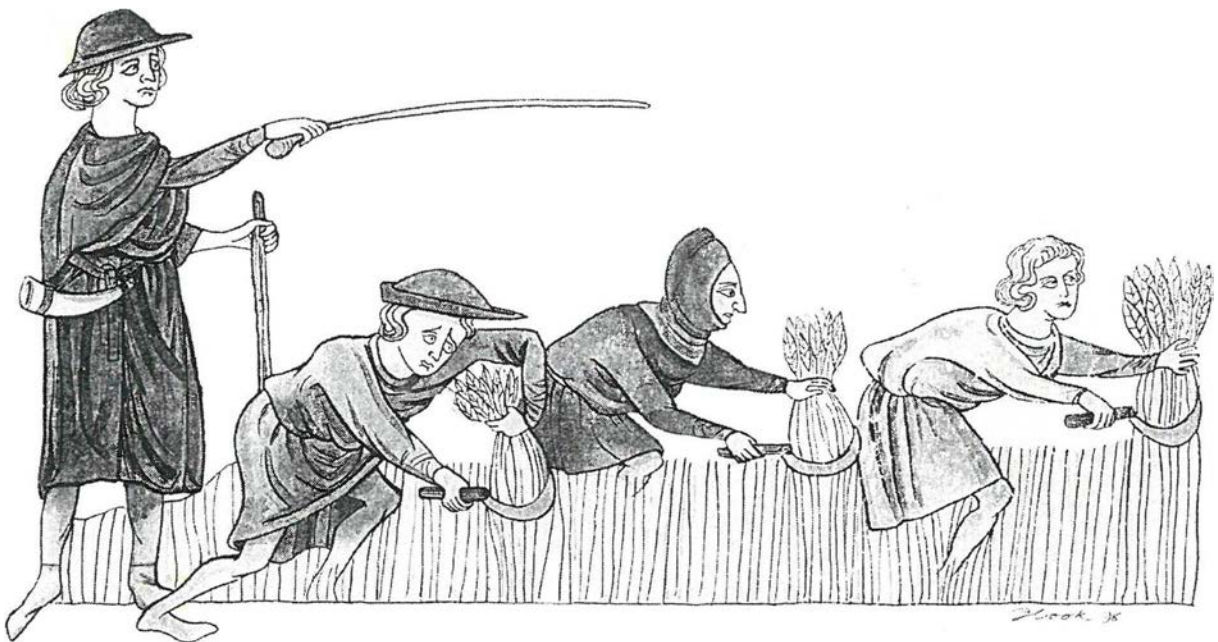


# Medieval Settlement on Anglesey

## An assessment of the potential for fieldwork



Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

REPOR-T NO 30a

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REPORT NO. 308

A Report Prepared for Cadw:Welsh Historic Monuments  
by David Longley

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd  
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### **Introduction**

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In 1955 Professor G R J Jones, taking a lead directly from Jones Pierce's work, attempted to relate the social and political geography of medieval settlement to its physical setting ('The Distribution of Medieval Settlement in Anglesey', Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society, 1955, 27-95). In his detailed analysis of topographic location and soil quality, Jones approached the question of settlement from the perspective of an historical geographer while at the same time charting the process of transformation of the agricultural landscape from that of numerous small settlements in the 11th and 13th centuries to one of predominantly large consolidated farms by the 19th and 20th centuries.

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In 1971-2 A. D. Carr published an English translation of one of the fundamental sources for the economy and society of Anglesey in that period of transition from the late 13th to the 14th century - the Anglesey section of an extent of the royal lands in Caernarvonshire and Anglesey undertaken in 1352 by John de Delves (A. D. Carr, 1971-2, The Extent of Anglesey, 1352, *TAAS*, 150-272). In 1982 Carr published his comprehensive discussion of the history, governance, society, settlement and economy of the island during the Middle Ages, drawing on a considerable number of original sources (A. D. Carr, 1982, *Medieval Anglesey*).

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## The structure of medieval settlement: glossary of terms

### 1. Settlement and administrative units

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The Welsh lawbooks (D. Jenkins, 1986, *The Law of Hywel Dda*, Llandysul) provide us with a theoretical model and conveniently introduce the basis of the relationship between settlement units (Jenkins, 1986, page 121). In practice, however, the mathematical precision and symmetry of the jurists' texts should be sought on the ground with caution. This is particularly so as the lawbooks incorporate both archaic concepts and contemporary practice on the one hand, while the tenorial and administrative organisation of settlement in the landscape was, on the other hand, an evolving process. Nevertheless, a general correspondence may be observed.

#### Cantref (pi. cantrefi)

-an ancient territorial unit, literally 'one hundred settlements'.

The *cantref* was, by the 13<sup>th</sup> century an archaic unit of land division. Translated, the term means 'one hundred settlements or rural townships' and the lawbooks provide an elaborate formula to explain how the designation was arrived at. It is possible that the *cantref* reflects a memory of an earlier significance when Wales was divided into smaller political units or sub-kingdoms -each perhaps corresponding to the area of the later *cantref*. By the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries any administrative significance which might have attached to the *cantref* had passed to its sub-division, the commote and, the Anglesey *cantrefi* have an air of artificiality about them.

On Anglesey there were three *cantrefi*: Cemais across the north of the island, Rhosyr across the southern flank, bordering the Menai Straits and Aberffraw occupying the tract from the centre of the island to the west coast. The paradigm, applicable only to a theoretical world, would expect 100 townships in each commote and there are, in fact, 84 recorded in cantref Cemais 44 in cantref Rhosyr and 41 in cantref Aberffraw.

#### Commote (Cwmwd, pi. cymydau)

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Within each commote there should, according to the lawbooks, be found two '*trefl*' set aside for the king's need. The first and pre-eminent was the *maerdref* or lordship-centre; the second was the king's *ffridd*-his summer pasture or 'waste'. To a large extent the commote represented a self-contained unit of regional administration with the *maerdref* acting as the siphon for the collection of dues and renders owed to the King from within the commote in which it lay. Tenants paid their dues and fulfilled their obligations at the commotal lordship centre; they were obliged to attend the commotal court and in respect of suit of mill, the mill would invariably be one of the king's mills within the commote.

