro tamed!



In the eastern room Tom and Luke start excavating a trench running parallel to the long walls.

Yn y stafell dwyreinol mae Tom a Luke yn dechrau clodio un ffos sy'n rhedeg yn cyfochrol â'r walydd hir.



But soon Luke has to resort
to using a pick as the ground
is baked hard.

*Ond mae'r ddaear yn caledu
yn yr haul cryf fellu by rhaid I
Luke defnyddio'r caib.*



Erin's look says it all – what does it all mean?

Mae argoeliad Erin yn arddangos meddyliau pawb – beth sy'n digwydd yma te?

Day 20 – Last Day! Dydd olaf!

Our final day on site so there was plenty to do, no more digging, but lots of recording and drawing walls and timesheets to fill out. The intense heatwave this week meant that the ice-cream supplies at the village shop were a bit depleted, but we're hoping they've restocked for the Open Day on the 27th July! Fran and Hubert and the rest of the DAT team would like to thank all the volunteers who have worked so hard in extreme heat and difficult conditions, plus the neighbours and residents who have offered support in many and varied ways.

Gyda'r diwedd dim ond oriau i ffwrdd, nad oedd amser i cloddio rhagor, ond roedd gennym digon o gwaith cofnodi a darlunio i wneud, ac wrth gwrs, yr amserlen i llanw i fewn. Gyda'r tywydd poeth yr wythnos yma, i ni wedi rhoi llawer o bwysau ar stociau'r hufen iâ yn siop y pentre, ond mae'n gobeithiol bydd fwy ganddyn nhw erbyn y diwrnod agored ar y 27^{fed} Gorffennaf! Hoffai Fran, Hubert a gweddill y tîm o'r Ymddiriedolaeth dweud diolch I'r holl gwirfoddwyr sydd wedi gweithio'n galed trwy gydol yr amodau anodd o phoeth, ac hefyd i'r cymdogion a phawb arall yn y fro, sydd wedi gorchymun ei chefnogaeth a gymorth i'r brosiect yn ddull ei hunen.



Neil and Luke get the planning frame into position.
Neil a Luke yn gosod y ffrâm gynllunio.



Fran sorts out the paperwork
before George and Linda say
goodbye

*Fran yn trefnu papurau'r
broiect cyn I George a Linda
dweud ffarwêl*



Fran and Hubert at the end of the excavation, tired but happy!

Fran a Hubert ar diwedd y cloddiadau, yn blinedig ond yn hapus!

APPENDIX II: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

West Room

Context Number	Description	Finds	Depth
1000	<p>Rubble layer</p> <p>The majority of this layer was removed by machine. Remaining remnant removed by hand.</p> <p>A very mixed layer of medium brown loose silty clay loam that contains many large stones/boulders from the collapsed walls</p> <p>Large quantity of modern & post medieval pottery sherds, but also modern glass, plastic, fragments of metal objects, modern food wrappers. The firmness of the deposit varies considerably across the area, as does its depth which may be a result of machining to this level.</p>	Pottery sherds, bone, glass fragments, limpet & winkle shells	
1001	A yellowish brown clay lying below the tumbled stone/rubbish etc. varies in depth across area of room. Contains large stones from former walls of building & substantial amounts of post medieval pottery	Pottery sherds, metalwork, glass fragments, bone showing butchery marks, clay pipe, coal, mother of pearl button	
1002	<p>Dark brown friable silt layer containing 20% small pottery fragments. Varies in depth across site</p> <p>This layer extends across former floor surface [1003] (see plan) but fades away as re-deposited clay [1004] becomes more prominent towards west side of internal wall.</p>	Pottery sherds, bone showing butchery marks, glass fragments, metalwork, coal, metal button, wooden button, limpet & winkle shells	0.01-0.04m in depth
1003	<p>Very compact floor surface comprising light brown clay with 50% small pebbles & crushed pottery fragments.</p> <p>In section it was noticeable how inconsistent the depth of this layer was. As though the ground was not level when the floor was laid and depressions filled with this material to level it</p>		Not excavated
1004	Medium yellow/brown clay		Not excavated
1005	Very compact floor surface seen in the far north end of the east facing section of the trench excavated across the west room. This layer was seen in section but it was not a continuous layer and only seen at north end.	One piece of pottery	Not excavated
1006	A very clean and compacted grey/brown silty clay layer. It was very similar to the natural boulder clay		

	[1008]		
1007	Stone wall		Not excavated
1008	Natural boulder clay below stone layer/deposit. Hard to tell where [1006] ended and [1009] began		Not excavated
1009	Spread of large and medium flat stones.	Some charcoal and one good flint flake	Not excavated

East Room

Context Number	Description	Finds	Depth
2000	<p>Rubble layer</p> <p>The majority of this layer was removed by machine. Remaining remnant removed by hand. In places machine had cut through into [2001]</p> <p>A very mixed layer of yellowish brown loose sandy clay that contains many large stones/boulders from the collapsed walls. Good quantity of modern & post medieval pottery sherds, but also modern glass, animal horn, plastic, modern food wrappers. Of note are a high number of wrought iron objects within the deposit</p> <p>Excavated over several days. At times difficult to define edge between this layer and [2001] below.</p>	Pottery sherds, various wrought iron objects, glass fragments	
2001	<p>Yellowish brown clay containing crushed lime mortar, charcoal, post medieval pottery and a highly visible quantity of wrought iron objects not seen elsewhere across site – including large pot lid in front of eastern wall fireplace</p> <p>Boundaries of layer appear to define a visible rectangular area, covering the eastern half of the room – indicating a possible partition between this and area around stone block [2006].</p> <p>On removal of [2001] cleaner clay layer [2009] revealed in the same rectangular area.</p>	Pottery sherds (many marmalade jars), numerous various wrought iron objects including a large circular cooking pot lid, key, door latch, circular rings, stirrup, glass fragments, bone showing butchery marks, oyster shell, bone knife handle	
2002 EAST WALL TRENCH	Below turf - loose friable dark brown silt containing large % of stone, modern rubbish. Seals rubble tumble [2008] and floor surface [2004]	Pottery sherds, bone, modern metal fragments, metal button	
2003 EAST WALL TRENCH	Discrete deposit of stone tumble – revealed in trench opened parallel to outer eastern wall. On other side of wall directly opposite interior fireplace.	Wrought iron objects including a small saucepan and parts of an old kitchen range.	

	<p>Faced stone (assumed to be from Neuadd walls), wrought iron objects including a small saucepan and parts of an old kitchen range.</p> <p>Upon removal of this layer the foundations of a wall (clay bond) [2005] leaving the wall at right angles was revealed.</p>	A few pieces of post-medieval pottery	
2004 EAST WALL TRENCH	Medium brown compacted layer of sandy clay with high % of small stones. Possible floor surface bounded on north side by wall [2005]. Not able to extend trench far enough to south to reveal potential southern wall.		Not excavated
2005 EAST WALL TRENCH	<p>Wall foundations?</p> <p>Small stones within a clay bond forming the base of a wall that butts the eastern wall of the Neuadd. It runs in an easterly direction.</p> <p>A possible foundation cut can be seen running parallel on the south side but to the north a stone filled void was discovered.</p>		Not excavated
2006	<p>Loose dark grey/brown silt – ash like material - containing lime mortar, coal, pottery, glass, wrought iron objects.</p> <p>Overlies stone flags [2007] and appeared to run around the outer extent of the flags.</p>	<p>Pottery sherds, numerous various wrought iron objects, fragments of a glassy slag like material, glass fragments, bone showing butchery marks</p> <p>Exact join of some sherds of one pottery vessel with those from [2013]</p>	Not completely excavated
2007	Area of fairly level stone flags to south of blocked fireplace. Underneath and associated with large balanced block of stone [2008].		Not excavated
2008	Large stone block positioned to east of internal partition wall to south of blocked fireplace. Levelled on a series of carefully positioned small stones below it.		Left in-situ
2009	<p>Very compact and clean yellowish brown clay layer lying below [2009].</p> <p>Clay is very similar to [2001] but apart from a small amount of bone, it is very clean.</p>	Some pottery sherds	Not excavated
2010	After removal of [2001] flat area of stones including a hearthstone revealed within area of east wall fireplace.		Left in-situ
2011	Compacted crushed lime mortar	Pottery sherds, small	Not

	deposit found to west of and butting hearthstone of east wall fireplace. Possible patching up of floor.	lumps of some type of slag & heavily corroded metal fragments, coal	excavated
2012	Lime mortar deposit found in southeast corner and along southern wall. Same as [2016]. Would appear to have fallen from walls where there are traces of it in situ.		Not excavated
2013	Natural gravel		Not excavated
2014	Dark brown ashy silt that lies below flags [2007] – just caught in section.	Two pieces of the same pottery type vessel.	Not excavated
2015	NOT USED		
2016	Lime mortar deposit found in northeast corner of east room. Same as [2012].		Not excavated

APPENDIX III: THE POTTERY REPORT

Excavations at Neuadd, Llanon: The Pottery and Other Finds.

By Dee Williams



The Pottery from Neuadd, Llanon

By Dee Williams

This report and the accompanying table are a summary of the findings. Additional information is available as an archive report.

The Neuadd assemblage comprises 1985 sherds of pottery (weighing 27.753kg) recovered from within the building and from a small trench excavated on the outside of the east wall. The bulk of the sherds are 19th century in date. The majority were collected during the clearance of rubble and vegetation from within the house (west room context [1000] and east room context [2000]) and clearly represent the latest occupation at Neuadd.

Attention was paid to any variations between the pottery from both rooms, which might suggest differences in the way the two rooms were used. It can be seen from the table, however, that there is little variation. Indeed, sherds from a number of individual vessels were found in both rooms, and frequently show matching joins.

Earlier ceramics

Evidence for earlier occupation is represented by just 39 sherds, recovered from contexts excavated during clearance and from underlying deposits (see table). These are mostly green and brown glazed sherds, from jugs, jar and bowls, of 17th -18th century date, although some of them may be a little earlier. They are mainly from pots made in west Wales, in fabrics known overall as Dyfed gravel-tempered ware, for which a number of variants exist, all using similar clays (O'Mahoney 1985a, 20-24). Dyfed gravel-tempered wares have a date of origin at some time during the 12th century and a terminal date in the 16th or 17th century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56-59). Known production sites to date are a probable medieval kiln at Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire (Early and Morgan 2004, 97-100) and a post-medieval kiln at Newport, Pembrokeshire (Talbot 1968).

A single unprovenanced sherd in a distinctive fabric was found during clearance within the west room (context [1000]). It has a well-applied internal dark green glaze, speckled orange as a result of its iron content. This is probably an English import, of similar date to the local wares, and represents the only non-local vessel within the earlier material from the site.

Also present are sherds from late 17th to mid 18th century vessels, made either in Bristol or Staffordshire, represented by a brown iron-glazed tankard ([2000]) and two press-moulded dishes with slip-combed decoration ([1001] and [2006]). A similar slip-decorated dish (from [1003]) in a visually different fabric is probably a later 18th or 19th century Welsh product.

Later coarsewares

The assemblage largely comprises everyday wares in use during the 19th and early 20th century. The accompanying table shows a range of fabrics, which represent the large variety of vessels that were available to most households at this period, and illustrates differences in their function.

The 19th-early 20th century coarsewares recovered from the site comprise black-glazed earthenware pots and a few examples of similar brown- or cream-glazed vessels. These are all types that one would expect to find in the kitchen and dairy, both for food preparation (pickling, salting, preserving,) and storage. Surviving body profiles indicate that the black-glazed jars are either bucket- or barrel-shaped. Variations in overall size, and in the size and shape of rims, are evident. The largest of these jars (two sherds from [1000] and [1001], which probably represent the same vessel), has a projecting ledge-shaped rim, above an external cordon that incorporates two lateral (oval-shaped) handles. Smaller jars, and a couple of large bowls or basins, are also present. These types of vessel were produced at many of the smaller potteries and brickyards. One possible source for the black-glazed wares is the Buckley pottery in North Wales whose products were dispatched by small ships to many of the Welsh ports including Aberystwyth and Cardigan during this period (see Messham 1956, 31-88). Further research would however be required to confirm their place of manufacture.

The stoneware vessels from Neuadd are mostly late 19th-early 20th century in date. These robust containers were undoubtedly re-used time and time again for all manner of purposes. The assemblage includes several jars, for preserves, and a small number of household bottles for inks and beverages. Parts of two preserve jars from clearance context [1000], are impressed on the base 'NOT GENUINE UNLESS BEARING WMP HARTLEY'S LABEL/F.M.F' An identical jar in the Museum of London has a production date 1891-1920 (www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics Accession Number 53.120/2.). At least one inkwell and one blacking-pot were also recovered, the latter – which is near-complete – from clearance within the west room. Similar examples catalogued at the Museum of London are given an 1830s-1900 date range (*ibid*, Accession Numbers 6495 and 22688).

Only one stoneware vessel shows a maker's mark, a small bottle from [1001] with part of a 'Daulton, London' factory-mark impressed above the base. The Daulton & Co. Ltd. factory was centred in Lambeth. A similar example from the Museum of London has a date of 1858-1910 (*ibid*, Accession Number 77.50/243). All other 19th and early 20th century stoneware vessels found at Neuadd are well-known types manufactured at many potteries.

The very latest stonewares are represented by two mid-late 20th century Studio or art pottery vessels present in context [2000]. These bear painted decoration in muted colours.

Developed whitewares

The assemblage is dominated by mass-produced developed whitewares, which is to be expected for the period. The majority are in white earthenware, but bone china is also present. Vessels comprise an assortment of table wares (dinner and tea services) and everyday utility wares, all of them typical of the 19th to early 20th centuries. In the absence of maker's marks it has not been possible to determine exact places of manufacture. The main suppliers at this period were the long-established Staffordshire potteries, but some of the wares may have been produced by more local potteries.

Both plain and decorated whitewares were recovered. The decorated vessels display the variety of patterns which were readily available and popular at the time. Transfer-printed, painted, sponged, sprigged (slip-moulded decoration applied to surface), and relief-moulded designs are all present (see archive report for details).

Blue under-glaze transfer-prints however outnumber all other forms of decoration. None of the pieces have a printed pattern name, but a few of the well-known designs are identifiable, of which 'Asiatic Pheasants', a very popular pattern in the second half of the 19th century (Coysh and Henrywood 1982, 11), occurs most frequently. At least forty-six English firms are known to have used the pattern before 1880 (*ibid*, Vol. I 1982, 28-9 and Vol. II 1989, 20). Other recognisable designs include the Chinese-inspired 'Two Temples' pattern and 'Willow Pattern'. A less well-known, but popular pattern is represented by the abstract design known as 'Fibre' (or 'Sea Leaf'), described as a 'simple pattern of fern or seaweed-like sprays' (Coysh and Henrywood 1989, 83). It has also been recorded in a 19th century group of pottery from Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan et al., 1996, 44, pl.8, no.32), and at Wern Fawr, a deserted farmhouse near Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (Williams 2011).

Coloured transfer-prints are also present in the assemblage, in single colours (pink, purple, brown, green and orange) and polychrome colours. Floral, foliate and Chinese-inspired designs are all present. Sherds from two children's plates depict named scenes from stories or nursery rhymes. One, from context [1001], has a pink-coloured print showing an elephant. The other sherds, from the west room contexts [1001] and [1002] and the east room context [2000], have a polychrome pattern showing horses, with the words 'PRETTY P[ONY or ponies]' printed beneath. Unfortunately not enough survives of either plate to determine their pattern name.

Part of an ornamental bone china vase, bought or presented as a souvenir, was found in context [2006] and joins sherds from context [2013]. The vase shows two women in traditional Welsh dress with the words 'Welsh Costume' beneath. A small china jug, recently seen in a private collection, depicts a very similar scene and caption. This privately owned jug was made in Germany in the early 20th century.

There are a few vessels with painted decoration including some that are now worn or faded. An assortment of designs is represented, in single and polychrome colours. Simple floral designs are the most frequent pattern. In many

cases decoration is limited to a single painted band around the edge of a plate. Typical examples have deep pink linear bands painted under-glaze, sometimes with additional gilded bands added during the second firing.

A number of dinner plates, with regular scalloped edges, show a moulded grass design. This was a very popular design between the 1820s and the 1890s (Goodwin and Barker 2009, 49). Of the ten sherds recovered, one is painted green while the rest have the more commonly-seen blue moulded edge.

Sponged decoration applied under-glaze can be seen on a number of sherds. Some have an all-over marbled pattern in blue; while others are more colourful pieces decorated with simple repeat motifs (flowers and foliage) sponged in pink, brown, mauve, blue and green. Vessels with this type of decoration are frequently found in archaeological assemblages across west Wales. At Neuadd the majority of sherds are from bowls of the type used to serve *cawl*, the Welsh broth. Sherds from beakers and a jug were also present at Neuadd. A possible source for these wares was the Llanelli Pottery, sponged ware having been one of the main lines produced in its latest phase, between 1877 and 1922 (Hughes and Pugh 1990, 67).

Tea wares, with sprigged decoration, were also found at Neuadd. A sprig is a decorative motif made from clay which is then applied to the external body of the vessel. The few sherds recovered, from cups and saucers, are sparsely decorated with small lavender-coloured floral sprigs, a motif known as the 'Chelsea sprig' (Goodwin and Barker 2009, 38-39, Fig.102). Fragments from a tea service with the same decoration were found in a late 19th century cellar group, Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan et al., 1996, 49, no.48). Examples were also found at Wern Fawr, Carmarthenshire (Williams 2011).

A large number of whiteware sherds recovered from Neuadd are without surface decoration. Many of them are undoubtedly from the plain areas of otherwise decorated pots. However, sherds from undecorated tablewares and everyday utility wares are both represented. Several pieces have moulded decoration including at least one dinner plate with a scalloped and moulded feather-edged border. Part of a relief-moulded figure ornament, cast in porcelain, was recovered from context [2006] in the east room.

Lustre decoration, which is a metallic decorative finish, is found on just a few vessels. They include a jug, in refined red earthenware, sherds from which were found in both rooms. It combines a copper-coloured lustre with a painted under-glaze floral design in polychrome colours. Single vessels like this are typical of late 19th and 20th century mass-produced decorative wares, types one might find displayed on a dresser, mantelpiece or window sill.

Sherds from a plate, which was probably part of a tea service, show pink lustre decoration. A late 20th century beaker or mug from [2000] also has a pink lustre design and demonstrates the continued use of this decorative technique.

Utility wares found at Neuadd comprise numerous sherds from the type known as industrial slipware. The majority are from bowls, but other forms include mugs and at least one chamber-pot. Three types of decoration are represented: banded ware, 'mocha' ware and the 'cat's eye' design. Banded decoration consists of

horizontal bands and lines usually painted against a white or buff-coloured ground. The majority of sherds have a blue slip applied against a white ground, a few have very dark brown or black bands against a buff or white ground, and some have light blue bands against a buff ground. A not so common colour combination, seen here on at least one mug, combines red and blue bands against a white ground. Bowl profiles are hemispherical or rounded, or carinated above the base in a form known as the 'London-shape' bowl, which became increasingly popular in the mid to late 19th century (Goodwin and Barker 2009, 53).

Sherds bearing a blue 'mocha' pattern, against a white zone on a buff-coloured body, were found in context [1001]. The less common 'cat's eye' design is present on a bowl sherd from the same context.

Undecorated utility vessels include sherds, in a buff coloured fabric, from a large mixing bowl of probable 20th century date.

Many firms produced these industrialised wares including the Swansea (Cambrian) and Llanelli potteries (Rensselaer in Atterbury 1980, 241). See Godden (1980, 173 and Pl. 296) for illustrated examples produced by T. G. Green and Co. of Church Gresley, Derbyshire, a factory founded in 1864. See also excavated examples, representing pottery waste, from the Tunstall potteries at Stoke-on-Trent (Goodwin and Barker 2009, 52-3).

Brown-glazed industrial earthenwares, in buff and red coloured fabrics, are represented by numerous sherds from teapots and the occasional sherd from similar mass-produced utility wares. These have a 'treacle' or very dark brown glaze, and some bear relief moulded decoration. Part of a 20th century teapot from [2000] in the east room has 'ENGLAND' impressed on the base. All other pieces are unmarked.

By and large the pottery is associated with the latest period of occupation at Neuadd, most of it dating to the second half of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century. In this context, it is a modest array of wares with nothing of rarity or of great monetary value. Whilst most of the pottery was derived from occupation of the building itself, some of the very latest material is likely to have been discarded from nearby properties. The few sherds that pre-date the 19th century indicate earlier occupation during the 17th-18th century.

Clay pipes

Parts of two clay pipes were recovered from Neuadd. The earlier, from east room context [2000], is a small unstamped bowl with a milled rim and a flat heel suggesting a mid to late 17th century date. The later of the two, from the wets room context [1000], is a late 19th bowl with the popular claw design. Plain stem fragments were also recovered from contexts [1001] and [2003].

Bone comb:

A fragment from a one-piece, double-sided comb was recovered from context [1002] in the west room. The teeth were missing, but were fine and closely set. The surviving end section is curved. A 17th-18th century date is likely.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Neil Ludlow for reading and commenting on the draft of this report.

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www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics

NEUADD RUINS, LLANON, 2013 EXCAVATIONS: THE POTTERY ARCHIVE DETAILS.

Post-medieval, pre-19th century ceramics.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	3	76g
A	[?] Niche in rear of North wall	1	53g
A	[1001]	5	54g
A	[1002]	2	26g
A	[1003]	3	12g
A	[1005]	1	5g
B	[2000] within East end fireplace	1	3g
B	[2000] South wall	3	23g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	1	0.5g
B	[2002] East wall	4	37g
B	[2006]	11	124g
B	[2011]	3	29g
B	[2014]	1	6g
Totals		39 sherds	448.5 g

Forms: The few recovered sherds are mostly body sherds that lack diagnostic features, probably from jugs, jars and bowls. Later vessels include a tankard and press-moulded dishes of 18th and 18th/19th century date.

Fabrics: The earliest identifiable sherds are from pots made in west Wales. Known overall as Dyfed gravel-tempered ware, a number of variants exist all using similar clays (O'Mahoney 1985a, 20-24). The only known production sites to date are a probable medieval kiln at Newcastle Emlyn (Early and Morgan 2004, 97-100) and a post-medieval kiln at Newport, Pembrokeshire (Talbot 1968).

Dyfed gravel-tempered wares have a date of origin at some time during the 12th century and a terminal date in the 16th or 17th century (Papazian and Campbell 1992, 56-59).

A few sherds are of uncertain local or North Devon origin. Pottery from the two areas use very similar clays and it is often difficult to distinguish between the two.

Sherds by context:

[1000] South wall clearance: 3 sherds represent 3 vessels: The first two jar/jug sherds are Dyfed gravel-tempered ware vessels. The third Indeterminate body sherd is in an unprovenanced fabric. It has a distinctive well applied dark green internal glaze that is speckled orange (iron in the glaze). This is probably an English import of post-medieval date.

[U/S] Niche in rear of north wall in the west room: Single body sherd from the shoulder of a jug in Dyfed gravel-tempered ware. The jug has an internal brown glaze. A post-medieval date is likely.

[1001] 5 sherds represent 4 vessels: (i) & (ii) are internally glazed Dyfed gravel-tempered ware pots. (iii) Vessel represented by 2 indeterminate body sherds of uncertain local or North Devon origin. (iv) Press-moulded dish, the type that has a pie-crust rim and internal slip-combed decoration. The dish is of Staffordshire or Bristol manufacture and a mid 18th century date is likely.

[1002] 2 sherds represent 2 vessels. (i) Upper body sherd from a jug. The vessel is fully oxidised and has an internal olive green glaze. The exterior has a little white slip with traces of glaze over the slip. The jug is of uncertain North Devon or local manufacture. A late 17th/early 18th century date is likely.

(ii) The second sherd is from a bowl of possible local manufacture. It is fully oxidised with an internal olive green glaze. A late post-medieval date is likely.

[1003] 3 joining sherds represent 1 vessel: A press-moulded dish in a pinkish-red fabric. The interior has brown slip decoration against a yellow ground (glaze colour appearing yellow over white slip). The exterior is unglazed. The place of manufacture is unknown. The fabric is not typical of either Staffordshire or Bristol products. An 18th or 19th century date seems likely.

[1005] Single body sherd from an indeterminate vessel was the only pottery recovered from [1005]. The sherd is hard-fired and the fabric is typical of Dyfed gravel-tempered ware. The exterior is worn but there are traces of a green glaze. A post-medieval date is likely.

[2000] Area within east end fireplace: A single sherd from a tankard in a buff fabric with double mottled brown (iron) glaze. A band of horizontal grooves or ridges is typical on tankards of this type and is thought to be copying metal forms. Bristol/Staffordshire are possible sources and an early 18th century date is likely.

[2000] South wall clearance: 3 body sherds representing 2, possibly 3 vessels, from either jugs or jars. All 3 sherds are fully oxidised and 2 have an internal brown glaze. Local products, a post-medieval date is likely.

[2001] Area within fireplace: A very small sherd was recovered. The piece is fully oxidised with traces of an internal glaze over slip. Post-medieval.

[2002] East wall (Erin's trench): 4 sherds represent 3 vessels. These are indeterminate body sherds of either local or North Devon manufacture. One vessel (two body sherds) in a red fabric with an internal brown glaze is possibly 18th century in date.

[2006] 11 sherds represent 5 vessels: (i) A rim and a base sherd probably from the one vessel, either a jug or jar in Dyfed gravel-tempered ware. (ii) Two joining sherds from a press-moulded dish in a buff fabric with internal brown slip-combed decoration. A mid 18th century date is likely for this vessel. (iii) Two joining rim sherds from a jug with an internal brown glaze. This is similar to North Devon forms but is in a local fabric. (iv) and (v) Indeterminate forms, fully oxidised in local fabrics with internal brown glaze.

[2011] 3 sherds represent 2 vessels: (i) Bowl form in a local fabric with an internal green glaze. An 18th century date is likely. (ii) Indeterminate body sherd with dark olive green glaze.

[2014] One indeterminate body sherd in red earthenware with a brown internal glaze and a partial exterior glaze. 18th century?

Black-glazed ware.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] West wall	19	5181g
A	[1000] South wall	30	2540g
A	[1000]	9	564g
A	[1001]	133	3906
A	[1002]	36	788g
B	[2000] North east corner	1	84g
B	[2000] S. Wall	23	625g
B	[2001] within fireplace	1	62g
B	[2001]	3	125g
B	[2002] E. wall	2	108g
B	[2006]	5	31g
Totals		262 sherds	14490 g

Forms: Storage jars used in the home for storing dry food stuffs as well as for salting, pickling and preserving: Bucket and barrel shaped vessels are present based on surviving body profiles. A variation in the size of jar as well as in the size and shape of rim is evident. The largest type ([1000] & [1001]), probably representing the one vessel, has a flat-projecting (ledge-shaped) rim with an external cordon beneath that incorporates two (possibly four) lateral (oval-shaped) handles. Another jar has a heavy cornice rim, several sherds of which were recovered from rooms A & B ([1000], [1001] & [2000]). Examples of smaller sized jars from [1001] and [1002] have pronounced square-ended rims.

Another type of vessel is the large bowl or basin for use in the dairy and kitchen. The few identifiable sherds represent probably two vessels. These have splayed rims that project upwards and outwards. Sherds were found in the west room, context [1000], from the south wall clearance and again from clearance within the room. Further joining sherds were recovered from [1001] & [1002].

Jars with everted rim: Two smaller jars with rolled everted rim were recovered from [1001] & [2000].

Fabric: Red bodied earthenware. Sometimes the clay is poorly mixed giving it a two-coloured (red and cream) streaky appearance.

Surface treatment: All vessels are glazed black or a very dark brown internally. External treatment varies but all examples are partially glazed. A good example of this is the complete lower portion of a jar that was found in context [1000] on the west wall. The jar is glazed internally; the exterior base is unglazed and the upper portion of the jar is glazed.

Decoration: None

Source: Unknown but possibly the Buckley potteries in North Wales. Black glazed wares of this type are very common. Potteries across the country were producing very similar wares.

Additional notes: The minimum number of vessels based on different rim types is probably about 15. A number of joins are seen within and between contexts.

Date: 19th-early 20th century.

Miscellaneous glazed red earthenwares (kitchen/dairy wares).

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	28	345g
A	[1000] within room	1	53g
A	[1001]	12	169g
A	[1002]	12	334g
B	[2000] South wall	6	252g
B	[2001]	3	37g
B	[2002] East wall	2	443g
B	[2006]	8	237g
B	[2011]	4	83g
Totals		76 sherds	1953 g

Forms: A limited number of forms are represented. The majority of sherds are indeterminate but likely vessels are jugs, jars and other large storage vessels. Also present are bowls and pancheons.

Fabric: Red-bodied earthenware.

Surface treatment: Variously glazed. Most are internally glazed; a few are double glazed. The majority are brown but at least one large bowl or pancheon has a clear glaze over a white slip on the interior.

Decoration: There are very few decorated pieces in the assemblage. A single brown-glazed body sherd (south wall clearance [1000]) has white slip trailed dots.

Source: Unknown. Many of the small brickyards and country potteries were producing similar wares using very similar clays.

Additional notes: Parts of a jug found on the south wall in the east room ([2000] and [2006]) have a thick bitumen-like residue on the interior surface.

Date: These types of wares are difficult to precisely date. Certain types may have an 18th century origin but a 19th-20th century date seems likely for most sherds.

Stoneware.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] West wall	1	13g
A	[1000] South wall	15	322g
A	[1000] within room	4	165g
A	[1001]	29	523g
A	[1002]	9	63g
B	[2000] North east corner	6	62g
B	[2000] within East end fireplace	2	55g
B	[2000] area near lateral fireplace	7	68g
B	[2000] South wall	11	269g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	8	140g
B	[2001]	6	160g
B	[2002] East wall	2	65g
B	[2006]	5	31g
B	[2013]	2	36g
Totals		107 sherds	395.5 g

Forms: Preserve jars, a teapot, household and drinks bottles, ink pots and one blacking pot. Many of these robust containers were retained for secondary use.

Fabric: Grey and buff coloured stoneware.

Surface treatment: Includes sherds with self-coloured glaze, sherds with external brown salt glaze, and a few sherds with honey-coloured external glaze,

Decoration: The preserve jars are variously fluted. A single black-bodied sherd found in context [1002] is probably part of a teapot and has engine-turned decoration externally. A few sherds from 20th century casserole pots bear machine-rouletted decoration. The latest pieces of Studio/art pottery bear painted decoration in muted colours.

Source: Unmarked with one exception. A small stoneware bottle from [1001] has part of a Daulton, London factory mark impressed above the base. The Daulton & Company Ltd. factory was centred in Lambeth, London. A comparable example from the Museum of London has a date of 1858-1910. www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics Accession number 77.50/243

Additional notes Two jars, one from [1000] clearance on the south wall of the west room, the other from [1001]) are impressed on the base 'NOT GENUINE UNLESS BEARING WMP HARTLEY'S LABEL/F.M.F' : For similar stoneware preserve jars cf.: www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics Accession number 53.120/2. The production date given there is 1891-1920.

Another jar from [2001] in the east room, has '[.?.] E. PURE. JAMS' impressed on the base.

The near complete blacking pot was recovered from clearance context [1000] within the west room. Several examples are catalogued on the Museum of London online resource site. www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics Accession numbers: 6495 and 22688 are just two similar examples. The 1830's-1900 is the date range given.

Date: A late 19th-early 20th century date for most vessels. Sherds from two mid/late 20th century Studio/art pottery vessels are present in context [2000].

Whiteware: Transfer-printed.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	51	329g
A	[1000] within room	26	229g
A	[1001]	134	307g
A	[1002]	83	212g
B	[2000] North east corner	7	45g
B	[2000] within East end fireplace	10	79g
B	[2000] area near lateral fireplace	1	1g
B	[2000]	2	10g
B	[2000] South wall	37	215g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	7	31g
B	[2001]	9	57g
B	[2002] East wall	2	5g
B	[2003] exterior East wall	3	14g
B	[2006]	23	121g
B	[2011]	1	6g
B	[2013]	7	32g
Totals		403 sherds	1693 g

Form: Assorted tableware comprises pieces from dinner and tea services. Also present are the more mundane utility wares.

Fabric: White earthenware and some bone china.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze

Decoration: The majority of sherds bear blue under-glaze transfer-prints. None of the pieces have a printed pattern name but a few well known identifiable patterns are present. Blue chinoiserie (Chinese inspired) transfer designs including the Willow pattern and Two Temples pattern. Another less well known but popular pattern is an abstract design known either as 'Fibre' or 'Sea Leaf'. The most frequently occurring pattern in the assemblage, very popular in the late 19th century, is 'Asiatic Pheasants', a floral design with two exotic pheasant-like birds. It is normally pale blue in colour and tends to cover the entire upper surface of plates. Many Staffordshire factories are known to have used this pattern as well as several other nation-wide factories. Coys and Henrywood lists 46 firms known to have used the pattern before 1880 (Volume I 1982, 28-9 and volume II, 1989, 20). Patterns that cannot be identified amount to just a few vessels, parts of which are distributed across the two rooms.

Coloured transfer prints are also present in the assemblage in both single (pink, purple, brown, green, orange) and polychrome colours. Chinese inspired (chinoiserie), floral and foliage designs are all present. There are parts of two children's plates depicting named scenes from stories or nursery rhymes. They are a single sherd [1001] with a pink print showing an elephant and, a polychrome pattern showing horses with the words 'PRETTY P[ONY]' printed beneath. Sherds from the latter were recovered from [1001] and [1002] in the west room and from [2000] in the east room. Unfortunately not enough survives of either plate to determine their pattern name.

Parts of an ornamental bone china vase bought or gifted as a souvenir is found in context [2006] and joins sherds from context [2013]. It shows two women in

traditional Welsh dress with the words 'Welsh Costume' beneath. These ornamental pieces are very often made in Germany.

Source: The Staffordshire factories are likely. The majority of sherds are unmarked.

A plate with the Willow pattern from [1001] has an incomplete maker's mark printed on the back: 'The surviving letters WA[?] are accompanied by a lion.

A plate with a black floral print ([2000] North east corner in east room) has part of a factory mark (anchor and shield) and 'ENGLAND' printed on the back.

A base sherd ([2000] south wall clearance) has a German printed mark on the underside '..rzenbach/BAVARIA/GERMANY/?/...TATS-PORZELLAN'

Additional notes: 'Fibre'. The pattern is noted and described as a 'simple pattern of fern or seaweed-like sprays' (Coysh and Henrywood 1989, 83). A bone china cup from the Spilman Street cellar group bears the same pattern (Brennan et al., 1996, 44, pl.8, no.32). A similarly decorated white earthenware bowl found in a 19th century context at Carmarthen castle was marked with the pattern name 'Fibre' (*ibid*, 45). This pattern was also found in topsoil contexts at Wern Fawr, Carmarthenshire (Williams 2011, DAT Archive report).

Numerous vessel joins were observed: A notable example is a plate with an orange floral print found in the west room ([1001] and east room ([2000] within the east end fireplace). The rim of a willow pattern plate from [1000] in the west room joins a rim found in the east room ([2000] south wall).

Date: 19th-20th century.

Whiteware: Undeglaze painted.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	10	84g
A	[1000] within room	8	32g
A	[1001]	21	73g
A	[1002]	15	47g
B	[2000] within East end fireplace	1	11g
B	[2000] South wall	13	89g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	1	2g
B	[2001]	1	3g
B	[2002] East wall	1	1g
B	[2006]	3	11g
Totals		74 sherds	353 g

Form: Assorted tableware.

Fabric: White earthenware and some bone china.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze

Decoration: An assortment of designs is represented in single and polychrome colours. Simple floral patterns are the most frequent decorative scheme. In many cases decoration is a single painted band around the edge of a plate. Typical examples are plates with deep pink linear bands painted under-glaze sometimes with additional gilded bands added in the second firing. In some cases the surface decoration is either faded or worn.