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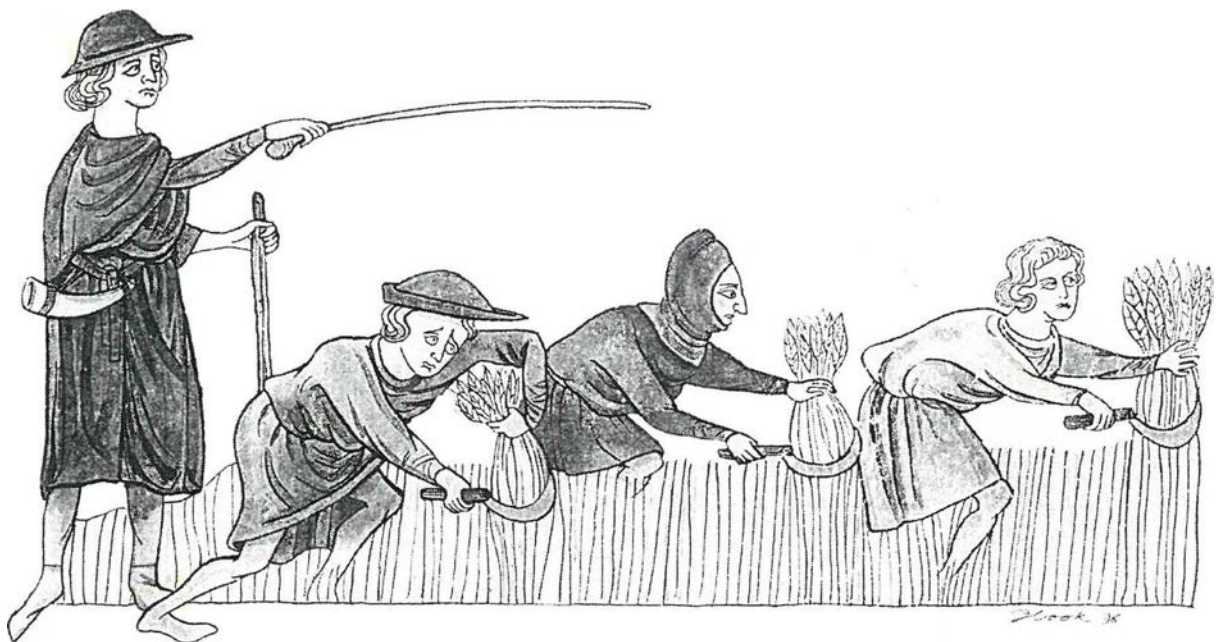
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Rt:PoR..T NO. 608

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## Maerdref

(the Prince's administrative centre and focus of demesne lands in the commote)

The lawbooks require that there should be 'two *trefi* in each commote for the king's need, one of them as *maerdrefand* the other as King's waste and shieling-land for him' (Jenkins, 1986, 121). The King's waste (*diffaith*) and shieling-land (*hafotir*) was the King's *ffridd* or summer pasture in the commote. On the adjacent mainland of cantref Arfon, for example, the township associated with the royal *ffridd* was at Dolbadarn with extensive cow pastures on the slopes of Snowdon. In Nant Conwy the *ffridd* was at Dolwyddelan. In both these locations stone castles were built by the princes during the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. No comparable royal *ffridd* has been identified on Anglesey. The names of the *maerdrefi*, on the other hand, and their general locations are well known. The *maerdref* was the focus of royal administration within each commote; the commote, in turn was the regional unit of administration within the kingdom. The *maerdref* comprised land held in demesne by the prince and the hamlet or hamlets of the king's bond tenants who worked the demesne in support of the *1/ys* or royal palace at the nucleus of the *maerdref*. A particularly restrictive form of bond tenure, *tir cyfrif*, is frequently associated with *maerdref* tenants (Ellis 1838, *passim*; Carr 1972, *passim*) and is thought to have been conducive to the nucleation of bond tenements which may have taken the form of a village or villages (Carr 1982, 30-33).

The *1/ys* was a complex of buildings, which could include a hall or halls, chamber, food-house, stables, and which may or may not have been enclosed. The *1/ys* provided a regional base for the peripatetic circuit of the prince and his entourage and a siphon for the organization and collection of the works, renders and dues owed to the prince throughout the commote.

The Anglesey *maerdrefi* are:

Aberffraw in the commote of Malltraeth and which also administered the commote of Llifon; Cemaes in the commote of Talybolion; Penrhos in the commote of Twrcelyn; Llanfaes in the commote of Dindaethwy and Rhosyr in the commote of Menai.

## Hamlet

– a settlement location, sometimes nucleated.

The term hamlet appears to have been used in respect of two basic concepts. The first is to describe the nucleus of settlement in a specific location – a village, much as the term might be used in the present day. In this case the intention might be to identify the settlement nucleus of a *tref*. The second is to describe an offshoot from an original nucleus of settlement within a *tref*. In this latter usage the hamlet may not necessarily represent a nucleated settlement. In both instances the term hamlet could describe both the settlement and its associated arable shareland (Jones Pierce, 1972, 332).

To give two examples:

In the case of the *maerdref* of Aberffraw the settlements of the bond tenants holding land under *tir cyfrif* tenure are described as hamlets. The particularly restrictive nature of *tir cyfrif* tenure has been regarded as conducive to the nucleation of settlement and it is likely that in these instances the hamlets are villages.

A short distance to the north of Aberffraw, the township of Rhosmor was described as comprising one *gwely* and two hamlets, Treruffydd and Trefiddon. Both hamlets incorporate *tref* elements in their names, the significance of which, in this case, may be a reference to the primary meaning of *trefas* in specific settlement location (Jones Pierce, 324). The hamlets are 3km apart and

between 2-5 km and 3.5km from the present location of the name of the parent township. However, the hamlet of Treruffydd comprises two *gwelyau* and it cannot necessarily be assumed that these components constituted a nucleated rather than a dispersed settlement.

## Gwely (pi. gwelyau)

-a kin group/descent group and the territorial expression of that group.

The *gwe/y* was a unit of settlement comprising homesteads and land identified by the common descent of the heirs to that land (Jones, 1996). The term is translated as bed, which may reflect the crucial linking factor in the institution of descent from the conjugal bed of a distant male ancestor (Jones, 1996, 167). In fact Charles-Edwards (1993, 255) would deduce the stages in the evolution of the concept of lineage from bed, through marriage bed to married couple, nuclear family, lineage and finally the land held by that lineage. The final stage in the process is of most particular concern to the study of settlement archaeology. Although inalienable and held in trust by the living members to be passed to the next generation through partible inheritance, there was, nevertheless, a strong sense of possession of the land by the heirs to a *gwely*. The division of the inheritance among the male heirs to the *gwely* inevitably caused fragmentation of the *gwely* land and multiplication of holdings. Sometimes new settlements were carved out of the *gwely* lands at some distance from the original nucleus.

The size of a *gwely* could vary considerably from place to place and with differences in tenure. So, for example, two *gwe/yau* in the *tref* of Porthamel – Gwely Iorwerth ap Llywarch and Gwely Cadwgan ap Llywarch- appear to have extended over 576 acres and 40 acres respectively. There might be a number of heirs sharing the *gwely* lands however, so that in the township of Bodafon, three *gwe/yau* are recorded: Gwely Sandde, Gwely Iddon and Gwely Arthen. Across these three *gwelyau* 91 holdings of land (*tir*) are recorded, most of which may have been individual freeholds (Jones Pierce, 1941). Across the Bishop of Bangor's lands the size and density of occupation on *gwelyau* ranged from seven members occupying one *gwe/y* of 96 acres at Bodwylog in Dindaethwy reflecting an average size of holding of nearly fourteen acres to the more restricted conditions of Nanhwrfa where 14 heirs shared 16 acres, representing an average holding of just over one acre (Carr 1982, 166-7). The latter case must represent exceptional circumstances, however, and the average holding would seem to have been in the region of five acres.