Source: Unmarked.

Additional notes:

Date: 19th-20th century.

Whiteware: Underglaze sponged.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	11	24g
A	[1000] within room	3	7g
A	[1001]	14	52g
A	[1002]	15	45g
B	[2000] within East end fireplace	1	9g
B	[2001]	1	8g
Totals		45 sherds	145 g

Form: Bowls with plain rims, a type most certainly used for Cawl. Cylindrical forms, probably mugs or beakers, and a least one jug are also represented.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze

Decoration: Sponged decoration applied under the glaze. There are pieces with the all-over abstract pattern in blue against a white ground. There are also examples of simple repeat motifs (flowers and foliage) sponged in pink, brown, mauve, blue and green. The rim of a bowl from clearance within the east end fireplace of the east room (context [2000]), has a floral design against a pale blue mottled ground and is bordered above and below with blue bands.

Source: Unmarked. One possible source is the Llanelli Pottery. Sponge-ware was one of the factories main lines produced in its latest phase, between 1877 and 1922 (Hughes & Pugh 1990, 67).

Sponge-ware is frequently found on both rural and urban sites in west Wales. The all-over blue sponged decoration is usually the most commonly occurring type.

Additional notes: A bright and cheerful pottery, cheap to produce and therefore affordable.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th century.

Whiteware: Underglaze shell-edged.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	3	31g
A	[1001]	3	14g
A	[1002]	3	8g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	1	9g
Totals		10 sherds	62 g

Form: Dinner plates.

Fabric: White earthenware.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: Scalloped and plain edged plates are both represented. All but one of the sherds has the more common blue moulded edge. The exception from [?] is painted green.

Source: Unmarked.

Additional notes: This moulded shell-edged grass design is a very common form of decoration produced at many of the potteries between the 1820's and 1890's (Goodwin & Barker 2009, 49).

Date: Early 19th century onwards.

Whiteware: Sprig-decorated.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	1	2g
A	[1000] within room	3	7g
A	[1001]	2	7g
A	[1002]	2	4g
B	[2006]	1	3g
Totals		9 sherds	23 g

Form: Tea wares: cups and saucers.

Fabric: White earthenware and bone china.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: A sprig is a decorative motif made from clay which is then applied to the external body of the vessel. The only examples from the Neuadd are cups and saucers sparsely decorated with small lilac-coloured floral sprigs. This particular motif is known as 'The Chelsea sprig' (Goodwin & Barker 2009, 38-9).

Fragments from a tea service with the same decoration were found in a late 19th century cellar group, Spilman Street, Carmarthen (Brennan et al., 1996, 49, no.48). Examples were also found at Wern Fawr, Carmarthenshire (Williams 2011, Archive report).

Source: Unmarked.

Date: Late 19th-early 20th century.

Whiteware: Undecorated.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	43	240g
A	[1000] within room	19	166g
A	[1001]	108	442g
A	[1002]	74	249g
B	[2000] North east corner	7	68g
B	[2000] within East end fireplace	11	82g
B	[2000] area near lateral fireplace	2	5g
B	[2000]	9	30g
B	[2000] South wall	41	293g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	11	51g
B	[2001]	24	250g

B	[2002] East wall	7	28g
B	[2006]	34	188g
B	[2011]	3	12g
B	[2013]	7	72g
Totals		400 sherds	2176 g

Form: Assorted tableware (dinner and tea services) and everyday utility wares.

Fabric: White earthenware and bone china.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze.

Decoration: The majority of sherds are from plain undecorated vessels but undoubtedly many are likely to be the undecorated areas of otherwise decorated pieces. Scalloped rim on plates and mould-decorated pieces are present. Several sherds from plates with scalloped and moulded feather-edged border were recovered from [2001] and [2006] in the east room.

The arm of a figurine (context [2006] in east room) cast in white porcelain is part of an ornamental piece.

Source: Unmarked.

Additional notes:

Date: 19th-20th century.

Lustre ware and other miscellaneous decorated wares.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	14	56g
A	[1000] within room	3	35g
A	[1001]	25	134g
A	[1002]	13	42g
B	[2000] South wall	6	93g
B	[2001]	2	91g
B	[2002] East wall	2	3g
B	[2006]	6	25g
Totals		71 sherds	479 g

Form: Sherds with lustre decoration are confined here to jugs and plates/saucers. A small number of sherds representing single vessels are more typical of late 19th and 20th century mass-produced decorative wares, types one might find on a mantelpiece or window sill.

Fabric: White and red-bodied earthenware, bone china.

Surface treatment: Self-coloured with clear glaze and all-over coloured glazes.

Decoration: There are examples of pink lustre decoration on whiteware plates. Sherds from a jug made from red-bodied earthenware are found across the two rooms (Joining sherds were noted between the two rooms).The jug combines lustre with an under-glaze painted floral design in polychrome colours.

Source: Unmarked.

Additional notes: Part of a late 20th century beaker from [2000] has a pink lustre pattern demonstrating the continuous use of this decorative technique.

Date: 19th-20th century.

Industrial slip ware: Mocha, 'cat's eye' and banded wares.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	24	287g
A	[1000] within room	21	201g
A	[1001]	78	436g
A	[1002]	63	336g
B	[2000]	1	4g
B	[2000] South wall	8	205g
B	[2001] area within fireplace	1	5g
B	[2001]	7	114g
B	[2006]	25	73g
B	[2011]	1	2g
Totals		229 sherds	1663 g

Form: The majority of sherds are from bowls. Other forms include some mugs/beakers and at least one chamber pot. Included here are the undecorated buff-bodied pieces, all utility vessels. Sherds from a large mixing bowl of probable 20th century date are also present.

Fabric: White and buff-bodied earthenware.

Surface treatment: Clear glaze inside and out.

Decoration: Industrial slipware also known as banded wares. Decoration consists of horizontal bands and lines usually painted against a white or buff-coloured ground. The majority of sherds are coloured blue against a white ground, a few have very dark brown or black bands against a buff or white ground. Some have light blue bands against a buff ground. A less common colour combination is a tankard/mug that has red and blue bands against a white ground. Sherds bearing blue mocha decoration against a white zone on a buff-coloured body were found in context [1001]. From the same context there was found a sherd with the less common 'cat's eye' design.

Source: Unmarked. During the 19th century there were many potteries producing these cheap decorative wares, continuing in production into the 20th century. Cf. Godden (1980, 173, pl.296) for illustrated examples of mocha and banded wares available from T.G. Green and Co. of Church Gresley, Derbyshire, a factory founded in 1864.

Additional notes: Bowl forms include those that have a hemispherical or rounded profile and those that have a carination above the base i.e. London shape. The latter form becomes increasingly popular from c.1815.

Date: 19th-early 20th century.

Brown-glazed buff and red earthenware (teapots).

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] West wall	1	8g
A	[1000] South wall	30	207g
A	[1000] within room	15	309g
A	[1001]	93	667g
A	[1002]	76	454g
B	[2000]	1	7g
B	[2000] South wall	14	128g
B	[2001]	2	21g
B	[2002] East wall	1	1g

B	[2006]	7	56g
Totals		240 sherds	1858 g

Form: Mostly teapots. From [1000] clearance within the west room there are spouts from four teapots. Also present are jug and jar forms as well as other mass-produced kitchen/utility vessels.

Fabric: The majority of vessels are made in industrial buff or red-bodied earthenware.

Surface treatment: Treacle brown or very dark brown glaze inside and out.

Decoration: A number of sherds have relief-moulded decoration. A few teapots have a single machine-rouletted band at the shoulder.

Source: Part of a 20th century teapot from [2000] in east room has 'ENGLAND' impressed on the base. All other pieces are unmarked. The Staffordshire potteries are likely.

Additional notes:

Date: 19th-20th century.

Unglazed red earthenware: plant pots.

Room	Context	Total sherd count	Weight (g)
A	[1000] South wall	5	45g
A	[1001]	4	34g
A	[1002]	3	22g
B	[2000]	6	306g
B	[2000] South wall	2	30g
Totals		20 sherds	437 g

Form: Plant pots.

Fabric: Red earthenware.

Surface treatment: Unglazed.

Decoration: None

Source: Unknown.

Additional notes:

Date: Late 19th-20th century.

Other Finds:

Bone comb:

[1002] Fragment of a one piece double-sided comb. The missing teeth were fine and closely set. The surviving end section is curved. A Post-medieval date is likely.

Porcelain figure/toy:

[2006] A small cast porcelain leg, possibly part of a child's doll. The white porcelain is painted black suggestive of a boot. A groove around the top of the leg may serve to secure the leg to a cloth doll? Height 32mm. Dia. at top of boot 10mm.

Clay pipes and clay marble

[1000] A late 19th century clay pipe bowl with claw design was recovered during clearance within the west room.

[1001] 2 plain stem fragments.

[1001] 1 white pipe clay marble.

[2000] A mid-late 17th century clay pipe bowl was recovered during clearance of the south wall in the east room. The small bowl has a flat heel and has a milled band a little below the rim. Joins fragment from [2006].

[2003] 1 plain stem fragment.

[2006] A mid-late 17th century clay pipe heel fragment with trace of makers mark. Joins fragment from [2000].

Modern tiles

Fragments from two different coloured wall tiles were recovered from the Neuadd building. These are mid to late 20th century in date.

[1001] west room: Pink tile fragment of the type found in a bathroom or kitchen.

[2000] east room: Pink tile fragment of the type found in a bathroom or kitchen.

[2000] east room, south wall clearance: Turquoise tile fragment with black linear detail.

[2002] east room: Four pink tile fragments.



Stoneware preserve jar (c. 1891 -1920)



19th – 20th century whiteware: transfer printed



Parts of an ornamental bone china vase bought or gifted as a souvenir, found in the east room in contexts [2006] and [2013]. It shows two women in traditional Welsh dress with the words 'Welsh Costume' beneath. These ornamental pieces were very often made in Germany.



Late 19th-early 20th century sponged ware. A bright and cheerful pottery, cheap to produce and therefore affordable.



Stoneware blacking pot (c. 1830-1900)



Two sherds from a children's plate depicting horses with the words 'PRETTY P[ONY]' printed beneath. Unfortunately not enough survives of the plate to determine its pattern name. 19th-20th century



Left: A mid-late 17th century clay pipe bowl found in the east room. The small bowl has a flat heel and a milled band a little below the rim. There is part of a makers mark on the heel.



Right: A late 19th century clay pipe bowl with claw design recovered from the west room.

Table of total number of sherds/weights (grams)

Context	Pre-19 th century ceramics		Black-glazed ware		Misc. Glazed red earthenware		Stoneware		Developed whiteware		Lustre ware & other misc.. decorated		Industrial slipware		Brown-glazed earthenware: teapots		Unglazed red earthenware: Horticultural			
	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Total count	Total weight (g)
[1000] west wall	0	0	19	5181	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	21	5202
[1000] south wall	3	76	30	2540	28	345	15	322	119	710	14	56	24	287	30	207	5	45	268	4588
[1000] niche in north wall	1	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	53
[1000] within room	0	0	9	564	1	53	4	165	59	441	3	35	21	201	15	309	0	0	112	1768
[1001]	5	54	133	4382	12	169	29	523	282	895	25	134	78	436	93	667	4	34	661	7294
[1002]	2	26	36	788	12	334	9	63	192	565	13	42	63	336	76	454	3	22	406	2630
[1003]	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
[1004]	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
[2000] N.E	0	0	1	84	0	0	6	62	14	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	259
[2000] east. end fireplace	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	55	23	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	239

Context	Pre-19 th century ceramics		Black-glazed ware		Misc. Glazed red earthenware		Stoneware		Developed whiteware		Lustre ware & other misc.. decorated		Industrial slipware		Brown-glazed earthenware: teapots		Unglazed red earthenware: Horticultural			
	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Count	g	Total count	Total weight (g)
[2000] lateral fireplace	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	68	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	75
[2000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	40	0	0	1	4	1	7	6	306	19	357
[2000] south wall	3	23	23	625	6	252	11	269	91	597	6	93	8	205	14	128	2	30	164	2222
[2001] area within fireplace	1	1	1	62	0	0	8	140	20	93	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	31	301
[2001]	0	0	3	125	3	37	6	160	35	318	2	91	7	114	2	21	0	0	58	866
[2002] east wall	4	37	2	108	2	443	2	65	10	34	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	23	691
[2003] ext. east wall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14
[2006]	11	124	5	31	8	237	5	31	61	323	6	25	25	73	7	56	0	0	128	900
[2011]	3	29	0	0	4	83	0	0	4	18	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	12	132
[2013]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	36	14	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	140
[2014]	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Fabric Totals	39	449g	262	14490g	76	1953g	107	1972g	941	4452g	71	479g	229	1663g	240	1858g	20	437g	1985	27.753kg

APPENDIX IV: OTHER FINDS

A) ANIMAL BONE

Record of Bone from excavation at Llanon, Ceredigion, in 2013 (NL13)											
Recorded by Alice Day, under supervision of Ros Coard at University of Trinity Saint David, Lampeter											
Bone No	Context	Species	Species	Anatomical Part	Distal/ Proximal	Left/ Right	Complete/ Incomplete	Fused/ Unfused	Animal Marks	Butchery	Additional Comments
1	1000	Indet	Indet	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Chopped	Medium-sized mammal
2	1000	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
3	1000	Sus	Pig	Mandible	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	1 tooth in place. Juvenile.
4	1000	Indet	Indet	Indet	Indet	Indet	Incomplete	N/A	None	Sawed	Burnt white. Canis? Proximal radius?
5	1000	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Rib/Spinal process
6	1000	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	None	Cut marks	Long bone shaft fragment?
7	1000	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Long bone shaft fragment?
8	1000	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Rib/Spinal process
9	1001	Bos	Cow	Femur	Distal	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	Sawed	None
10	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	Distal	Left	Incomplete	Fused	None	Sawed. Cut marks	Fusion line. Complete shaft.
11	1001	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Long bone shaft fragment?
12	1001	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Rib/Spinal process
13	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	Distal	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	Chopped	Complete Shaft
14	1001	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Cranial fragment?
15	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Metacarpal	Distal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
16	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Metacarpal	Distal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
17	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Metacarpal	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	None
18	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Radius	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
19	1001	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
20	1001	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Chopped	Long bone shaft fragment?
21	1001	Indet	Indet	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Chopped	Medium-sized mammal

Bone No	Context	Species	Species	Anatomical Part	Distal/ Proximal	Left/ Right	Complete/ Incomplete	Fused/ Unfused	Animal Marks	Butchery	Additional Comments
22	1001	Indet	Indet	Rib	N/A	Indet	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	None
23	1001	Indet	Indet	Rib	N/A	Indet	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	None
24	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Maxillary
25	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Maxillary
26	1001	Bos	Cow	Tooth - Incisor	N/A	Left	Complete	N/A	None	None	Mandibular
27	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Mandibular. Fits No. 28
28	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Mandible	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Fits tooth No. 27
29	1001	Indet	Indet	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Either Human or Pig?
30	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Mandibular
31	1001	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	Indet	Complete	N/A	None	None	Bird, or mammal cranial
32	1001	Gallus	Chicken	Tibia	Both	Right	Complete	Unfused	Nibbled	None	Small.
33	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Radius	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
34	1001	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	Distal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Very weathered
35	1002	Ovis	Sheep	Maxilla	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	2 teeth intact
36	1002	Ovis	Sheep	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Mandibular
37	1002	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Chopped. Cut marks	Complete Shaft
38	1002	Ovis	Sheep	Maxilla	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	None
39	1002	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Nibbled	None	Cranial?
40	1002	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	None	None	Very weathered
41	2001	Bos	Cow	Femur	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	None	Sawed. Cut marks	Complete Shaft
42	2001	Bos	Cow	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed	None
43	2001	Ovis	Sheep	Scapula	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Chopped. Cut marks	Fits No. 44.
44	2001	Ovis	Sheep	Scapula	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Cut marks	Fits No. 43.