This may be compared to the estimate of the lawbooks that there should be four acres to the '*tyddyn*', four *tyddynod* in every shareland and 16 sharelands in every *tref*.

## Gafael (pi. gafaelion)

-a unit of land-holding

Gafael translates into English as 'holding'. In some areas it is clear that the term was used to describe the combined holding of a single kin group in much the same way that *gwely* was used (Jones Pierce, 1972, 'the Gafael in Bangor Manuscript 1939', 195-228). Nevertheless, there is considerable geographical differentiation in the relative occurrence of *gwely* and *gafael* throughout Gwynedd even though the two units of landholding could occur as components of the same landscape. *Gwe/y* is used far more frequently in Anglesey, for example, while *gafae/* is the predominant unit in Arllechwedd Uchaf (Jones Pierce, 1972, 220). On Anglesey it would seem that *gafae/* retained its generic meaning of 'holding' without the implied kin-group associations and implications that *gwely* carried (Carr, 1971-2, 168; cf Charles-Edwards, 1993, 249-50).

The 1352 extent identifies 95 instances of *gafae/ion* or *part-gafaelion* on Anglesey of which all but four are associated with the *maerdrefi* of Aberffraw, Cemais, Penrhos and Rhosyr. The

exceptions are two free *gafaelion* in the hamlet of Grugor in the township of Dindryfwl; half a *gafael* in the hamlet of Trewalchmai also in the township of Dindryfwl and half a *gafael* in the township of Porthaethwy. Of the remaining 91 instances, with the exception of Gafael Saer in Aberffraw, which was free, all are bond *gafaelion* held under maerdrefenures. No other *gafael* is mentioned at Aberffraw although it is possible that the absence of detailed specification for the bond hamlets there conceals the presence of *gafaelion*. The half *gafael* in Porthaethwy was similarly held under *fir cyfrif* tenure, a particularly restrictive tenure characteristic of demesne exploitation. There may, however, have been other instances of *gafaelion*, concealed by the particular interests of the Extent. A valuation of Penmon lands carried out in 1374, for example, describes a number of *gafaelion* (Ellis, 1838, 249-51)

### Gardd (pi. garddau)

– a small parcel of arable land.

*Gardd* (garden or quillet) occurs at two locations, the *maerdrefi* of Aberffraw and Rhosyr. 'These gardens were small parcels of arable land held by *fir cyfrif* tenure but owing fewer services than other tenants of this nature' (Carr 1971-2, 175n). Fourteen *garddau* are identified at Rhosyr where the tenants of these plots are called 'garden men' and where the plots bear names such as 'Werke' (?work) and Bondes (?bonds). At Aberffraw fourteen gardens are located in the hamlet called Garddau.

### Tyddyn (pi. tyddynod)

– small holding.

The tyddyn was a homestead or smallholding, comprising a house and, in the ideal world of the jurist, four acres of land. Four acres was the standard measure of land in medieval Gwynedd (Jones Pierce, 216-7) and the basic unit of individual proprietorship within the *gwe/y*.

## 2 Land measurement

Once again the law codes provide us with the starting point and theoretical base for understanding how the landscape of Anglesey was partitioned during the middle ages. Units of linear measurement are identified and the method of laying out units of square measure are described. The difficulties of relating the model to the real world become apparent, however, when it is realised that the base unit of linear measure is the barley corn at three per 'inch' and that there are nine such inches in a foot. Measures of area were identified in theory as multiples of a rod (*gwialen*) corresponding to the long or rearmost yoke of an 8-ox plough team, with (in Llyfr Iorwerth) the additional contribution of the reach of the caller of the team holding the rod outstretched. The length of this rod, as described in the Iorwerth redaction (Jenkins, 1986, 99) is 16 Welsh feet (144"), the equivalent of 12 statute feet, on the assumption that the 3-barleycorn inch equals one statute inch (Palmer, 1896, 1-2). It does not correspond to any multiple or division of the standard linear measurements. A similar rod is identified in the Blegywryd redaction but, Llyfr Cyfnerth, which presents one of the earliest expressions of the law, recognises a different rod or *gwialen*, of 18 Welsh feet (13.5 statute feet). Evidence that the 13.5 ft rod was, at times, in practical use for land measurement in different regions of Wales can be adduced.

The unit of area measurement described in the codes is the *erw*. Its significance is that it represented the basic unit or multiple of co-aration or joint-ploughing agreements and the basic unit or multiple in assigning land holding within the *gwely* 'thus it is right for brothers to share land

amongst them: four *erwau* to each toft' (Jenkins, 1986, 98). A further difficulty arises in that much of the evidence surviving from the 13th and 14th centuries which relates areas of land to named units derives from surveys undertaken by English assessors or by agents acting on behalf of English assessors. In consequence the terms used, such as virgate, bovat, carucate and acre, derive from English usage and were applied in ways which were not always consistent with the application of those terms in England.

A final difficulty stems from clearly regional differences throughout Wales and from modifications to established principles through time to meet the requirements of changing circumstance. For example, as George Owen noted in 1603: 'In Pembrokeshire the pole [i.e. the rod or gwialen] differeth allmost in every hundred of the sheere from other, ... and this seemeth to be first so devised according to the goodnes of the ground, for in the best soyle is used the least measure ... in somming of the acre (Owen's Description of Pembrokeshire, (1833 ed.) 133).

The importance of understanding what was meant by the respective terms is in the potential for identifying the scale of holding associated with individual settlement units. Beyond this, an understanding of the way in which agricultural fields were laid out may assist in the identification and reconstruction of components of the medieval landscape which have survived into that of the present day.

### The legal erw (pi. erwau)

=a basic unit of land measurement, considerably smaller than the English statute acre.

The basic unit of land measurement as defined in the law codes. The total area and dimensions vary with each redaction and some details suggest numerical schematisation. Nevertheless, enough circumstantial evidence survives to confirm that the record of the codes reflects aspects of actual practice.

The *erwau* of the 13th century were long narrow areas of fields in the proportion of about 1:10. Areas varied regionally throughout Wales. By the 13th century it would appear that particularly large *erwau* of 1440 square yards might be anticipated. The *erw* was a core unit in the striking of bargains for co-aration or joint ploughing of the open fields and in the sharing of land between members of a *gwely*. With time there came a need for the creation of smaller units than the legal *erw*. These smaller units, *1/athenni*, corresponded to the existing subdivisions of the *erw* and from them new co-aration *erwau* were created of 2430 square yards (four *1/athennm*) and 4320 square yards (five *1/athennm*).

### Llathen (pi. llathenni)

=yard or virgate 607.5 square yards.

The *1/athen* was a unit of land measure smaller than the legal *erw* but more convenient for joint ploughing arrangements and division of land than the legal *erw* in north Wales. Larger units, such as the small customary *erw* of 2430 square yards, were compiled from multiples of the *1/athen* and, where the term *bovat* was used in the 13th and 14th century surveys, this was held to comprise twenty *1/athenni*.

The *1/athen* probably originated as a subdivision of the legal *erw*. In the specification of the lorwerth redaction this would mean an area 30 rods (30 x 12 feet) long by 1 rod wide or 480 square yards. Later the evidence suggests, however, that the *1/athen* had, at one time, been assessed at 607.5 square yards (Commissioners of Weights and Measures, 1820). This area could be achieved by applying the 13.5ft 'rod of Hywel Dda' or Llyfr Cyfnerth rod to the proportions of the lorwerth redaction. A *1/athen* laid out in this way would be 30 rods (480ft or 135yds) long by one rod wide (13.5ft or 4.5yd). There would be 3 such *1/athenni* in the



hypothetical acre so created. Nevertheless, local conditions must have constrained the length of fields. Two Criccieth fields described by Gresham and a field at Llawr y Glyn, Montgomeryshire, described by Palmer are all 20 Cyfnerth rods (90 yards) long (A. N. Palmer 1896, *Ancient Welsh Measures of Land*, *Arch Camb* 13, 1-19; C. Gresham 1951, *Ancient Welsh Measurements of Land*, *Arch Camb* 101, 118-122). A *1/athen*, 607.5 square yards in area, in such a field would be 10 fods wide (20.25 feet or 6.75 yards). This is exactly the width of a *land* (see below). Therefore, two possible permutations of the *1/athen* might give a long strip 30 rods by 1 rod or a more compact area of 20 rods by 1 land; both of 607.5 square yards.

The Welsh *1/athen* was translated by English surveyors as virgate. The virgate was normally used to describe an area of c.30 acres in England but could also, confusingly, designate **acre**. The latter usage is meant in the Welsh context although, to add to the potential confusion, the small Welsh customary *erw* of 2430 square yards rather than the English statute acre of 4840 square yards is implied.

## Carucate

– ploughland = 30-60 acres.

This was the area of land which could be worked by an eight-ox plough team (*caruca* = team of eight oxen) during the course of an agricultural year in support of the individual holdings which contributed the oxen, manpower and hardware to the team. As a measure of productivity, the absolute acreage could vary considerably. In England the *carucate* was an alternative term for the hide (normally 120 acres). On Anglesey the *carucate* is thought to have designated an area of 60 acres (Carr 1971-2, 158) although at 8 bovates to the *carucate* (the standard subdivision of the *carucate*), the 4 acre *bovate* in use on Anglesey might imply a *carucate* of 32 acres or, later, where 20 *1/athenni* is the measure of the bovate, 40 small customary *erwau*. *Bovates* and *carucates* are the common land measures of official surveys such as the 1352 extent.

## Bovate

Four customary Welsh *erwau* each comprising 4 *1/athenni* (4 x 4 x 607.5 square yards = 9720 square yards, or 20 *1/atheni* = 12150 sq. yards).

The English *bovate* described an area representing 1/8 of a *carucate*. That is, the area ploughed in an agricultural year commensurate with the contribution of one ox to the eight-ox plough team or, to put it another way, the ploughland of a single holding in a joint ploughing or co-aration agreement.

In Wales the legal (schematic) allotment was 4 *erwau* to each *tyddyn* or smallholding. The use of bovate on Anglesey, therefore, represents, in very general terms, the area appropriate to the holding of an individual tenant. This may be taken to represent, by the 14th century, a holding of 4 customary *erwau* of c.2430 square yards each comprising 4 *1/athenni* (total 9720 square yards) rather than the smaller *erw* of the law codes. Later, by the 16th century, the customary *erw* representing a fourth part of a *bovate* can be taken to be an area of 3240 square yards and the bovate is assessed at 20 *1/athenni* (12150 sq.yds).

## Acre

An English term representing 4840 square yards.

The Welsh designation *erw* is often translated as acre and means exactly that in modern Welsh. When acre occurs in early records, however, the meaning can be ambiguous. The legal *erw* as represented in the law codes is presented variously as 1440 square yards (*Llyfr Iorwerth*); 729

square yards (Llyfr Cyfnerth); 512 square yards. (Llyfr Blegywryd). When acres are referred to in English extents and accounts of the 13th and 14th century the customary *erw* of 2430 square yards is perhaps meant. By the 16th century the customary *erw* of 3240 square yards is intended.

### ***The layout of the legal erw (Fig. 1)***

In the 13th century, three principal methods are given for the use of such rods in laying out the legal acre. In summary they involve:

#### ***1. Llyfr Iorwerth***

|                |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measuring rod  | Long yoke of 16 Welsh ft (12 statute ft. = 4 yards)                                                                                                                        |
| Length of area | 30 times the long yoke (360 statute ft. = 120 yards)                                                                                                                       |
| Width of area  | 2 times the long yoke plus the reach of the caller either side of the middle peg of the yoke. That is probably 3 times the long yoke (3 x 12 statute ft. = 36ft= 12 yards) |
| Ratio          | 1:10                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Total area     | 1440 square yards                                                                                                                                                          |

#### ***2. Llyfr Blegywryd***

|                |                                                     |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Measuring rod  | Long yoke of 16 Welsh ft (12 statute ft. = 4 yards) |
| Length of area | 16 times the long yoke (192 ft. = 64 yards)         |
| Width of area  | 2 times the long yoke (24ft= 8 yards)               |
| Ratio          | 1:8                                                 |
| Total area     | 512 square yards                                    |

#### ***3. Llyfr Cyfnerth***

|                |                                                             |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Measuring rod  | Rod of Hywel Dda 18 Welsh ft (13.5 statute ft. = 4.5 yards) |
| Length of area | 18 times the rod (243 statute ft. = 81 yards)               |
| Width of area  | 2 times the rod (27ft. = 9 yards)                           |
| Ratio          | 1:9                                                         |
| Total area     | 729 square yards                                            |

There are clearly differences in the size and composition of the respective *erwau* described in the codes. It is not clear whether these represent regional or economic variations, a chronological distinction reflecting the date of compilation or contemporaneity of material within the different redactions, or simply a schematisation of a principle reduced to basic multiples. For example there are 18 rods of 18 Welsh ft in the length of the *erw* of Llyfr Cyfnerth; 16 lengths of 16 Welsh feet in the *erw* of Llyfr Blegywryd. Nevertheless, all describe *erwau* which are made up of units considerably longer than they are broad.

Certain general principles may be deduced from the legal codes and from the record of later survival. The use of a rod of fixed length – 12 or 13.5 statute feet – is referred to in the legal codes. That such rods were used in practice is confirmed by Palmer's record of the survival of a rod exactly 4.5 yards (13.5 ft) long in use at Llawr y Glyn Montgomeryshire, in the late 18th century (Palmer, 1896, 3-4) and by contemporary descriptions such as Owen's early 19th century reference (Owen, 133). Palmer's informant was shown how a 'stang' or customary acre was laid out using the rod, describing an area twenty times the length of the rod in one direction and eight times its length in the other.