Bone No	Context	Species	Species	Anatomical Part	Distal/ Proximal	Left/ Right	Complete/ Incomplete	Fused/ Unfused	Animal Marks	Butchery	Additional Comments
45	2002	Bos	Cow	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed	Cervical vertebra
46	2001	Ovis	Sheep	Metacarpal	Both	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
47	2001	Bos	Cow	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed	None
48	2001	Bos	Cow	Rib	N/A	Indet	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed. Cut marks	None
49	2006	Bos	Cow	Rib	N/A	Indet	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
50	2006	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed. Cut marks	Fits No. 51
51	2006	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed	Fits No. 50
52	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	Sawed. Cut marks	Fits No. 53
53	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed. Cut marks	Fits No. 52
54	2006	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Long bone Fragment
55	2006	Indet	Indet	Indet	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
56	2006	Bos	Cow	Phalynx	N/A	Indet	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
57	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	Distal	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
58	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Metacarpal Epiphysis	N/A	Indet	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	None
59	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Metacarpal Epiphysis	N/A	Indet	Complete	Unfused	Nibbling	None	None
60	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Fits No. 61
61	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Femoral head	N/A	Left	Complete	Unfused	Nibbling	None	Fits No. 60
62	2006	Sus	Pig	Tooth - Molar	N/A	Right	Complete	N/A	None	None	Some maxilla attached
63	2006	Canis	Dog	Tibia	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Small, even for a fox
64	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	None
65	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
66	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Vertebral Epiphysis	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	None
67	2006	Ovis	Sheep	Vertebral Epiphysis	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	None

Bone No	Context	Species	Species	Anatomical Part	Distal/ Proximal	Left/ Right	Complete/ Incomplete	Fused/ Unfused	Animal Marks	Butchery	Additional Comments
68	2006	Gallus	Chicken	Humerus	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
69	2013	Ovis	Sheep	Ulna	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Burnt
70	2000	Bos	Cow	Horn	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
71	2000	Bos	Cow	Tibia	Proximal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	Sawed	Very big. Complete shaft
72	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	Distal	Left	Incomplete	Fused	Nibbled	None	Fits No. 73. Complete shaft
73	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	Unfused	Nibbled	None	Fits No. 72. Complete Shaft
74	2000	Sus	Pig	Ulna	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
75	2000	Bos	Cow	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	Sawed	None
76	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	Proximal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
77	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Femur	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
78	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
79	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Humerus	N/A	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
80	2000	Sus	Pig	Humerus	Distal	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed. Cut marks	None
81	2000	Sus	Pig	Humerus	Distal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	None
82	2000	Bos	Cow	Humerus	Distal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	None
83	2000	Sus	Pig	Tibia	N/A	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	Chopped	Complete Shaft
84	2000	Indet	Indet	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	Chopped	Medium-sized mammal
85	2000	Indet	Indet	Vertebra	N/A	N/A	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	Chopped	Medium-sized mammal
86	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Astralagus	N/A	Right	Complete	N/A	Nibbled	None	None
87	2000	Sus	Pig	Radius	Proximal	Right	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
88	2000	Sus	Pig	Radius	Proximal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Complete Shaft
89	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Tibia	Distal	Left	Incomplete	Unfused	Gnawing	None	Complete shaft
90	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Tibia	Distal	Right	Incomplete	Unfused	None	Cut marks	Complete Shaft. Fits No. 91
91	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Tibiular Epiphysis	N/A	Right	Complete	Unfused	None	None	Fits No. 90
92	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Calcaneus	N/A	Right	Complete	N/A	Nibbled	None	None
93	2000	Ovis	Sheep	Tibia	N/A	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	None	Very weathered
94	2000	Bos	Cow	Radius	Proximal	Left	Incomplete	N/A	Gnawing	Sawed	None

B) METALWORK

Michael Freeman, the recently retired curator of Ceredigion Museum, kindly inspected the metal work from the Llanon excavations on 1st October 2013 with Alice Pyper (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) and below are recorded his comments

The most striking thing about the collection is that approximately 90% of it comes from the east room, the remaining 10% coming from the west room. In the east room the metalwork is found in contexts sitting directly upon the damaged floor surface and in layer (2006), the dark ashy layer that sits directly upon and surrounds the stone flag surface (2007) upon which the stone block (2008) sits. Whereas in the west room it is only found in rubble layer (1000) that post-dates the use of the building.

The metalwork from the east room possibly represents the detritus from a small scale metal repair shop in the 19th century. The majority of pieces are from broken vessels – shattered fragments both of wrought and cast iron, items that have been discarded and are of no value.

Although there are some indications of metal working taking place i.e. one piece of slag from (2006) and iron pot fragments with lead attached to the inside, they only point to small scale working.

So not a blacksmith but more likely to be a small repair shop.

West Room

Context No	Bag No	Contents
1000	3	Sash window Piece of farm equipment to bolt two pieces together Hexagonal rod Very small horse shoes Iron band that matches that in Bag 7
1000	7	Band around a container like a milk churn or barrel – could be agricultural or could be domestic - matches that in Bag 3
1000	19	Massive curved piece of an iron pot/boiler – some type of container – laminated

East room

Context No	Bag No	Contents
2000	1	Metal punch – used with flattened head – may be steel C19th or early C20th Gate hinge Handle from large cooking pot or lid Cast iron kettle stand Toothpaste lid – Gibbs Dentypaste Billhook and handle spike - smallish
2000	2	Galvanised rather tin suggested later C19th or even early C20th – could be brought in for repair
2006	4	Slag – light alloy – but melting what?
2000	5	Pot could have been used for melting lead? Brass button – makers name might be identifiable Iron piping for gas not water? Or farm equipment Nut and bolt Pot – heavy with lead in it – scraps of lead on metal Anybody would have carried out such repairs with lead i.e. clockmakers, making weights for fishing
2011	6	Could be cast iron – unrecognisable object
2002	8	Button – might have makers name – may be horse fitting as it seems large for clothing
2002	9	Wrought iron – could be early maybe a nail or chisel

		Nobble – a gas light fitting or piping
2001	10	Curtain rings – bronze or brass A screw with coating – some kind of early rawl plug (like those using lead). Key – C17th, C18th but most likely 19th Thumb latch for door – most likely external door but could be domestic rather than outbuilding. Odd in being complete
2006	11	Other piece of non ferrous – Brass? Several fragments of big iron pan or boiler Brass cover to a metal pin Tapering awl – a tool of some sort Loop – clasp for a bag Large nail – tree nails Horse shoe for pony – too big for boot shoe Cast iron loop Bronze spoon – C19th
2001	12	Fragments
2001	13	More fragments of cast iron Button
2013	14	Iron large headed nail Brass/nickel – silver plated teaspoon – Sheffield
2000	15	Farm machinery? Handle of knife – could be any date – to C19th. Bone or antler with brass? Rivets
2000	16	Barrel band
2000	17	Iron rod – bought for melting down for repairing ½” plumbing joint – broken Copper pipe frag. – not a water pipe as too thin
2000	18	Fragment of a cast iron container – quite small
2000	20	Spectacles – very small Key Nails – one looks galvinised Round strap Hook & eye
2001	21	Dead eye – used on ships for 2 pieces of rope Part of a pulley – may also be agricultural too 3 rings – not quite the same diameter so not part of the same chain Ceffyl tan? – fire horse for hanging pots over a fire Staple – full V-shaped staple Strap hinge with bolt Hinge for small garden gate Large metal file – for metalwork rather than wood
2006	22	Bracket
2003	BOX	Broken 1 & 1/2 pint saucepan – very common - very similar to that found by fireplace in 1970s Paint pot Strap handle of large cooking pot Surprising amount of cast iron which is useless once broken – needs specialist knowledge to re-use Shoe iron for boot or shoe Clog iron as well



A selection of the domestic metal objects discovered during the excavation of the Neuadd – some are easily identified, others remain puzzling.



Part of a small pair of metal spectacles found in the east room of the Neuadd.



A 19th century bronze spoon found in the east room of the Neuadd.



Part of an iron knife with bone handle and brass rivets and two buttons; one wooden, one mother of pearl – probable 19th century date.



A selection of the many limpet and cockle shells found across both rooms of the Neuadd.

APPENDIX V: PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AFTER CONSOLIDATION

Please refer to Figure 6 in Volume I for location plan of features within Neuadd building.

SOUTH WALL RECESS AND SOCKET



NORTH WALL BLOCKED DOORWAY, RECESS & SOCKET



NORTH WALL BLOCKED FIREPLACE & LAMP BRACKET (TOP LEFT)



NORTH WALL - DETAIL OF LAMP BRACKET



LARGE STONE BLOCK ALONG CENTRAL WALL



NORTH WALL WINDOWS & SOCKET



NORTH WALL – DETAIL OF WINDOWS



EAST WALL – FIREPLACE & RECESS



EAST WALL – DETAIL OF RECESS



WEST ROOM AFTER CONSOLIDATION



EAST ROOM AFTER CONSOLIDATION



APPENDIX VI: EVIDENCE OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF NEUADD, LLANON

By Irene Phillips

Irene is a member of Llansantffraed History Society and has been researching and compiling documents relating to the Neuadd over many years. This is a work in progress but she has kindly allowed what she has discovered so far to be published in this report.

Evidence of Owners and Occupiers of Neuadd, Llanon

Irene Phillips 2010



NLW MSS SD/1610/128 Will of David Griffith ap Ievan

.....”to Richard Phillip my **woyr** (*grandson*) one messuage called Y **Noyadd vawr** in Llanon now in tenure of James ap Rynallt, Griffith ap Jenkin, Mary Rydderch widow, Griffith ap Llwwelyn, Morgan Rees, Ievan Jenkin Meredith, Griffith David ap Rees, David ap John and others, one other messuage called tire pen y lan yn Llan y pryske now in tenure of Rees ap Morgan,and myself, one other messuage called Tythin glan peris.....now in the tenure of me.....

Also mentions wife Elizabeth verch David

Daughter Jane verch David wife of Phillip Richard Gent of Llansantffraid gets Tythyn yr adsol wen

Daughter Jonett vch David wife of Lewis ap Jenkin gets Tyr Pantanamlwg
Dyddgy vch Griffith sister

Grandson David Phillip and Granddaughter Maude vch Phillip

NLW MSS SD/1649/72 Will of Rees ap Morgan Jenkin

A very long will packed with information on land deals and relationships. A pity it is so difficult to read.

.....“I give devise and bequeath unto **Evan Rees** my eldest and natural son one Mansion or dwelling house called and known by the name **Noyadd Fawr which I purchased of Richard Phillipps** late of Llansanffraid aforesaid gent, one little chamber in the end thereof called y staffell bach and other ----- thereunto whatsoever belonging or -----or -----by me or any undertenants at any time ----or----enjoyed, ex--- the right and title out of the said premises unto (*Lowry Watkin*) the now wife of Humphrey Roberts during her lifetime as her thirds from the said Richard Phillips her former husband”

Also mentions second son James Rees gets Tythyn Tre Vaes in Llanbadarn Trefeglwys and a cottage and lan on Morfa Esgob.

Youngest son Jenkin ap Rees gets Batwhilog and other property under mortgage

Wife Elizabeth vch Thomas gets “mansion or dwelling house wherein I dwell” (called Ty mawr) and other land for life thence to youngest son Jenkin ap Rees

Daughters Elizabeth wife of Griffith Hugh and Dyddgy wife of James Moris

Friend and vicar of Llansanffraid Humphrey Roberts and son in law? James Watkin

ADX 152 **Hearth Tax** – Llansaintffred parish – Lady Day 1670

Evan David Rees in 2 houses	2	William Herbert	2	David Thomas	1
Lewis James	1	William Jenkin	1	Thomas dd Jenkin	1
Morgan Jenkin David	1	John Lewis press	1	John Morgan	1
Evan Rees	1	Rees Griffith	1	Lowry Watkin	1
Sir John Vaughan knight	4	William ab Evan Miller	1	Thomas Evan	1
(vacant house no distress)		William Griffith	1	Evan William	1
David Jenkin Morgan	1	David Griffith	1	Cathrine Hugh	1
Phillip Griffith	1	Griffith Jenkin Pugh	1	Thomas Griffith	1
Richard David	1	John Rees	2	John Moris	1
Jenkin Evan Clr	1	Rees David Evan	1	Evan Rignallt	1
Brouchwell David	1 et 1	Thomas Jenkin	1	Morgan Morgan	1
William Lewis	1	Hary Richard	1	William Lloyd	1
Watkin David	1			Richard John	1
Moris Regnallt	1	<u>persons under value</u>		James Evan	1
Richard James	1	John Lewis David	1	Jenkin Morgan	1
James Jenkin Miller	1	Thomas John	1	Edward Richard	1
David Lloyd	1	Hugh ab Evan	1	John Hugh	1
Jenkin Rignallt	1	Morgan Evan	1	Hugh Jenkin ap Hugh	1
Jenkin dd Griffith	1	Rees Llewelin	1	Richard Rignallt	1
Lewis Evan	1	William Morgan	1	John Lloyd	1
James Griffith	2	Owen Morgan	1	William Evan	1
Evan David Smith	1	David Richard	1		
ditto a fforge	1	James Griffith	1		
Evan Jenkin	1	Thomas Morgan	1		
David Lewis	1	Evan John	1		
William Williams	2	Lewis Thomas	1		
Mary Phillip widd	2	Jenkin Griffith	1		
Dav J Jenkin Pugh	1	Jenkin Rees	1		
John Morgan	1	John Richard	1		
David John	1				

Viewed by Rice Vaughan Coll,
& Phillip Griffith const.

NLW IR23/113 Cards film 901 Land Tax Assessments 1798

Proprietor

Evan Morgan

Daniel Morgans (2)

Evan and Cath Morgan (4)

John Jenkin

Edward Powell Esq

John Alban

Earl Lisburne

Rev William

Davis Esq

..... **Jones Esq**

Earl Lisburne

Tos Lloyd Esq

..... Parry (5)

Rev Jones (2)

Evan Morice

Lewis Lewis

Earl Lisburne (5)

Tos Lloyd

Rev J Jones

Mr Wickham

Occupier

Perthygwenin

Amlywg, Daniel Morgans

Henlyr Odyn, John Jenkins, Richards, John Phillip

Gwernllaeth

John Alban

Griffith Jones

Tythe

Evan Morris

Evan Morris

Mr John Evans

Morfa Mawr, Fronfoel Lluet, Evan Morris, Lewis Lewis

Morgan Evan

Morgan Davies, Morgan Johns, Jenkin Evans,
Jenkin John, Evan Pugh

Adsolwen, Eliz Morris

Pen y Graig

New Inn

Tryal Bach, Pentipark & slangs, John David John,
Morva Mill, Elizabeth Jane Jones

Maes Gwyn Mill

Crophandy David

Tyllwyd 3s 10d

WILL SD 1805/178 Jenkin Jones Porthmawr Farmer 22 May 1805

-Son John £10

-Son David £10

-Son Morgan 4 score pounds

-Daughter Anne £100

-daughter Mary, wife of David Evans, Ty Mawr Cilcennin £10

To be paid one year after my decease

**-Wife Catherine Jones to get half of Neuadd Fawr late in the
occupation of John Evans salt officer.**

-son Daniel to get the other half of Neuadd Fawr

Wife and son Daniel to get all goods and chattels lying around Porthmawr.

Trusty friends John Morgan of Cwmbach and Jenkin Morgan of Tyllwyd to be
trustees of the will.

Jenkin x

Witnesses Timothy Evans clerk, John Evan and Thomas John

Proved 12 June 1805 by Daniel Jones reserving same rights for Catherine
Jones widow.

Will SD/1815 Catherine Jones widow Llannon Feb 1812
Late husband Jenkin Jones formerly of Porthmawr

**Grandson Jenkin Jones, son of Daniel Jones Porthmawr to get her
half of Neuadd at 21**

Daughter Anne Davies, wife of William Davies Maese glwys, can keep the
amount of money she was loaned and my coffer.

Eldest son John Jones to have my bedstead and largest table

Daughter Mary Evans, wife of David Evans TyMawr p Kilkennin to have
feather bed and bed clothes.

Son Morgan Jones of Penlone to have clock

Grandson, son of Morgan Jones to have my cupboard

Son David Jones of Kilgwgan fach p Llandewi? Gets screen and meal
chest.

Executor Daniel Jones

Catherine X

Witnesses David Herbert, Stephen Davies and David Jones

Probate 22 May 1815 under £50

More about Daniel and Magdalene Jones

Llanrhystud Parish Register

April 24 1801 marriage of Daniel Jones of Llansantffraed
and Magdalene Williams

Llansantffraed Parish Register burials 1813-1860

No 199 Daniel Jones Noyadd April 5th 1827 age 58

No 442 Magdalene Jones Neuadd August 17 1841 age 73

SD/1811/175 David Williams Shopkeeper Llanrhystud 11th Feb 1807

Wife Averina- half of goods and chattels

Daughter Mary – half of goods and chattels and specifically his clock in its case and two best chests

Daughter Magdalene, wife of Daniel Jones Porthmawr- 3 cottages with gardens and a slang in Llanrhystud already given in lieu of a marriage settlement.

Sons William and Lewis from previous marriage provided for previously and get nothing.

Real Estate- houses and lands commonly called Ty Mawr in Llanrhystud together with slang of ground exchanged by Ino Lloyd Esq of Mabws for part of a garden in Aberystwyth – bequeath equally to two daughters Mary Williams and Magdalen Jones

Witnesses Morgan Evans clerk Llandeiniol, David Evans of Trial, David Lewis of Rhiwgoch

By Codicil 3rd March 1807 he bequeaths Averinas half of personal estate to daughter Mary after the decease of his wife.

Witnesses Morgan Evans clerk Llandeiniol, David Evans of Trial, David Lewis of Rhiwgoch

By Codicil 27th May 1808 (following the death of his wife) making it clear that Mary is to get all personal estate and appointing her as sole executrix

Witnesses David Evans, David Lloyd and David Jones

Proved 22nd June 1811 Sworn value under £100

**Will SD/1811/174 Averina Williams wife of David Williams Llanrhystud Gent
6th Feb 1807**

Refers to Indenture 20 March 1804 leasing use of a fine to her husband and self at the Spring Great Sessions by which she is empowered to dispose of the following lands etc:

- all that messuage.. dwelling house with stable garden and appurtenances in Castle Street, Aberystwyth occ by Rees Jones sadler and undertenants – to husband for life thence
- half to daughter Magdalene, wife of Daniel Jones but if Daniel Jones shall refuse to sign a release she leaves this half to daughter Mary.
- other half to daughter Mary Williams.
- gives all the other property in Castle Street, Aberystwyth and elsewhere to husband and thereafter to daughter Mary.
- subject also to if Daniel Jones dies before her husband the executors of Daniel Jones' will must be instructed to release her and her husband from any indebtedness to Daniel Jones. If they decline all the above bequests to daughter Magdalen are void.

Witnesses J Lloyd Mabws, Wm Hughes Gwnhavadre? William Lewis gardener at Mabws

Proved by Mary Williams 22 June 1811 (David Williams having died before proving the will)

Will of Daniel Jones, Neuadd

NLW MSS SD/1828/233

- This is the last will and testament of me Daniel Jones of Noyadd in the village of Llannon in the parish of Llansantffread in the county of Cardigan, Gentleman. Whereas I am possessed of three dwelling houses and three gardens now in the tenure of John Davies, carrier, Catherine Oliver widow and Thomas Evans cooper, tenants and whereas I am possessed of a slang of ground in my own tenure, all lying in the parish of Llanrhystud in the county of Cardigan; now I give and bequeath all the said dwelling houses gardens and slang unto my **second** son, John Jones of the said parish of Llansantffread in the county of Cardigan, mariner, and to his heirs for ever. And whereas I am entitled to two ounces of the sloop called Diligence, belonging to the port of Aberystwyth, I give and bequeath the said two ounces or shares for ever unto my said named son John Jones. I also give unto my said son John Jones my oak cupboard, my dresser, the large table and sitting skettle.

Will of Daniel Jones Neuadd cont

- I give and devise all the messuages and lands called Noiadd, consisting of the house I now live in together with the garden I now hold, the house and garden in the tenure of James Evans, mason, also the house in which my son David Jones teaches school together with my outhouses unto my beloved wife Magdalene Jones, during her lifetime, as also the slang adjoining which I bought of colonel Lewis of Llanairon, but the said slang subject to the mortgage thereon, and **after her decease I give all the said devises unto my Daughter Elizabeth Jones subject to the taking care of my son Jenkin Jones for his life time.**
- All the rest residue and remainder of my personal goods, chattels, cattle, household goods, implements of husbandry, horses; ie all my personal goods of whatsoever nature I shall die possessed I give unto my beloved wife and my beloved son John Jones whom I appoint to be joint executors of this my last will, revoking all former wills by me heretofore made and witness my hand and seal this 27th day of March 1827
- Signed by Daniel Jones
Witnesses sign -D Herbert vicar, David Evans and Owen Owens
- Daniel Jones died 4th April 1827
- 17 March 1828 Magdalen Jones, Noyadd and John Jones, Noyadd sworn to value of personal estate under £20
Both sign

Neuadd in 1827

from Daniel Jones will

The house I live in with
Wife Magdalene
Daughter Elizabeth
Sons John and Jenkin
And possibly others

My outhouses

House in which son
David Jones teaches school

House and garden
Tenant James Evans mason
wife Mary, daughter Elizabeth,⁴

Slang on mortgage from Colonel Lewis

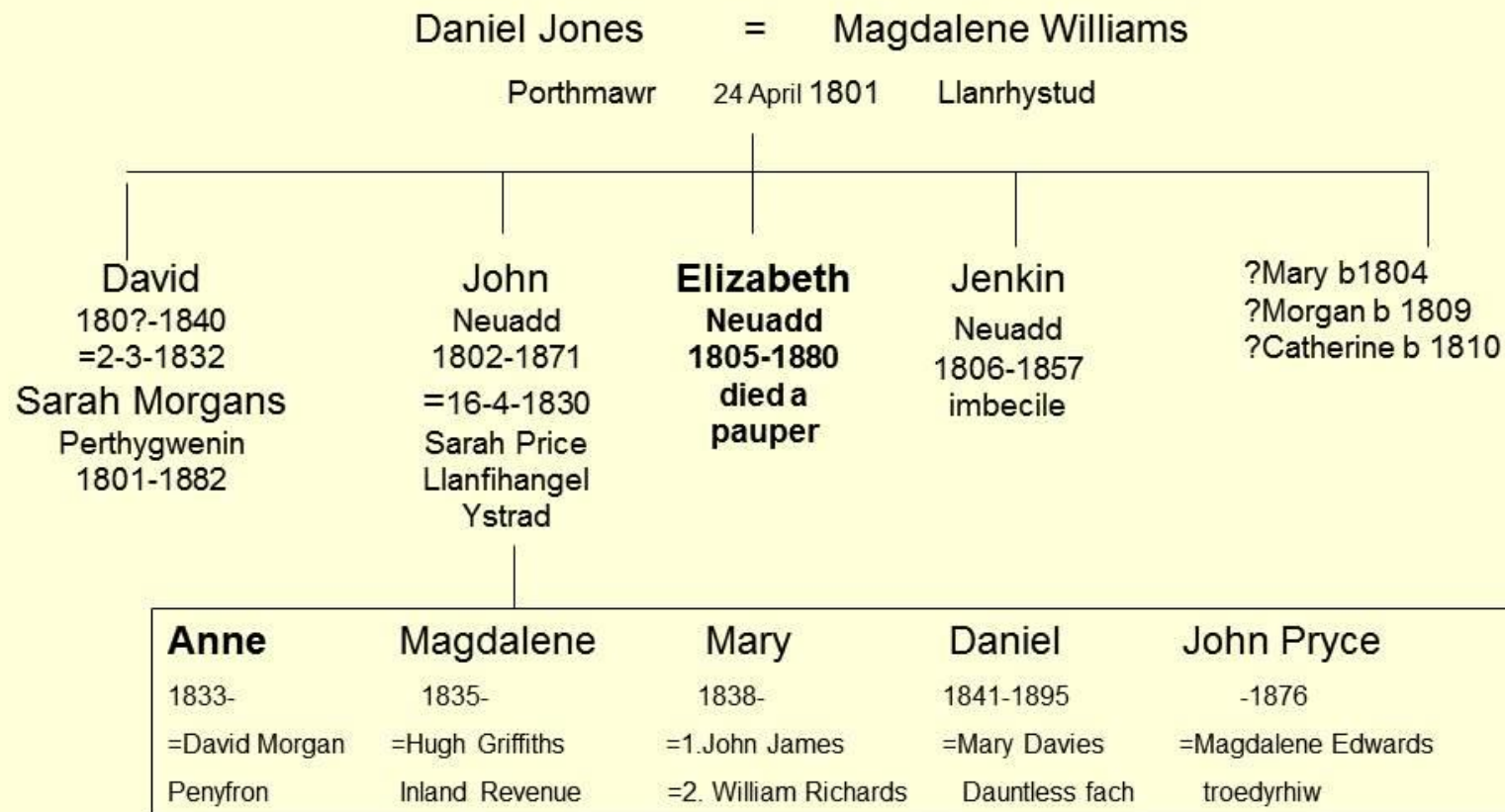
Who was Elizabeth Jones?

From Llansantffraed Parish Registers

Baptisms and Burials 1796 – 1812 (poor condition)

- 1802 December 19th – unreadable son of Daniel Jones and Magdalene his wife was baptised
- 1804 April 26th – Mary daughter of Daniel and Magdalene his wife was baptised
- **1805 between Feb and April – Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Jones and Magdalene his wife was baptised.**
- 1806 April 17th – Jenkin son of Daniel Jones and Magdalene his wife was baptised
- 1809 July 9th – Morgan son of Daniel Jones and Magdalene his wife baptised
- 1810 July 15th – Catherine daughter of Daniel Jones and Magdalene his wife baptised

Elizabeth Jones' Family



1841 Tithe Map Schedule

No reference to Neuadd but

No.251 Llainfawr 1 acre 1 rood 16 perches arable

Owner / Occupier Elizabeth Jones

This is the same reference number used to identify the property Neuadd owned by Rev David James Jones in 1884-7

1841 Census

- Llanon (*Penbank in 1851*) – Jenkin and Margaret Evans and family
- **Neuadd** – Magdalen Jones, 70, independent means; Elizabeth Jones, 30, independent means; Jenkin Jones, 25, independent means
- 13 Tygwenin- Evan Morgan, 70, farmer; Magdalene Morgan, wife, 60
- 14 Tygwenin – 5 Farm servants
- 15 Tygwenin – Sarah Jones, 35, independent means; Magdalene Jones, 8; Mary Jones, 6; Sarah Jones, 5; David Jones, 3; Catherine Williams, 30

1851 Census

- Castle – Anne Jones, daughter, 18, mariners daughter; Mary, daughter, 13; Daniel, son, 10; John Pryse, son, 6
- 102 Llanon – Jane Davies, wid, 71, mariners widow pauper
- **103 Neuadd – Elizabeth Jones, H, 47; Jenkin Jones, brother, 45**
- 108 Llanon – David Williams, H, wid, 59, tailor; David, son, 21; Richard, son, 19, Margaret, daughter, 15
- 123 Llanon – John Morgan, H, 49, mason, born Aberarth; Jane, wife, 46; Mary, daughter, 26; John, son, 16; Evan, son, 12; Thomas, son, 9; Catherine, daughter, 10?
- 139 Penbank – Jenkin and Margaret Evans and family

More about Elizabeth Jones

- **Aberaeron Poor Law Union Records** Ceredigion Archives CBG 964
The 1853 Lunatic Act required Medical Officers to visit lunatics each quarter. To be paid 2/6 per visit. Visits for Llansantffraed recorded as follows
 - Page 1051 December 1853 Morgan Lewis, Elizabeth Jones and Jenkin Jones
 - Page 1082 June 1854 Margaret Davies, Jane Jones, Elizabeth and Jenkin Jones
 - Page 1096 September 1854 Elizabeth and Jones, Jenkin Jones plus 2
 - Page 1138 August 1855 Elizabeth and Jenkin Jones plus 2
 - Page 1148 October 1855 Elizabeth and Jenkin Jones plus 2
 - Page 1185 October 1856 Elizabeth and Jenkin Jones plus 2
 - Page 1195 January 1857 Elizabeth and Jenkin Jones plus 2
 - Page 1207 April 1857 Elizabeth and Jenkin Jones plus 2
 - Page 1215 July 1857 Elizabeth Jones plus 2
 - Page 1226 September 1857 Elizabeth Jones plus 2
 - Page 1235 January 1858 Elizabeth Jones plus 2
 - Page 1238 In response to a query from the Poor Law Commissioners the MO reported that amongst others **Elizabeth Jones of Llansantffraed was safe to live alone in her own home.**
 - Page 1246 April 1858 Elizabeth Jones plus 2After this no more M O visits are recorded for Elizabeth Jones although they continue for the other 2

More about Elizabeth Jones

Llansantffraed Vestry Book 12th December 1854

It is agreed that Evan Evans Rhyd-y-Dorth uchaf
and Daniel Morgan Perth-y-gwennin be appointed to
investigate the affairs belonging to Elizabeth Jones
and Jenkin Jones of Neuadd

1861 census

- **Neuadd – Elizabeth Jones, H, 52, Unmarried, Labourer**
- Neuadd Fach – Jane Davies, H, wid, 80; Elizabeth Davies, daughter, 11, born London
- Neuadd Uchaf – Thomas Davies, H, wid, 69, mariner, born Llanina; Mary Davies, daughter, single, 43
- Penbanc – Jenkin Evans, 52, labourer and family
- Neuadd – Sarah Parry, H, single, 29, general labourer
- Chapel house – Job Davies, H, wid, 35, mariner, born Llanarth; Thomas, son, 7
- Penbont Fach – Richard Williams, H, 27, tailor; Sarah, wife, 25; David, son, 3
- Ysgoldy Bach – John Morgan, H, wid, 59, mason; Mary, daughter, single, 37, born Llanddewi; Thomas, son, 19, mason

1871 Census

Neuadd Wen-Stephen Davies, H, wid, 65, labourer; Jane Davies, daughter, single, 27

Neuadd Wen – uninhabited

Penbanc– Catherine Jones, H wid, 64

**Neuadd – Thomas Davies, H, wid, 81, labourer; Elizabeth Lewis, H, wid 75;
David Davis, son, single, 54**

Neuadd – Elizabeth Jones, H, single, 67, idiot

**Francis Square- Richard Williams, H, 35, tailor; Sarah, wife, 34; David, son, 13;
Margaret Anne, daughter, 5**

Chapel – Evan Davies, H, 36, labourer; Anne, wife, 36; Mary Anne, daughter, 12;
Elizabeth, daughter, 4

**Neuadd Fach – William Daniel Williams, H, 34, school master, born Angelsey;
Mary, wife, 36, school mistress, born Trefylan**

Capel Non – William Jones, H, 30, tailor; Mary, wife, 34; Daniel, son, 6

More about Elizabeth Jones

- **Relieving Officers Accounts** Ceredigion Archives ADX 1364/3
 - September 1870 Elizabeth Jones age 65, idiot of Neuadd, Llansantffraed Parish in receipt of weekly relief 3/-. Total 3-18-0
 - March 1871 Eliza Jones age 66, idiot of Neuadd, Llansantffraed Parish receives relief total £3-4-0
 - September 1871 Elizabeth Jones, 66, idiot, of Neuadd, Llansantffraed Parish in receipt of relief total £3-1-0
 - March 1872 Eliza Jones, 67, weak mind, of Neuadd, Llansantffraed Parish receives relief at 2/- per week. Total £2-12-0
 - September 1872 Eliza Jones, 68, idiot of Neuadd, Llansantffraed Parish receives relief at 2/- per week. Total £2-14-0

1881 census

- 160 Cledan house- Elizabeth Evans family, mariners wife
- 161 Good hope house – Morris family – Drapers and Grocers
- 162 Good Hope House- Elizabeth Davies family, mariners widow
- 163 Heneglwys- Esther Davies H, 51;David E son, 9
- 164 Heneglwys – Elizabeth Lewis, H, 85, farmers widow, David Davies, son,64,single
- 165 Heneglwys – Jane Evans, H,single,69, not able
- 166 Penbanc – Jane Jenkins, colliers wife and family
- 167 Neuaddwen – Mary Evans,37 labourers wife; Margaret J Evans, daughter ,7
- 168 Neuaddwen – Mary Davies, H,single,57,ag lab;Ellen M Edwards, neice,2
- **169 Neuadd – Jane Morgans H,wid,54;Hannah M, daughter,12; David M, son,11**
- **170 Neuadd Fach – Margaret Morgans,H,40,masons wife; Catherine A, daughter17;John ,son,15,mason;David, son.9;Margaret J, daughter,7;Mary e, daughter,4;Thomas, son 1mth.**
- 171 Tyncefyn – John Jones,H,wid,67, labourer; Margaret Jones, daughter,single,26
- 172 Frances Square-Catherine Edwards, H, wid,72, soldiers widow
- 173 Frances Square – Mary Thomas,H,wid,66
- 174 Francis Square – William williams,H,wid,61;Elinor Williams, daughter, single, serv
- **175 Frances Square- Richard Williams, H,47, tailor; Sarah, wife, 44**
- 176 Frances Square-Margaret Davies. H,wid,69, mariners widow
- 177 Frances Square-Thomas Evans H,66,labourer
- 178 Frances Square-John Jenkins,H,53,labourer;David, son,11;Mary Evans, sister, single,60
- 179 Felin – David Lewis miller and family
- 180 Tyncwm- Margaret James?,H.single,52,farmers daughter

Elizabeth Jones born to aspiring minor gentry in 1805 inherits Neuadd on her mother's death in 1841 provided that she cares for her brother Jenkin.

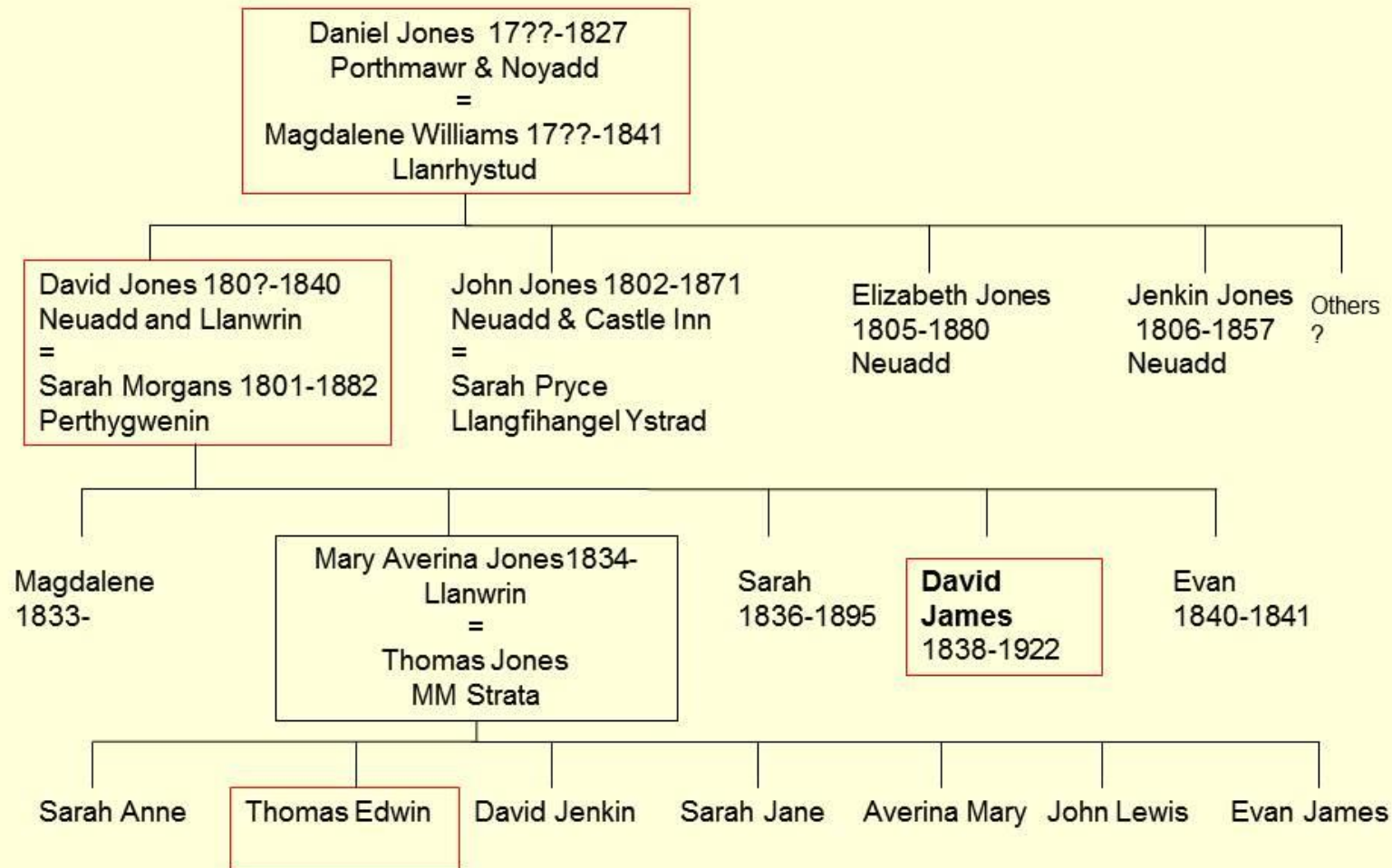
The 1841 census describes mother and both adult children as being of independent means

Elizabeth and Jenkin continue to live together at Neuadd until Jenkins death at age 50 in 1857. Both are described as idiots at various times by the Medical Officer.

Elizabeth continues to live at Neuadd until her death at age 76 on 5th December 1880.

Her burial is recorded in the Llansantffraed Register. There is no grave marker. There is no will. There is no entry in the Probate Registry. Neuadd ownership is claimed/assumed by her nephew, Rev David James Jones, Chaplain of the Cardiff Union.