The Montgomeryshire stang does not have the proportions or area of the legal *erw* of the 13th century. It does, however, correspond to the 3240 square yard acre described in the report of the Commissioners of Weights and Measures (1820). The importance of this record is not the total area or shape so much as the way in which the 'rod of Hywel Dda' (Palmer, 1896, 3) was used to lay out an area which, over time, had come to represent a standard customary acre. Both Jones Pierce (1943, A note of Ancient Welsh Measurements of Land, *Arch Camb* 97, 195-204) and

Gresham have pursued the relationship of this large customary acre to its subdivision, the *1/athen*, which came to replace the legal *erw* of the codes as the most convenient small unit of land division. The only direct evidence for the size of the *1/athen* is the Commissioners of Weights and Measures statement that there are five such in an acre of 3240 square yards: that is a *1/athen* equals 607.5 square yards. Gresham's analysis of two fields in Eifionydd, near Criccieth, is particularly instructive in this respect. The fields are called Y Llathen and Y Ddwy Lathen. The first at 90 yards by 27 yards is the area of what has been widely perceived to represent a small customary acre of 2430 square yards. (Palmer, 1896, 3). The second at 90 yards by 36 yards is of the size (3240 square yard.) and proportions of Richard Rees' 'stang' at Llawr y Glyn, representing the larger customary acre. Both Criccieth fields could have been laid out with 13.5 foot *gwialen* in the following ratios: Y Llathen 20 x 6; Y Ddwy Lathen 20 x 8. Gresham's concern was to show that a small rod of 40 inches, for which circumstantial evidence has been adduced on Anglesey (Palmer, 1896, 16-17) may have been used to sub-divide such acres into their component *1/athenni*. For our present purpose, however, it is more pertinent simply to record the use of the 13.5 ft. *gwialen* in north Wales.

It has been remarked above that neither the lorwerth redaction nor the Blegywryd redaction describe rods which equate to the basic linear measures of the codes. The 'gwialen of Hywel Dda'. on the other hand, at 162 inches is exactly 2 leaps in length. A leap is 81 inches and there were 3 leaps in a land. This raises the intriguing possibility that the land and its subdivision the leap may be a unit of land measure capable of throwing light on the internal composition of the *erw*. The possibilities which suggest themselves are that the land at 243 inches (20.25 statute feet) or the leap at 81 inches (6.75 statute feet) represent the width of linear strips or ridges in an open arable field. If this were so there would be 4 leaps in an *erw* of the type described in Llyfr Cyfnerth but the juxtaposition of *erwau* would be required to allow the creation of lands. Alternatively, if the 'gwialen of Hywel Dda' was applied in Gwynedd, as it seems on occasion to have been, in the proportions described in the lorwerth redaction, then an *erw* containing two lands lying parallel, each containing 3 leaps would be created. It is of interest that on Anglesey, a stone boundary feature called 'the three leaps' survives at Pentraeth.

### **Summary of land measurement terms**

|                            |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acre                       | An English unit of 4840 square yards. Between the 14th and 16th century Welsh customary acres of 2430 square yards or 3240 square yards are intended |
| <i>Erw</i>                 | A basic early measure of joint ploughing agreements – considerably smaller than the statute acre                                                     |
| Legal <i>erw</i>           | 1440 square yd (lorwerth)<br>729 square yards (Cyfnerth)<br>512 square yards (Biegywryd)                                                             |
| Customary <i>erw</i>       | 2430 square yards (4 <i>1/athenni</i> )                                                                                                              |
| Large customary <i>erw</i> | 3240 square yards                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>L/athen</i>             | A sub-division – probably a quarter- of an <i>erw</i> ; at times 607.5 square yards                                                                  |
| Carucate                   | 8 bovates; between 30 and 60 statute acres approximately                                                                                             |
| Bovate                     | 4 customary Welsh <i>erwau</i> the standard arable unit of a small holding.                                                                          |
| Virgate                    | The equivalent of a Welsh <i>1/athen</i>                                                                                                             |
| Land                       | 20.25 statute feet                                                                                                                                   |
| Long yoke                  | 12' (lorwerth)<br>12' (Biegywryd)                                                                                                                    |
| Rod ( <i>gwialen</i> )     | 13.5' (Cyfnerth)                                                                                                                                     |

### 3 Tenure

#### Tir Cyfrif

-'reckoned or accounted land'

*Tir cyfrif* is regarded to be the most restrictive of bond tenures. The settlements occupied under this tenure were called *tref gyfrif* 'reckoned land'. The principal characteristic and differentiation from other tenures is that the total burden of dues and services was distributed equally among the total population of adult male tenants and that land held did not pass from generation to generation on death through the process of inheritance as it did under *fir gwelyog* but was redistributed periodically among the male tenants with changes in population. These features are thought to be conducive to nucleation of settlement (Carr, 1982, 30-33).

#### Tir gwelyog

*Tir gwelyog* was a bond tenure. Tenants could not enter trade or a profession or marry without the consent of the lord and owed dues and renders in respect of their land. Nevertheless, the assessment of dues was made on the *gwely* or kin group lands within a township or hamlet rather than equally across the community as a whole. Further, in contrast to *tir cyfrif* tenure, a tenant's share in the *gwely* passed through inheritance to his male heirs in a similar fashion to that of a freeholder. The term '*frefwelyog*' refers to a bond township under *tir gwelyog* tenure. In general it would seem that *tref welyog* townships were smaller than free townships and that the names of *tref welyog* townships are represented in the names of farms in the present landscape whereas in the case of free townships it is the name of an associated hamlet that survives as a major farm (Jones Pierce, 1972, 274).

#### Gwyr Gwaith, Gwyr tir bwrdd, Gwyr mal, Gardynemen liberi nativi

-workmen, demesne-land men, cash-paying men, gardenmen, free bondmen -advantageous tenures as an inducement to settle on the *maerdref*.

At the *maerdrefi* it seems that economic pressures led to the introduction of new tenures as an inducement to tenants to settle on *maerdref* lands (Carr, 1982, 134). Of these, *gwyr gwaith*, recorded at Cemais and Penrhos, approximate closely to the bondmen of the *fir cyfrif* hamlets of Aberffraw and the '*maerdref* men' of Rhosyr. The presence of escheat land at Cemais, however, would seem to indicate that the significant difference was that the land was held on the basis of individual tenancy, at least by 1352 if not before the conquest.

*Gwyr fir bwrdd*, table land men, may, as the name implies, have worked the lord's demesne land. Again escheat *gafae/ion* of *tir bwrdd* tenure at Cemais in 1352 suggests that the ancient *maerdref* tenurial restrictions were not being applied.

Gardens are recorded at Aberffraw and Rhosyr. Carr maintains that these small parcels of arable were held by *fir cyfrif* tenure, the usual restrictive tenure at the *maerdref*. By 1352, however, 7 of the 14 parcels in the hamlet of Garddau were uncultivated through lack of tenants which suggests that the process of redistribution among the remaining tenants was no longer being applied. At Rhosyr the 'gardens' were held by, 'garden men' whose dues were calculated almost entirely as cash payments with little reference to the work and carrying services that were applicable to the '*maerdref* men'. Cash was the basis of assessment of the 'free bondmen' at Rhosyr also. This apparently anachronistic tenure may equate to the '*gwyr mal*' of Cemais and Penrhos where, it is suggested, these 'cash-paying men' enjoyed a greater degree of freedom and less onerous rents,

paid in cash, than traditional *maerdreftenants* (Jones Pierce, 1972, 278-9). This might be seen as another example of inducement to tenants to settle on the Prince's *maerdref* lands.

## Discussion

### *The pattern of medieval settlement on Anglesey*

#### Background

An early reference to the density, if not the pattern of medieval settlement on Anglesey is contained within a comment by Bede on the pre-eminence of the Northumbrian king, Edwin (B Colgrave and R. A. B. Mynors, 1969, Bede, Ecclesiastical History of the English People 11, 9). Bede wrote in the early eighth century but the context of his remark is Edwin's achievement in bringing territories of the Britons under his control during the early 7th century. Bede tells us that of the two Menavian Isles, Anglesey and Man, Anglesey is the larger and more productive, containing 'land for 960 families' by English reckoning, while Man contains slightly more than 300. It is not immediately obvious what Bede meant by '*terra unius familiae*' but it may be suggested that his source was an assessment of tribute due, of the kind which features more extensively in the broadly contemporary Tribal Hidage (D Hill, 1984, An Atlas of Anglo Saxon England, 76-7). In this document the unit of assessment is the 'hide', which some would equate with the basic holding of a peasant family, the '*terra unus familiae*' of Bede, and which represents a measure of productivity rather than absolute area. Some districts so recorded in the Anglo-Saxon document are huge- Mercia, for example, with 30,000 hides or the territory of the West Saxons with 100,000 hides. However, by way of comparison with Anglesey at 960 units, the slightly smaller island of Wight comprised 600 hides. Man with a potentially less productive upland interior can now be seen in context at 300 units.

In the contemporary landscape of north Britain the Scots of Dalriada held the west coast from the Clyde to the Hebrides. The *teich* or house was the unit of fiscal assessment (J. Bannerman, Studies in the History of Dalriada, 1974, 111, 132ff, 141). In the *Senchus fern A/ban* a document survives which Bannerman has seen to represent a close parallel to the Tribal Hidage, both in function and date of compilation. Here, for example, the Island of Islay, again comparable in area to Anglesey and Man is assessed at 350 houses. Islay, furthermore is described as comprising *cet treb* a designation clearly cognate with *cantref* (Bannerman, 56, 142) and to be the resting place of a whole kindred, the Cenel n'Oengusa.

The significance of these parallels for our present purpose is that they demonstrate, not only the potential but the actual practical application of, a process of assessing and taxing the productive capacity of land throughout the principal regional kingdoms of Britain as early as the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. More particularly, with regard to Anglesey, we are provided with a measure of the density of settlement which may be compared with other regions – not simply because there appears to be comparability in the basis of assessment but because we are told that this was '*iuxta aestimationem Anglorum*'. This realisation is at once both helpful and potentially misleading. Bede's Anglo-Saxon translator clearly understood '*terra unius familiae*' to mean *hide* (T. Miller (ed.) 1890-98, The Old English version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, 1 c.25). However, the hide was a measure which was not only flexible in area, as it reflected local conditions of agricultural productivity, but in usage through time too. It is not until the 11th century that sufficient documentation is available to assess the scale, in absolute terms, of a hide. In many areas the hide was equivalent to the alternative designations of carucate and ploughland although regional differences occurred. On the north Wales border, for example, the carucate and the ploughland both signified a similar subdivision of the hide in the ratio of 3 ploughlands or 3 carucates to the hide. It has been suggested, therefore, that, in Domesday Cheshire, the hide

extended over an area of 24 bovates (3 carucates) or 192 acres (P. H. Sawyer and A.T. Thacker, 1987, 'The Cheshire Domesday' in B.E. Harris and A.T. Thacker (eds) *A History of the County of Chester*, Vol. 1, Institute of Historical Research, Oxford 297-302. The significant point is that on the northern marches, in the 11th century, the hide clearly represented an area much larger than the holding of an individual peasant (one bovat). Here the hide is larger than, and elsewhere closely related to, the scale of a co-aration unit. In Cheshire the recorded ploughteams correspond in number to the recorded ploughlands.

A resolution to the problem of equating the hide with the *terra unius familiae* of Bede and the *tech* of Dalriada might be sought in an appreciation of the developing complexity through time of the relationship between landholding components in the medieval landscape. The term *gwely*, for example, appears to have designated a nuclear family and its holding before the meaning was extended to a lineage and the land held by that lineage and before the partition of the nuclear holding by partible inheritance (Charles-Edwards, 255). Similarly the *tref* is thought to have designated an individual farmstead before the development of the term to encompass the many components of an administrative rural township. Partible inheritance might then be expressed as the division of the *tref tad* or patrimony (Charles-Edwards 431). The 'land of a single family' of Bede, a paraphrase of the Anglo-Saxon hide and apparently broadly equivalent to the Dalriadic *tech* might then, on Anglesey, represent the concept of *gwe/y* at whatever stage the partition of *tref tad* had achieved by the 7th century. The *gwely*, with its component holdings, might well have been the original basis for joint-ploughing arrangements. The corollary is that there might well have been more than one house or holding (*tyddyn*) on the 'land of a single family'.

By 1188 Gerald of Wales could recount an estimation of 363 *townships* on Anglesey. This figure is twice the number of documented 12th-14th century *trefi* but closer to the total of both *trefi* and hamlets – the more so when it is recognised that many hamlets escaped documentation in the great surveys (see below). By this time the townships must surely have approached the complexity of components and settlement subdivisions of the later extents, comprising *gwelyau* which themselves were made up of a number of individual though related, holdings. It is not until the 13th and 14th centuries, however, that we get a clear picture of the pattern of medieval settlement on the island.

## Anglesey in the 13th and 14th centuries: units of settlement

By the 13th century the commote, rather than the *cantref*, had become the regional unit of royal administration throughout Gwynedd. There were six commotes on Anglesey, of broadly equal area, each with access to long stretches of coastline and with boundaries that converged towards the centre of the island. The boundaries of the *cantrefi* which embrace the commotes even more clearly radiate from a central point (close to Llangwyllog). It is uncertain whether this framework had evolved organically or whether a pattern was imposed on the landscape.