More about David James Jones



Reverend David James Jones

- **Llanwyddlan Parish Register**
Baptism February 5th 1838 David James son of Rev David and Sarah Jones
(*performed by curate David Jones, the child's father*)
- **Crockfords clerical Directory 1890**
St Bees 1863 Deacon 1865 Hereford. Priest 1883 Llan
Chaplain Cardiff Union and Ely Schools 1884
Formerly curate of Rhymney 1865-7 and 1880-81, oakwood 1867-80 and
All saints, Cardiff 1881-84
- **Llansantffraed Churchyard**
Reverend David James Jones, late chaplain of Cardiff Union. Nov 7th 1922
age 84

Tithe Collectors Schedule c1884-7 Properties owned by Rev David Jones

- 251 Noyadd cottage and garden- occupier Jane Morgan
- 251A Noyadd house and garden- occupier Elizabeth Lloyd
- **251B Noyadd house and garden – occupier Richard Williams**
- 251C Garden – occupied by John Pugh
- 251D Garden – occupied by Mrs Jones Strata Florida

Tithe Map enlarged by D P Davies F S I c1884-7



Article in Yr Haul 1894 xiii page 139

- Translated from welsh

.....On the banks of the Cledan and about half a mile from Llansantffraed Church at the upper end of the lowlands, slightly to the south/right, there stood the old chaple of Llanon. No one remembers worshipping there. It was turned into a habitation centuries ago and it was "Noyedd".

The first memory of a person living in it was Daniel Jones, father of Rev J Jones at one time vicar of Llangwm and grandfather of Rev G A Jones, Cardiff in whose possession it is now. John Jones in holiday time, when he was at Ystrad Meurig, he kept a day school in part of it after Griffith Jones circulating school left the village.

A great part of of the present ruin is down. The chapel measures about 18 long and 9 across, over the walls. The thickness of the walls is a full yard, it is obvious that many changes have been made through making fir places and windows but sufficient is standing to prove what form it was. The opening of the door in the wall remains and it measures five feet in height and three and a half in width and its in the "pointed style". There is also an arch inside half the width of the wall in depth. There is also a "recess" such as is to be seen in many old churches. When the wood timbers of the top roof was pulled down they were all oak and of great size.

- Near to it is a thatched house which is known as "Chapel House". From the pointed arches visible in the walls and closed up and the stone carvings in the form of heads that may be seen in part of it, it is very obvious that it belongs to the chapel. At the gable end of the chapel there is a piece of land called Llain y Neuadd and there is no doubt that it was there that there were in this place lots of buildings for Churchmen and Nuns and it is to those that Leyland refers."

1891 Census

- 57 Ty Cefn – Margaret Davies, wife, 34; **John Davies, son, 2**; David Davies, son 3 mths; John Jones, father, wdr, 80, retired agric lab
- Capel bach – uninhabited
- 60 Non Chapel – Jane Evans, widow, 67; Richard Evans, son, 41, imbecile
- 61 Green Court – John Clarke H, 26, butcher. Llanrhystud; Eleanor, wife 28; Daniel son, 5; John R, son 3; Mary H, daughter, 2; Thomas, son 7mths
- 123 Penbanc House – David Jones, H, wid, 71 labourer; Thomas Jones, son, 25, pig dealer; Margaret Jones, daughter, 28, housekeeper.
- 124 Neuadd Cottage – **Richard Williams, 58 tailor; Sarah, wife, 56**
- 125 Neuadd – David Morgans, H, single, 21, seaman; Anne Morgans, sister, single, 30, servant; Hannah Morgans, sister, single 23, servant.
- Neuadd – unoccupied
- 126 Neuadd Wen – Mary Davies, H, single, 63, charwoman
- Neuadd Wen – unoccupied

Occupier of Museum Cottage c1900

Mrs Lloyd (born 1892) Roseland's talk in the 1960s - extract concerning Neuadd

"This mediaeval stoop was greatly respected by the old lady who lived in the old cottage opposite. She was worried in case the falling stones should hide it. She was known as Para Tailor. Her husband was a tailor with long white whiskers and sat cross-legged on a table by the window busily sewing all day long.

One day Sarah decided to take the stoop in a gambo to the parish church of Llansantffraed. We had a ride in the gambo that day and what a treat it was."

Llansantffraed Register

September 13 1913 burial of Sarah Williams 12 Water St Aberayron, age 79

1911 Census

Neuadd occupied by Sarah Williams, age 77 widow formerly domestic servant on farm

1910 Land Tax Assessment

Sarah Williams occupied Neuadd Fach cottage

1901 Census

Neuadd Fach occupied by Sarah Williams age 67 widow retired charwoman, pauper.

Llansantffraed Register

November 6th 1900 burial of Richard Williams Neuadd age 69

1891 Census

Neuadd Cottage occupied by Richard Williams age 58 tailor and his wife Sarah age 56

1901 Census

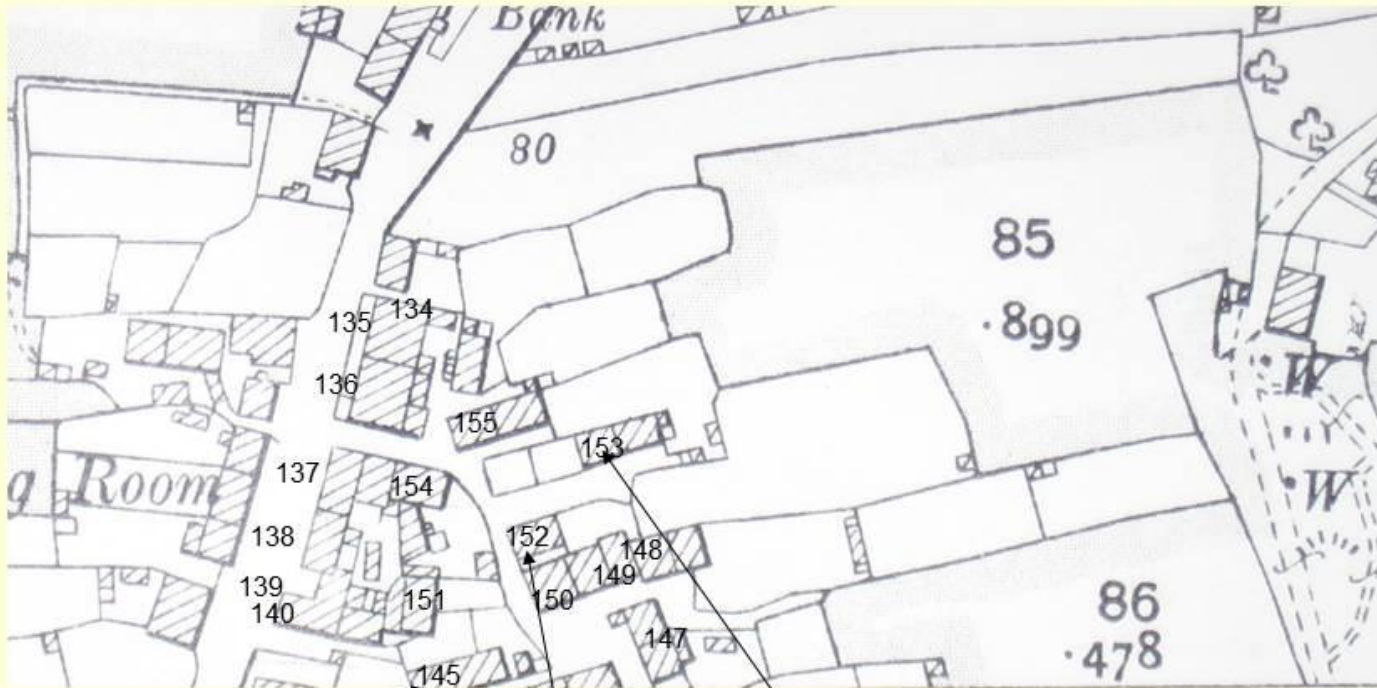
- 134 Ysgoldy Bach-Elizabeth Lloyd, H, single, 80
- 135 Roseland House- John Davies, H 81, retired MM; Mary Jones, daughter, widow,51;Sarah A Jones, G/D, 23; **Margaret J Th Jones, G/D, 9**
- 136 Belmont House-John Thomas, H,49,chemist; Katherine,wife,39?, 8 children
- 137 Shop Newydd-Daniel D Jones,H,72, grocer; Catherine A Becket, D, widow,44;John D Jones, son, 35, mariner; **Eleanor Beckett, G/D,12, born Colorado**
- 138 Ohio House- Jenkin Jones, H 72; Margaret, wife, 75; Evan, son,51, farm labourer; Margaret, daughter, 35
- 139 New Hope- David Owens, H, 60, mariner
- 140 Hope-Eleanor Evans,H, married,64,shoemaker;Catherine, wife,67; Edith M G/D,single,17?, schoolteacher, born London;Willie adams, G/s,5, born Ireland.
- 141 The Green – Elizabeth MorganH, married, 82, own means; Evan, son, 43,corn,flour and coal merchant; Margaret, daughter, single 41;Rachel Davies , servant 25, born Pencader
- 142 Emporium-David Morris, H, M, 53, Draper; Jane, wife, 42;4 children
- 143 Cledan House- Elizabeth Davies,H, widow,57; Louisa Davies, D, married, 37
- Cambrian Stores-Unoccupied
- 144 Green Court-Magdalen Richards.H, single,69
- 145 Capel Non- Jane Evans, H, wid; Richard Evans, Son, single, 50, imbecile
- 146 Portugal house-Daniel Jones, H, 54, carrier; Jane Jones, wife,55.

1901 Census

- Glanyrafon 1- unoccupied
- Glanyrafon 2- unoccupied
- 147 Brodawel- Lewis Lewis, H,69, Agric Lab; Margaret, wife, 65
- Elder House-unoccupied
- 148 Albany House-Margaret Evans, H,75
- 149 Little Cottage (Bryndolau)-Evan Evans, H,57, labourer; Mary, wife,60; Mary J, granddaughter,17?, dressmaker
- Francis Square 1-Unoccupied
- 150 Francis Square 2-Jane Davies,H,widow,65.
- 151 Tycefn-Margaret Davies, wife, 43; **Johnny Davies, son, 12**; David J Davies, son,10;Catherine M, daughter,3
- 152 Neuadd Fach- **Sarah Williams,widow,67, retired charwoman**
- 153 Neuadd Cottage-Mary Evans, single,60, washerwoman; Jane Evans, daughter, single,24
- Neuadd- Unoccupied
- 154 Penbanc-Richard Rowlands, H, 43,carrier;Elizabeth Rowlands,wife,43; Sarah J, daughter,13; Leuci? A, daughter,11; Alice, daughter,8; Evan, son,6.
- 155 Neuadd Wen 1- Mary Davies, H,single,72,retired charwoman
- Neuadd Wen 2-Unoccupied

1905 OS Map

Surveyed 1887. Revised 1904



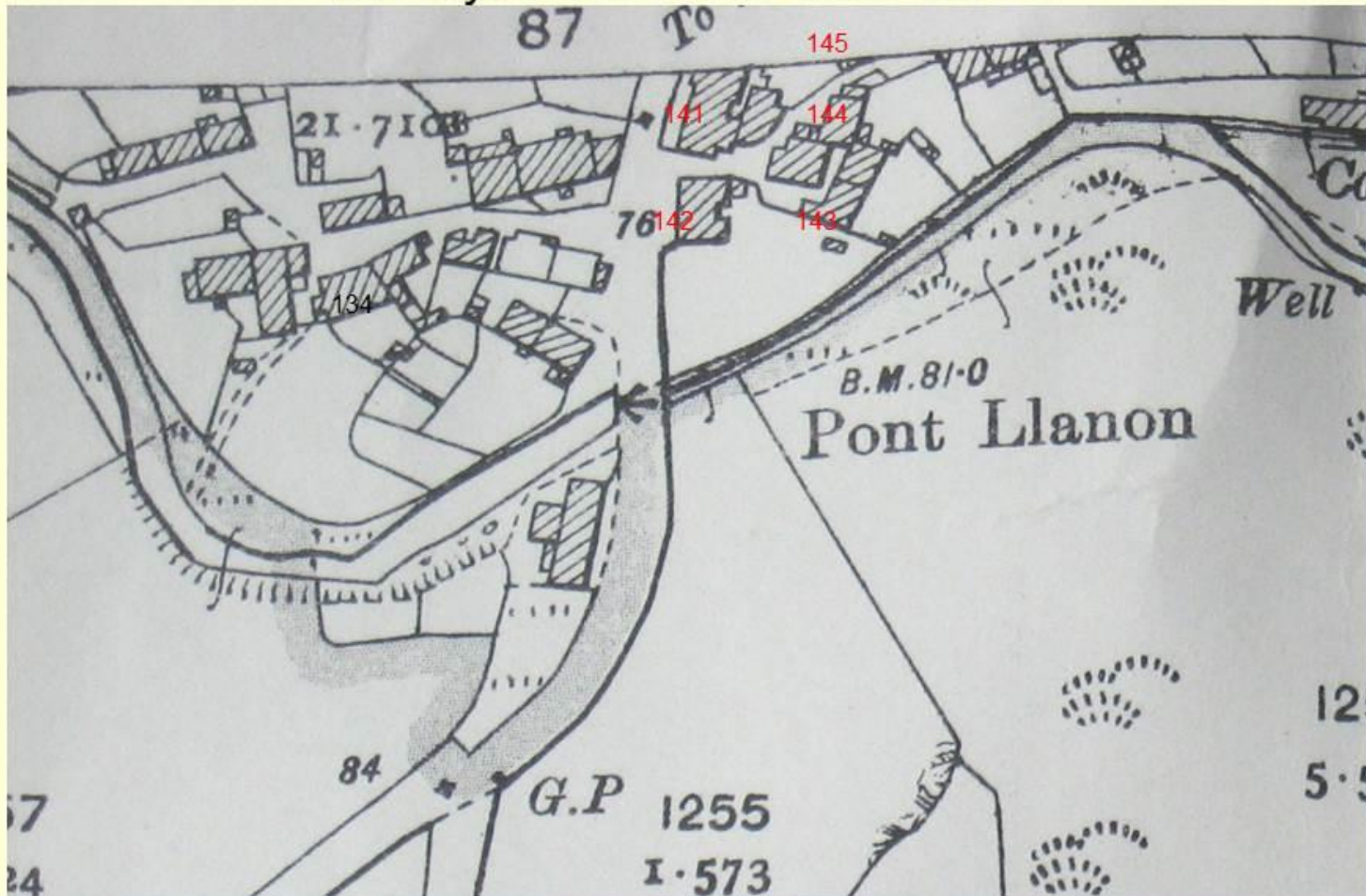
Capel Non occ in 1901 by
Jane Evans and son Richard
50, imbecile

Neuadd Fach in 1901 occ by
Sarah Williams widow 67

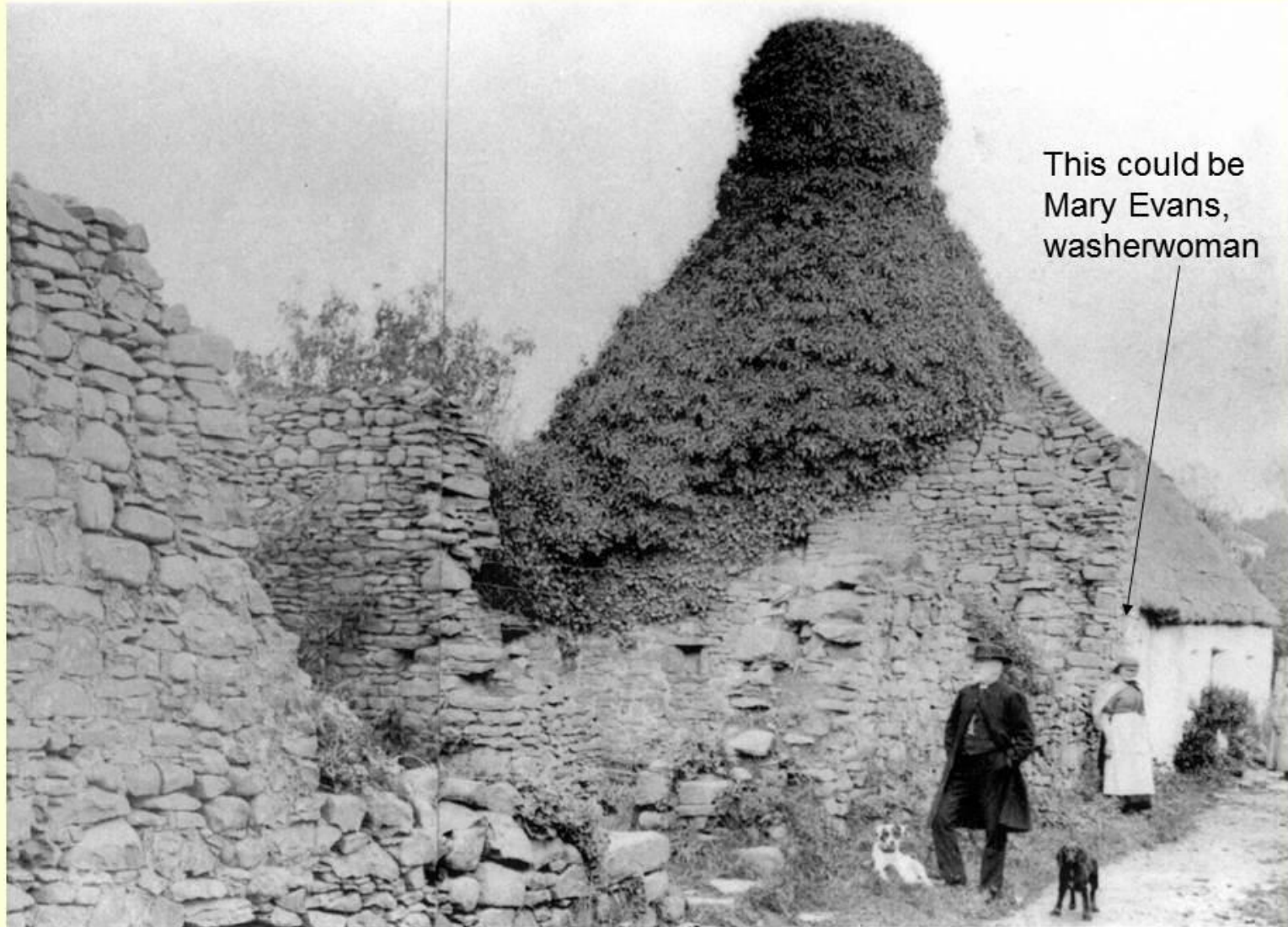
Neuadd cottage in 1901 occ by Mary Evans,
washerwoman and daughter Jane 24