Within each commote the *tref* was the unit of fiscal assessment and, to some extent, of community sentiment. The sense of attachment to a particular *tref* would be stronger, however, for bond tenants than for freemen. The principal distinctions between the *trefi* arose from the nature of the tenure by which the land was held. Within each commote there was a *tref* held by the King (or, from the 13th century, Prince) on which lands lay the royal demesne. At the nucleus of the demesne stood the *1/ys* – the palace or mansion house with its appurtenances – managed, at one time, on behalf of the prince by an estate manager, the *maer* – who regulated the working of the demesne and the collection of rents, food renders and labour services owed to the prince and payable at the *1/ys*. However, by the thirteenth century the offices of the *rhag/aw* and the *rhingy/1* represented the Prince's interests in the commote. In addition to dues and services owed from both free and bond tenants throughout the commote, there were settlements of the Prince's

bondmen within each *maerdref*. These bondmen, in general, held land under the particularly restrictive and characteristic tenure of the *maerdref-tir cyfrif*- or reckoned land, regulated by periodic re-division of the land equally among all the adult male tenants and not by partible inheritance. This absence of a family stake in a block of land over generations tended towards the nucleation rather than dispersal of a *tir cyfrif* settlement. The pattern of settlement at the *maerdref*, therefore, might have comprised the following elements: the buildings particular to the *llys* itself, including the royal hall or halls, within an enclosure wall, a royal chapel close by, the nucleated village of the Prince's bond tenants near to the *llys* and the open arable fields of the Prince's desmesne together with closes of pasture. There might also be further hamlets of bond tenants within the township. Although all these tenants of the Prince may originally have held their land under *tir cyfrif* tenure, and there remained *tref gyfrif* communities at the former *maerdrefi* and detached within the commote generally after the Conquest, it seems clear that more favourable tenancies were on offer towards the end of the 13th century to attract tenants on to the royal lands.

Elsewhere within each commote there were *treffi* within which the basis of taxation and land holding was the *gwely* or kin group. The transfer of land from generation to generation was by partible inheritance which could result in the partition of holdings among members of the same family but enhanced the notion of a stake in a particular piece of the soil. A nucleation of settlement could still occur as the division or sharing of the patrimony was a sharing of strips within the large arable fields of the *tref* as a whole. Nevertheless, any tendency towards nucleation need not be as pronounced as it was with land held under *tir cyfryf*. The *gwely* was the basis of land holding for both free and bond tenants; the term used to describe this tenure when applied to bond tenants was *tir gwelyog*.

Within each *gwely* there might be several individual heirs and as many holdings (*tyddyn*, pi. *tyddynod*). The available records for the 13th and 14th century are not necessarily comprehensive, having been compiled for particular purposes. The 'Extent of Anglesey' compiled in 1354, for example, is concerned only with those dues owed to the Crown and records only the *gwe/yau* and the principal, but not all, tenants. Nevertheless, some indication of the distribution, density and size of holdings can be compiled from these statistics and from a survey of the Bishop of Bangor's lands on Anglesey undertaken in 1306 (Tables 1 and 2).

The data in the tables presents only that information where both the number of tenants and the area held by those tenants is recorded. This information is most complete for the Bishop of Bangor's lands, where messuages or *tyddynod* are also recorded, but may be supplemented and compared with those instances in the 1352 extent where an assessment of the scale of free and bond secular *treffi* and *gwelyau* is possible.

Across 37 sample *treffi*, 607 tenants are recorded, holding or working 737 bovates (2948 Welsh customary acres (see glossary). The total is slightly enhanced as this includes 2 carucates or 16 bovates of demesne land on the Bishop of Bangor's estate at Treffos. Nevertheless the figures, admittedly for principally episcopal land, show, on average, 16.4 tenants holding almost 20 bovates of land in each *tref*. The average holding on this analysis would be 1.2 bovates (4.8 Welsh customary acres). In reality, as might be expected, considerable variation existed from *tref* to *tref*.

At one extreme, 49 tenants in Conysio Llan held 32 bovates- that is, two-thirds of a bovat (2.6 Welsh customary acres) each, while at Llanddwyn 7 tenants held 8 messuages but no land at all. At Bodwylog, on the other hand, 7 tenants held 24 bovates (3.4 bovates or 13.7 acres each) and at Llwydiarth in Twrcelyn 11 tenants held 39 bovates (3.5 bovates, 14 acres each).

A slightly different perspective on the size and density of holdings may be gained from an analysis of individual *gwelyau*. Taken from a sample of 86 *gwelyau* a total of 351 tenants can be seen to hold 631 bovates of land. Again the figures relate predominantly to the Bishop of

Bangor's holdings. The average *gwely* comprises 7.34 bovates held by 6.29 tenants with each tenant holding slightly more than one *bovate* individually.

If the analysis is confined to bond *gwelyau*, the average drops slightly to 6.67 bovates held by 5.75 tenants with each tenant holding 1.16 bovates. When the same calculation is performed over all bond holdings for which data is available in these two 14<sup>th</sup> century extents the ratio falls to 1.14 bovates per tenant or slightly over 4.5 customary acres for each individual holding. This is a remarkable parallel to the prescription of the law codes that, in theory, would allow 4 legal acres to each *tyddyn*. In fact, by the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the customary Welsh acre measured at least 2430 square yards rather than the smaller legal *erw* of the lorwerth redaction at 1440 square yards. In absolute terms the *bovate* can be taken to represent four of the larger units -that is, four customary acres- although in practice, according to both Welsh and English usage it meant the portion of land appropriate to the smallholding of a bond tenant. In this respect, the statistics of tables 1 and 2 probably reflect the pattern of bond tenancy throughout Anglesey during the late 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14<sup>th</sup> century. The deficiency of the evidences, however, and the complexity of the settlement pattern may be glimpsed in those rare instances where detail is available for secular free holdings (Carr 1982, 167-169). An important observation made by Jones Pierce (1972, 274) is that 'in superficial area the [bond *tref welyog* *trewas* almost invariably smaller than the free township and was rarely characterised by subordinate hamlets ... the acreage of the average bond vill being rather closer to that of a free hamlet than a free township, the names of these bond townships being also recognisable as a rule in one of the principal farms of a parish, a feature which in the case of free settlements applies to the hamlet and not the township'.