1905 OS Map

Surveyed 1887. Revised 1904



George Eyre Evans at Neuadd c 1900



Records of collections at CM Chapel in 1902 and 1905

CASGL. Y LLEWYD	EDW	PRESBYTER	EDW	PRESBYTER
Mary Richards	Quarant			
John Evans	Symons			
Ann Evans				
Ann Jones	Trillick			
Ann Jones				
Margaret Davis	Blanchard			
Katherine Davis				
D. Edwards	Marguerite			
Nathaniel Edwards				
John Edwards	Friends			
David Evans	Trillick			
John Davis				
Nachet Davis	Bridge End			
Ann Jenkins	Pembane			
Mary Ann Jenkins				
Elizabeth Davis	Okdan			
Louisa Davis				
Mary Evans	Little Cottage			
Mary Jane Evans				
Ann Jones	Blanchard			
Mary Evans	Neada			
Sam Griffiths				
Sam Jones	Post			
David Vaughan	Pencwm			
Margaret Vaughan				
William Jenkins	Glaunoffraid			
Sam Jenkins				
Sam Jones	Refusal House			
Ann Sam Jones				

Summary of the 1910 Land Tax Assessment for Dd J Jones Strata

Ruins of Neuadd not
mentioned

657
Neuadd cottage .2
unoccupied

655
Neuadd cottage .16
occ Jane Evans

658
Neuadd fach cottage.18
occ Sarah Williams

No. 656, 659 & 660
Neuadd garden .4 occ
Neuadd garden .8 occ
Neuadd garden .2 occ

Ino Clark
Eliz. Thomas
Ino Clark

CM
Chapel
Collection
records

1918
&
1921

48 CASGL Y WEINIDOGAETH. 1918				75 CASGL Y WEINIDOGAETH. 1921			
Blaf yn Cofrestr	ENW	PRESWYLFOD	Albwrth	Blaf yn Cofrestr	ENW	PRESWYLFOD	Albwrth
	Amount brought forward Wave Villa				Amount brought forward Wave Villa		
Evans Capt. Evan			10	Evans Capt. Evan			11
Mr. "			10	Mr. "			11
Mr. J. Anna			6	Mr. J. Anna			6
Miss G. C. E. M.			15	Miss Dorothy		Penis Terrace	7
Miss Dorothy			5	Mr. J. William			10
Mr. J. William		Monistow	5	Mr. "		Tynmawr	12
Mr. John Evans		Tynmawr	12	Mr. John			12
Mr. Stephen J.			7	Mr. "			12
Mr. E. Hanor		Portland	8	Mr. Stephen J.		Euston	5
Mr. Evan		Euston	4	Mr. Evan			6
Mr. W. M.		Pengtanfair	10	Mr. "			2
Mr. "			10	Mr. John		Penhanfair	10
Mr. John		Penbanc	8	Mr. David M.			10
Mr. Mary		Tycapel	7	Mr. "			8
Miss Mary J.			7	Mr. Mary		Tycapel	12
Miss Margaret		Massgwynne	10	Mr. Johnny		Star of Jole	7
Mr. Johnny		Star of Jole	5	Miss Anna		Glanrafon	8
Miss Anna		Glanrafon	7	Mr. Mary A.		Lunelbach	10
Mr. M. Anna		Felinfach	10	Capt. W. Owen			10
Capt. W. Owen			10	Mr. J. Morgan			7
Mr. J. Morgan			6	Miss Mrs. Noel			5
Miss M. Noel			7	Mr. Llewellyn E.			6
Mr. Llewellyn E.			4	Miss M. Rosa			5
Miss Rosa			5	Miss Daisy			2
Miss Elizabeth		Arfon House	5	Miss Elizabeth		Arfon House	5
Miss Jane G.		Xenadd	20	Miss Jane G.		Xenadd	20
Capt. J. Owen		Solwyn	20	Capt. J. Owen		Solwyn	20
Mr. "			15	Mr. "			5
Miss Elizabeth		Sunny Hill		Miss Rose			

[illegible]

Or a very odd schedule for the 1910 Land Tax Assessment

No.	Property	Owner	Occupier
655	Neuadd cottage .16	Dd J Jones Strata	Jane Evans
656	Neuadd garden .4	Dd J Jones Strata	Ino Clark
657	Neuadd cottage.2	Dd J Jones Strata	blank
658	Neuadd fach cottage.18	Dd J Jones Strata	Sarah Williams
659	Neuadd garden .8	Dd J Jones Strata	Eliz. Thomas
660	Neuadd garden .2	Dd J Jones Strata	Ino Clark
634	Roseland House & g .14	Mary Jones	self
635	Belmont house & g .15	Ino Thomas	self
647	Glanrafon house & g 6	Lloyd Hughes <small>Alltiwyd</small>	Anne Evans
664	Mount Cottage & g .9	Evan Rowlands <small>Pantanamlwg</small>	Ino Evans

From 1911 Census Llansantffraed

67 Albany house – Mary Jane Hicks H, 52, M, born Llanon: Walter Raymond, son, 13 born London

68 Elder House – Hannah Morgans H, 42, single, stocking knitter, born Llanrhystud

69 Little cottage (*Bryndolau*) – Magdalene Richards H, 73, single formerly egg dealer, born Llanon

70 Francis Square (*Wl cottage*) – John Davies H, 65 wid, retired Master Mariner, born Llanon

71 Ty Cefn – David Davies H 50, M, mariner, born Llanon: Margaret Davies, wife, 51, born Llanon: John Daniel Davies, son, 22, joiner, born Llanon: Catherine M Davies, d, 18 dressmaker ass, born Llanon

72 Neuadd – Sarah Williams 77, widow, formerly domestic servant on farm, born Llanon

73 Cledan view – John Evans H, 62 corn miller, born Llansf: Magdalene Evans wife 65, born Llanrhystud

74 Tyncwm

75 Newadd – Jane Griffith Evans H, single, 35, born Llanon

76 Neuaddwen – Margaret Evans 80, wid, formerly woollen weaver, born Llanina

77 Neuaddwen – Mary Anne James H, 40, single, charwoman, born Llanon: Evan James James son, 11, born Llanon

78 Belmont – the Thomas family

79 Roseland – Mary Jones, H, wid, 61, private means, born Llanon: Theodora Jones, d, single 19, born Llanon

80 Siop Newydd- John Jones H, 44 single, grocer, born Llanon: Catherine A Beckett, sister, 54 wid, china dealer, born Llanon: Eleanor V Beckett, neice, 22 single, assistant, born USA

Parish council minute book

- 16th June 1919 Adfeilion y Neuadd Tir Dwy site.

This appears to be consultation on possible sites to build new houses. The owner is identified as Rev T E Jones which is then crossed out and David Jas Jones inserted.

Grant of Probate - Estate of Revd David James Jones

Source - Her Majesty's Courts Service

BE IT KNOWN that the Reverend David James Jones of Strata house Llanon in the county of Cardigan clerk formerly of 308 Cowbridge Road Canton Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan died on the 7th day of November 1922 at the Cheadle Royal Asylum in the county of Chester

AND BE IT FURTHER KNOWN that at the date hereunder written the last Will and Testament of the said deceased was proved and registered in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, and that administration of all the estate which by law devolves to and vests in the personal representative of the said deceased was granted by the aforesaid Court to the Reverend Thomas Edwin Jones of the Vicarage Holyhead in the county of Anglesey Clerk nephew of deceased the sole executor named in the said will.

Dated the 13th day of December 1922

Gross value of Estate £853-14-7

Net value of Personal Estate £571-17-4

Will of Rev David James Jones

This is the Last Will of me David James Jones Clerk in Holy Orders of 308 Cowbridge road Canton Cardiff in the County of Glamorgan. I give devise and bequeath all my property of whatsoever kind both real and personal to my **nephew the Revd Thomas Edwin Jones** Clerk in holy Orders of 6 Brynteg Terrace Bangor in the county of Caernarvon and I appoint the said Revd Thomas Edwin Jones Executor of this my will IN WITNESS whereof I have hereto set my hand this Twenty eighth day of September One Thousand nine hundred and three

DAVID JAMES JONES – Signed by the testator David James Jones and by him declared to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other all being present at the same time have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses –

JOHN CLARKE Publican White Hall Llanon Cardiganshire

MARY JANE JENKINS Servant 308 Cowbridge Road Canton Cardiff Glamorgan

On the 13th day of December 1922 Probate of this will was granted to the Revd Thomas Edwin Jones the sole executor

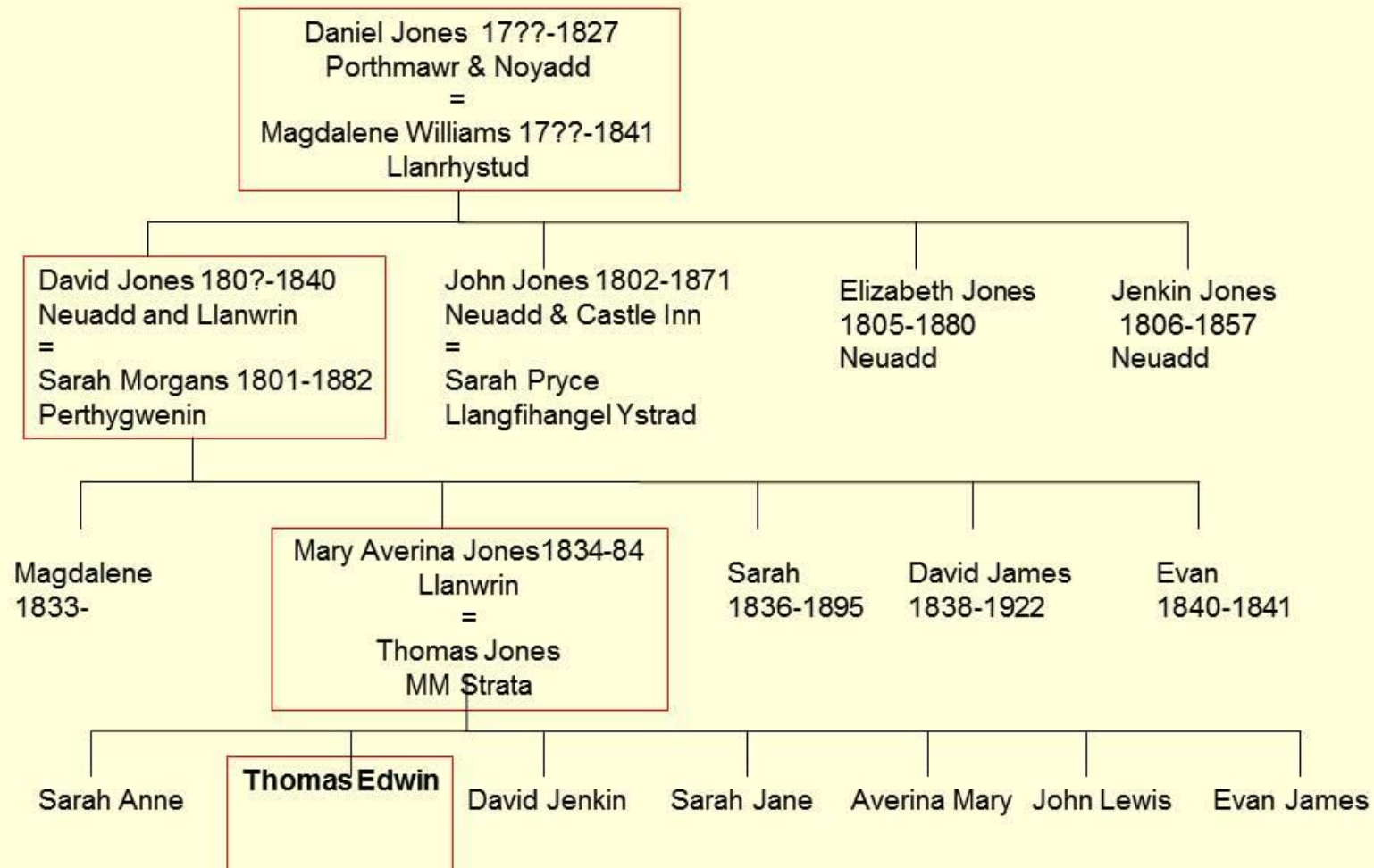


Maternal grandparents of Thomas Edwin Jones buried at
Llansantffraed



Parents and siblings of Thomas Edwin Jones buried at
Llansantffraed

More about Thomas Edwin Jones



About Thomas Edwin Jones

- **Llansantffraed Baptism Register**
no. 302 February 4th 1858 Thomas Edwin son of Thomas Jones Blaengwenin Mariner and wife Mary.
- **1871 census Strata Florida (Brynlllys)**

Mary Averina Jones	Head	widow	36	No occupation	Llanwrin
Thomas Edwin Jones	son		12	scholar	Llanrhystud
David Jenkin Jones	son		10	scholar	Llanrhystud
James Pierson	lodger	married	57	brewer	London
Charles Weaver	lodger	unmarried	24		Highgate Middx
- **National School log Book**
11th July 1870 (Headmaster W D Williams)– School not assembled. Took Dd Jones, Wm Richards and Thos Edwin Jones to Aberystwyth to be examined as candidates for pupil teacherships.
- Headmaster Stephen Jones “Thomas Edwin Jones left me this day for Ystrad Meurig Grammar School”
- **Crockfords Clerical directory 1918 page 839**
Late Exhib of Jesus college Oxfor BA 1880 MA 1884
1882 vicar of Holyhead
1890-1906 vicar of Bangor
Chaplain to high Sherriff of Carnarvon 1900-01

John Clarke, cattle dealer, Homerton

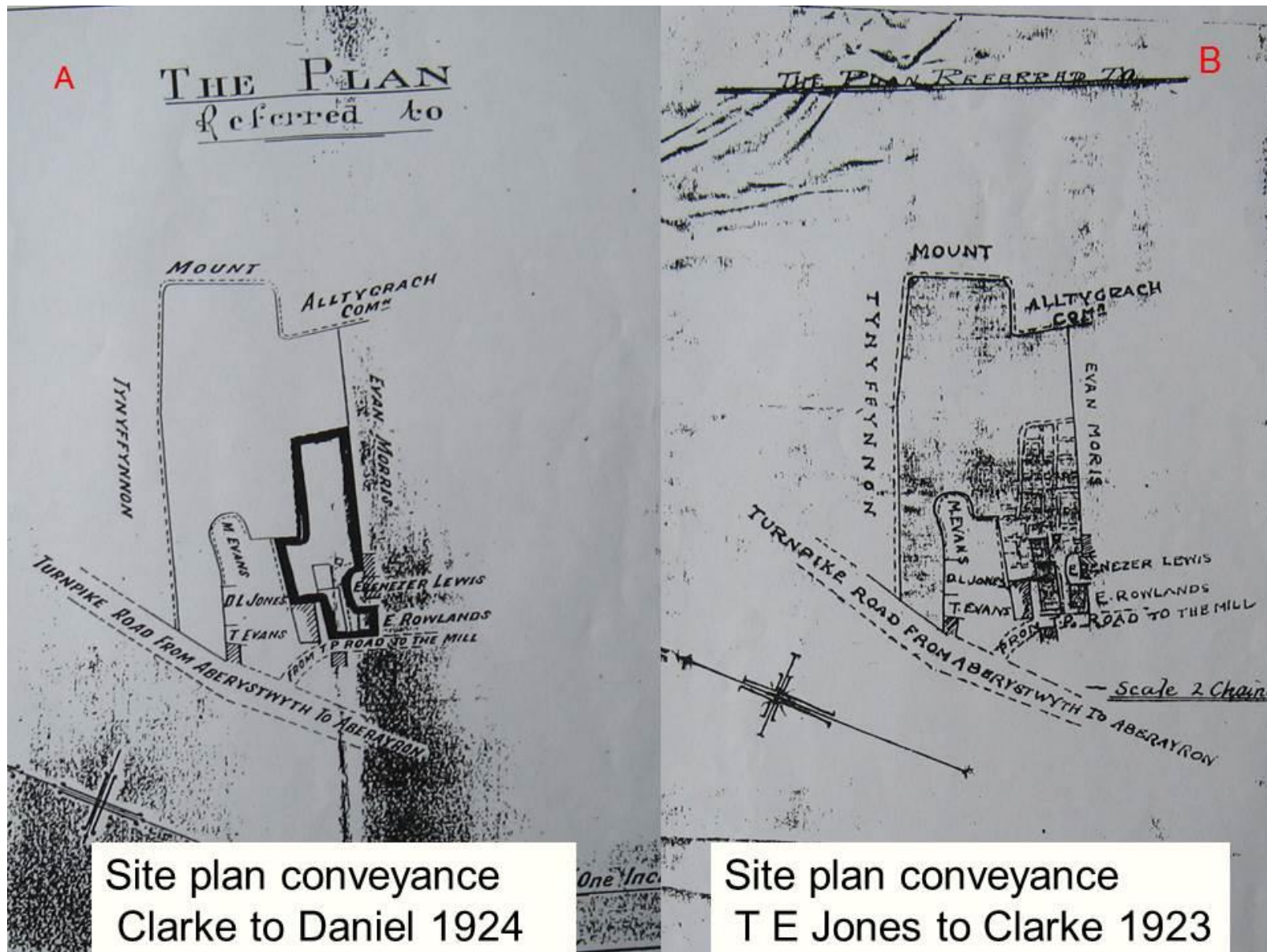


Photo Jim Jones collection

- John Clarke purchased Neuadd from Reverend Thomas Edwin Jones 26 June 1923.
- The documents included a Statutory Declaration made by Rev Thomas Edwin Jones dated 20th October 1923 (not found)

Trefor Daniel, electrical engineer, Llanelly

- Trefor Daniel electrical engineer of Llanelly purchased the holding from cattle dealer John Clarke of Homerton, Llanon by conveyance dated 14th March 1924
- It is believed Trefor Daniel intended to implement a plan to bring electricity to Llanon



M J Theodora Jones and Sarah Annie James

- By Conveyance dated 22 November 1924 Magdalene Jane Theodora Jones together with her sister Sarah Annie James, wife of Dr Gwilym James Llanelly, purchased Neuadd from Trefor Daniel of Newquay, an engineer.
- There is no reference to Capel Non in the Indenture nor on the plan. The area of land marked includes the ruin, the cottage and slang.
- The sisters owned several properties jointly but in 1959 they shared out their holdings by deed of partition. Mrs Lloyd then became the sole owner of Neuadd

Allt y Grach, Llanon 1893/5 from the Roseland Collection held at Ceredigion Museum.



Identification by J S Jones from personal interviews with Mrs Lloyd Roseland.

Dora (Mrs Lloyd, Roseland) sitting apart on the right as suffering a fever. Girl at front with tabbard – Mrs Jones Shop Newydd born 1888 in Denver, Colorado.

To her left is Kate Thomas Post Office. Also in the picture are Jane Sinnett Thomas, Gwladys, Dorothy Ann, Catherine Ellen Cartref, Anne Felin, Miss Jones Bon Marche, Mrs James, Mrs Alice Baker



**I-r Dora Jones , Mrs Mary Jones, Annie Jones. Male unidentified
from the Roseland Collection**

Water and a Wash House?

From Inspector of Nuisances Reports Ceredigion Archives

- 18 April 1938 – The lead pipe leading from the main to the standpipe at Neuadd Llanon burst on two occasions during the month and it has been temporarily repaired by me.
- I have made arrangements with messrs George Thomas contractors of the Llanarth scheme to replace this defective lead pipe by a clay puddled wrought iron pipe as soon as these pipes are supplied to the Llanarth scheme.
- 11 May 1938 – The defective lead pipe leading from the water main to the stand pipe at Neuadd Llanon has been replaced by me with a new wrought iron waterpipe and is now working satisfactory
- 6 June 1938 – The undermentioned applications to connect premises with the water mains have been received by me:- Neuadd Llanon (wash house) for Dr Lloyd Roseland; Commercial for Miss D A Thomas, Belmont; Enkrateia for Miss GG Thomas, Belmont.



- The Cottage has survived unaltered because when it was last used it was not a home but a workshop. Mr John Davies, Ty Cefn, used it for his carpentry and undertaking business until the 1950s when he retired and moved to Northlands.
- It is possible also that the Neuadd site remained undeveloped because Mrs Theodora Lloyd was convinced it was the site of Capel Non.

THE GWEITHDY

Here he comes, short steps in rhythm
With the tapping of his stick. He stops
To look at the cottage, its thatched roof
Warm headgear for the white-washed walls.
From sagging pocket he takes the key,
This friend of years, custodian of his treasure.
The door swings open on its creaking hinge.
“Why do you come to the gweithdy this evening, Johnny,
This evening of Christmas Day?
Don't you hear the carol singers on their way to Bethlehem?
I follow him across the cobbled floor.
The workshop is in shadow to match the waning day.
He lights the hanging lamp, and shadows
climb along the beams and stretch across the plaited ropes.
He sits on a three-legged stool
and with a wheezy bellows
blows the shavings on the hearth into flame,
Throws on some sawdust, foundation for the morning.
He rubs his hands together, rubs them again,
Puts on his apron, the white, starched bib
tucked close below his chin.
I watch him bending over the work-bench,
His silvery hair burnished gold in the gleam of the lamp,
The steel-rimmed glasses flashing lights.
His hands move gently
Over the carved oak panels.
There are no rough corners, the wooden sprigs are flush with the surface;
There are no nails in this coffin.
Who is dead, Johnny, dead on this birthday?
Twm Tramp is dead, Twm Tramp without kith or kin.
He found the stable door wide open,
and warmth and welcome for him.
Who will pay for the carved oak coffin, Johnny?
Twm Tramp will pay me,
When I meet him There

- **D B Hague RCAM Aberystwyth wrote in a letter dated 27/11/1958 to Mrs Lloyd**

“It is a mediaeval stoop. Earlier this century this stoop for holding holy water was recovered from a building in Llanon, national grid 51486685 known as Neuadd, where it is said to have been built into some of the surviving wall. Although this ruin has the appearance of being secular, there is this and other evidence suggesting that it stands on the site of St Non’s Chapel. It is hoped to confirm this by excavation. The fact that this chapel is not mentioned in the surviving church records suggest that it must have been abandoned, presumably in favour of the church of Llansantffraed, at an early date. This stoop cannot be closely dated. As it is most unlikely that it was ever associated with any secular use of the site it must have been connected with the old chapel, and if so, no later than the 15th century.”

- **Cadw Reference 12/165 St Non’s Chapel**

The Neuadd ruin was given Grade II listed status on 3/06/1964 as St. Non’s Chapel. The listing was deleted on 30/04/1996.

- **Cadw Reference 122/A/12 (5) Llanon cottage, Heol Non SN 5147 6683**

History: Early 19th century cottage last used as a dwelling in the 1950s and subsequently used as a carpenter’s workshop by Mr J D Davies. Now owned by Ceredigion museum

Graded II* as an exceptionally well-preserved early 19th century single storey cottage with crogloff and cobbled floor, and of historic importance in the region.

The Stoop

Recovered from the site of Neuadd. Now in Llansantffraed Church



In a talk given at Siloh Chapel by Mrs Lloyd in the 1960s she said of Neuadd ruins:

The village began as a small community living in cottages built around the church of Non, Capel Non from which it derived its name. We have the ruins of this old edifice today. It has been scheduled as an Ancient Monument.-----I remember the font, a mediaeval stoop in the wall of this old church and there are two of us in the village, probably more, Mrs Beckett Jones Shop Newydd and Mr J D Davies Northland who also remember it there. In our play we used to fill it with water and make it a flower vase.

Mrs Lloyd states her source as information handed down by her parents and grandparents.

Mrs Lloyd (born 1892) died on 4th January 1979. At this time the cottage appears to have been unoccupied and the ruins were widely and firmly believed to be the ruins of Capel Non.

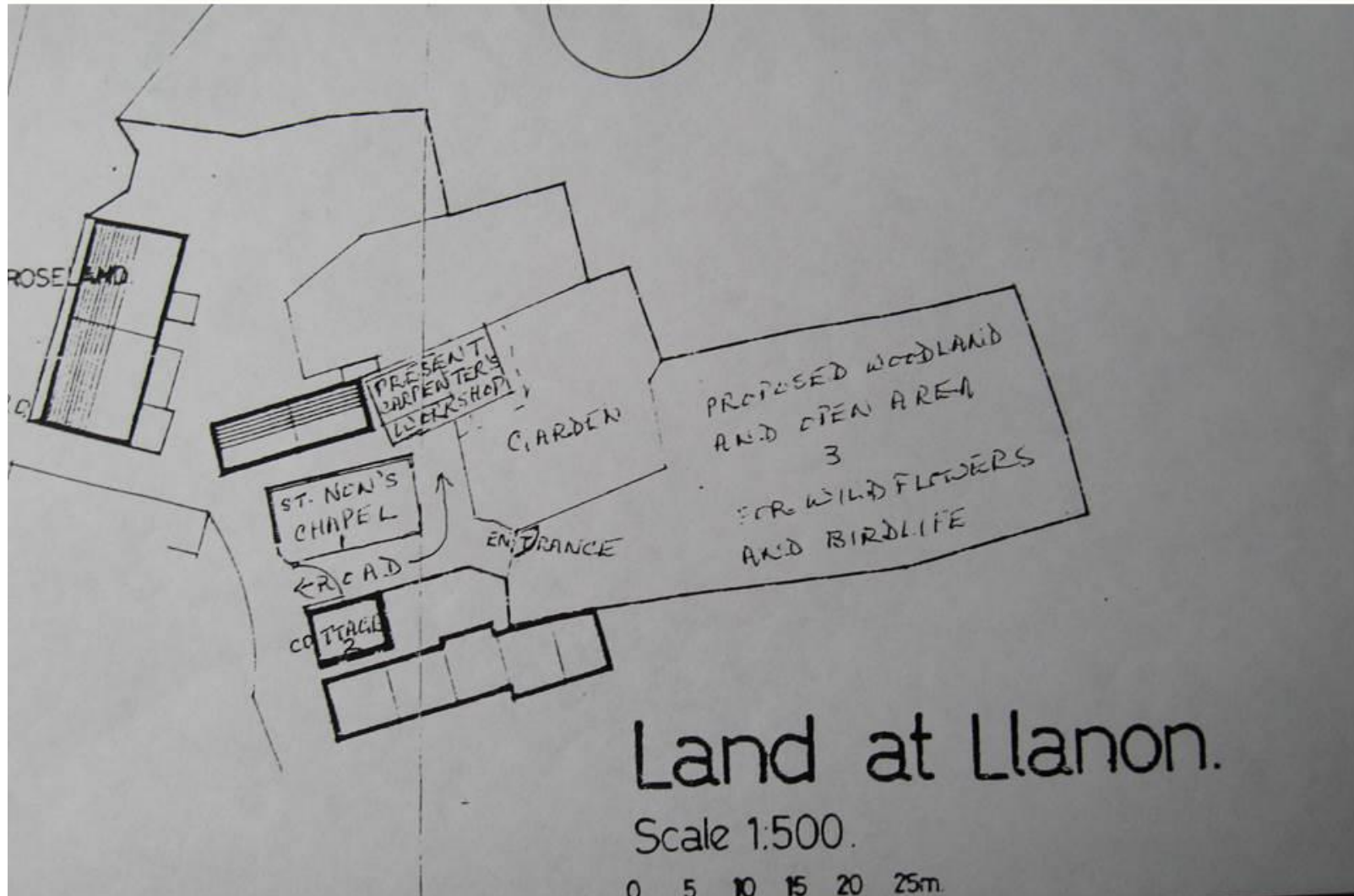
Elsbeth inherited Neuadd cottage, the ruins and adjacent slang as part of her mothers estate.

Neuadd is in the ownership of Ceredigion County Council. It was given to the Council by Mr A D Cameron of Edinburgh in memory of his wife Mrs Mary Joan Elsbeth Cameron 01.08.1926 – 12.01.1986 formerly of Roseland, Llanon.

The gift of Neuadd includes the ruins of Neuadd (formerly believed to be the site of Capel Non), the adjacent cottage and slang.

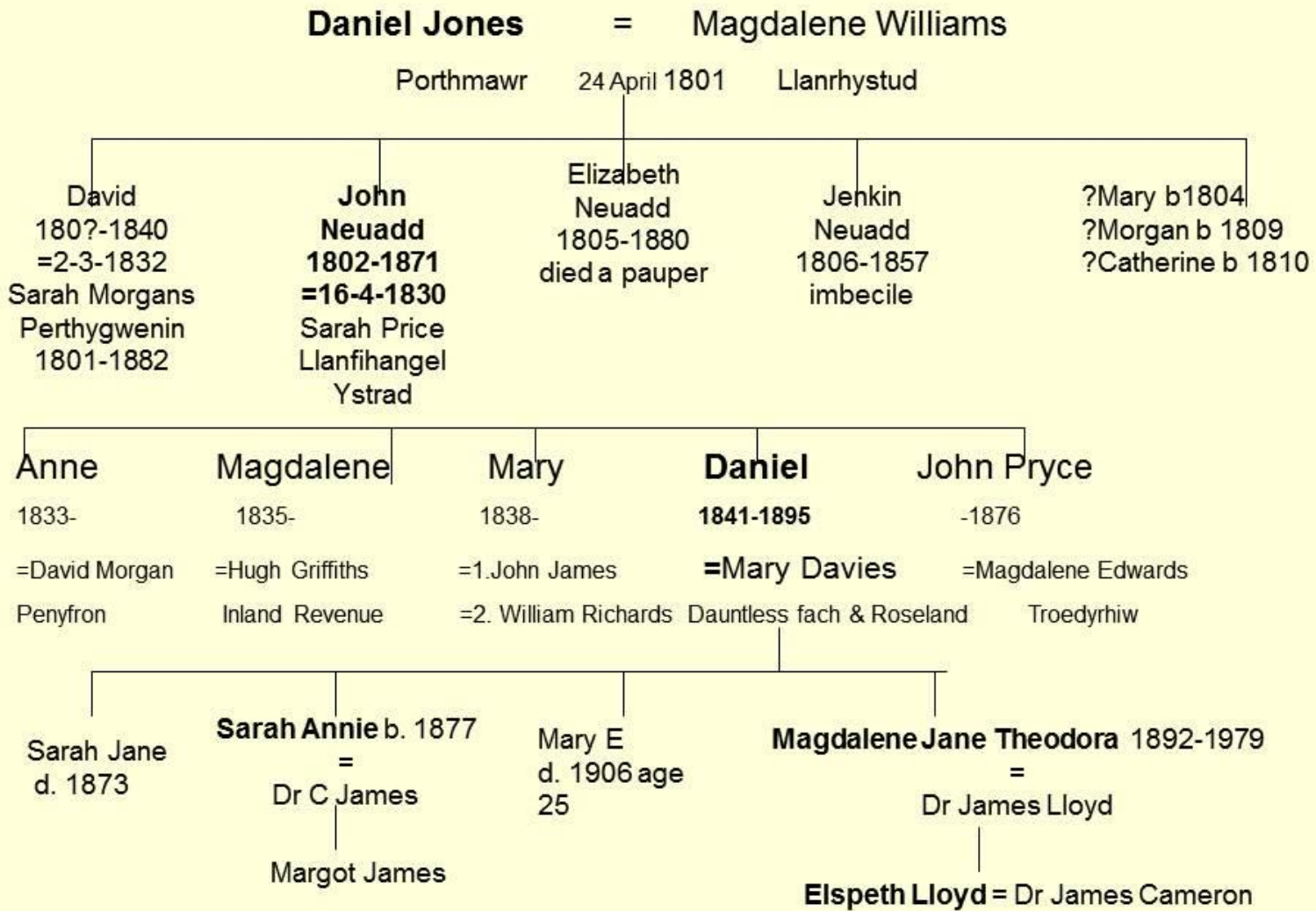
Since 1986 the cottage museum has been open to the public during August, thanks to voluntary stewarding initially by Miss Elsie Rowlands and later by members of Llansantffraed History Society. The slang is a public wildlife garden open throughout the year.

St Non's Chapel clearly marked on the site plan of proposals for use of the land on transfer to the District Council in 1986





Location plan accompanying the Deed of Gift to Ceredigion district Council in 1986 states as a matter of fact that the ruins are of St Non's Church





The Cottage is open to the public during afternoons in August, volunteers from the Llansantffraed History Society acting as stewards

Conclusions - Ownership and occupation of Neuadd

Early 17th century owned by David Griffith ap Ievan → Richard Phillip → Rees ap Morgan Jenkin → Evan Rees →??????. Occupied by James ap Rrynallt, Griffith ap Jenkin, Mary Rydderch widow, Griffith ap Llewelyn, Morgan Rees, Ievan Jenkin Meredith, Griffith David ap Rees, David ap John and others.

Late 18th century owned by Jenkin Jones Porthmawr and occupied by John Evans Salt Officer

Throughout the 19th century it remains in the Jones family (who also occupy Neuadd from c1805 to 1880) Catherine and Daniel Jones → Daniel Jones and Jenkin Jones → Magdalene Jones → Elizabeth Jones → Rev. David James Jones → Rev Thomas Edwin Jones. By 1894 Neuadd is a ruin.

Early 20th century from October 1923 to November 1924 Neuadd is owned by John Clarke, Homerton → Trefor Daniel electrical engineer but then returns to another branch of the Jones Family at Roseland until is gifted to the Council in 1987.

Conclusion - Last residents of the Museum Cottage

- Neuadd has been a collection of buildings from first records and it is almost impossible to determine who lived in which cottage.
- I value as evidence the childhood memories of Mrs Lloyd - a tailor sitting in the window of the cottage opposite Neuadd and of Para tailor taking the stoop to the church in the gambo.
- Relying also on the systematic direction of travel of the recorder of the 1901 census, it is reasonable to conclude that the last occupants of the cottage as a dwelling were Richard and Sarah Williams with son David and daughter Margaret Ann. They had possibly lived there from the 1871 census when the property, before it was turned around, may have been recorded as Francis Square. Richard died in November 1900. Sarah was still there in 1910 but at the time of her death she was living in Aberaeron. She was buried at Llansantffraed on 13 September 1913.

Footnote – a local story

Eleanor Davies, formerly innkeeper at The Sun Inn, begged her son, Captain John 'Bass' Davies, not to let his son William go to sea. John ignored her and found William a place on the Janet McNiel. Eleanor never spoke to her son John again. Eleanor died in November 1891. William never returned from South America.



In 1911 John 'Bass' Davies age 65 is living alone in Francis Square, the cottage opposite the museum cottage which is now called Golwg yr Afon. It is told that the old lady who lived there used to prepare his dinner and pass it through the small rear window of his cottage. This may have been Sarah Williams but since she died in 1913 and John survived until 1924, it is possible that another person lived in the cottage prior to it becoming a carpenter's workshop. Since some of John's relatives lived in Ty Cefn, it is also possible that the lady supplying the meal lived there rather than in the museum cottage.

NEUADD, LLANON, CEREDIGION, BUILDING RECORDING & COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION VOLUME II

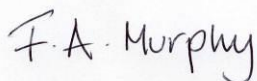
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2013/57

Medi 2013
September 2013

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

Swydd / Position: Project Manager

Llofnod / Signature



Dyddiad / Date 10/01/2014

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



Dyddiad / Date 10/01/2014

*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*