In contrast to the relatively consistent small scale of bond holdings the free *gwelyau* of Porthamel township in the commote of Menai might be cited. There were seven free *gwe/yau* in the township. Here the major landowners, Ieuan Wyddel and Gruffydd ap Goronwy held 6 bovates of escheat land in the *gwe/y* of lorwerth ap Llywarch. The same Ieuan Wyddel and Gruffydd ap Goronwy were, together with at least three others, heirs of the *gwely* of which the escheat was reckoned to be a twenty-fourth part. The entire *gwely* therefore, extended over 144 bovates (576 customary acres). Ieuan Wyddel, furthermore had a share in the *gwely* Meredydd ap lorwerth in Ysgeifiog in the same commote. The eponyms of these two *gwelyau* were father and son; Ieuan was great-great grandson of lorwerth. This example simply illustrates one strand of the dynastic and landholding connexions of the great free tenants of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century Anglesey. Other family associations included *gwelyau* in Porthamel named after the brothers of lorwerth, Cadwgan and Madog, and another son of lorwerth, Rhys, in Ysgeifiog. The original nucleus of this family may have been at Trelywarch in Talybolion where further *gwelyau* of lorwerth ap Llywarch, Madog ap Llywarch and Cadwgan ap Llywarch are encountered. The ancestral eponym is Llywarch ap Bran, a powerful figure in the society and politics of 11<sup>th</sup> century Gwynedd.

Within this pattern of *tref* and *gwely* are settlements described as hamlets (see glossary). Hamlets are, wherever the documentation survives, almost invariably associated with, and lie within the territorial preserve of, townships. They are often seen to be offshoots from original core settlements within townships, sometimes at a distance from the surviving place name associated with those townships and occasionally outside the commote within which the township lies (Jones 1955, 47-48). Such an example would seem to be Garddwr, a hamlet of Llysduelas in the commote of Twrcelyn but located by Melville Richards east of the *maerdref* of Cemais and within the commote of Talybolion.

A hamlet could comprise *gwelyau* as in the township of Dindryfwl where 3 *gwelyau* and one *gafael* together with a mill, are described as constituting the secular hamlet of Trewalchmai (A D Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey Dindryfwl, 171). However, the Bishop of Bangor also held land in Trewalchmai where in 1306, 24 tenants are recorded to have held one carucate freely with three additional carucates of cleared land. Clearly, although described in 1352 as a hamlet, Trewalchmai was as large and complex in its component parts as some *trefi*. The distinction is further blurred when a settlement such as Tregornor, also known as Bodeon, is listed in the



extent as though it were a township and is then described as a hamlet in the detail of the survey. Here, furthermore, the entire hamlet appears to have comprised one *gwely* (Carr, 1982, 168) 'Tregornor: In this hamlet of Tregornor, called Bodeon in the account roll, there is one *gwely* called Gwely Conws'. (AD Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey: Tegornor, 167). There were, however, 3 bond and 1 free *gwelyau* held of the Bishop of Bangor in Bodeon which did not trouble the surveyors of the royal lands. Such complexity of tenure may, on the other hand, explain the status of the *gwely* Conws as a hamlet (Ellis, 1838, 104 and see case study: Maerdref Aberffraw, below).

A high proportion of hamlets include '*tref*' or '*bad*' elements in their names (25% and 20% of the total, respectively) compared to the frequency of the same elements (18% and 15% of the total respectively) in *trefi* names. This suggests a focus of settlement at the hamlets, with the application of the original meaning of *tref* to denote a specific settlement rather than an administrative concept. To what extent this observation can be translated into the identification of nucleated settlements at the hamlets is uncertain. Nevertheless, it may be possible, in the association of multiple hamlets with townships or the lines of major families, to glimpse a pattern of large estates which has become obscured by the superimposition of a later administrative framework. The exemplar is *maerdref* Aberffraw with its seven hamlets held by *tir cyfrif* tenure. In this case the hamlets are the nucleated settlements of bondmen directly related to the estate centre at Aberffraw. Less clear, but suggestive of an originally comparable basis of organisation, is the record of settlement at Conysiog, in the commote of Llifon. Here five *gwe/yau*, all bearing the names of sons of Hwfa ap Cynddelw, are recorded and their obligations listed. The *gwelyau* are freely held but there is reference to the bondmen of the free tenants. There is also a notice made, with little more than a passing reference to no less than nine dependent hamlets. This is the largest number of hamlets associated with any single township in the 1352 extent. Carr has suggested that this pattern of settlement might indicate the original existence of a *maenol* (see glossary) in Llifon, based on Conysiog, and that the affiliations recorded in the 1352 extent are the outcome of a grant of the 'whole *maenol* of Conysiog with its bondmen' to Hwfa ap Cynddelw in the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Carr, 1982, 144-5). Similarly, but less clearly demonstrable, Rowlands records the tradition that Porthamel was once known as a *maeno*, with dependent hamlets at Llanedwen, Bodlew, Bodowy, Myfyrian, Berw Uchaf, Cefn Poeth and Trescawen. Porthamel was held by the dynasty of Llywarch ap Bran.

Comparable large estates with dependent hamlets might include Llysduas with hamlets recorded in 1352 at Garddwr, Glasgrai, Rhydygyr, Bodsartho, Glastre, Amlwch, Llechog and Ysgello. Further hamlets of Llysduas, not recorded in 1352, are detectable in later documents, comprising, perhaps, 25 in all (Jones Pierce, 1972, 87-101; Jones Pierce, 1972, 253-6). In similar fashion, Bodafon, un-associated in 14<sup>th</sup> century records with subordinate hamlets was shown by Jones Pierce to have been co-extensive with two entire parishes and a large part of a third, and, in addition to the three free *gwe/yau* of the grandchildren of Sandde, Iddon and Arthen, comprised an unbroken line of hamlets from Bodafon to the boundary of Amlwch (Jones Pierce, 1972, 90).

It may be that some hamlets were created in the appropriation of arable land from the commons through economic necessity as the original nucleus of settlement became fragmented through partible inheritance (Jones Pierce, 1972, 253-4). The pattern in the landscape created by such a process has been described by Jones Pierce: 'The homesteads or *tyddynod* of the clansmen or *priodorian* were arranged in widely dispersed clusters round small quillited fields on sites [in Llysduas] well elevated above the surrounding moor and marsh; such settlements were known in the vernacular as *rhandiroedd* [sharelands], being recognised as hamlets by English officials (Jones Pierce, 1972, 253). Glanville Jones presents a similar picture: 'The wide dispersal of homesteads, implied in some sections of the Laws, was characteristic of the initial stages of the evolution of *tir gwe/yawg* tenure. With the increase of population and the operation of *cyfran* (gavelkind) [partible inheritance] single-dwelling *trefi* developed into multi-dwelling *trefi* or *amlwdau* with the houses sited on the edges of the arable sharelands and thus having a semi-dispersed arrangement best described as a girdle pattern (Glanville Jones, 1955, 33).

Nevertheless, the heirs of the free *gwelyau* had their own bondmen. Where land, and the bondmen on the land, was acquired by royal grant, as, perhaps, in the case of Conysioig for example, the bond tenancies may have been *tir cyfrif* and the hamlets may have been nucleated. In the *commote* of Twrcelyn, Gruffydd ap Madog Gloddai was the free tenant of four carucates (32 bovates) of land in Nantbychan. However, he himself had bondmen 'who are of the nature of *tref gyfrif* (A D Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey: Nantbychan, 226).

### **Fields**

The smallholdings themselves –the *messuages* or *tyddynod* of both free and bond tenants, whether nucleated or dispersed, had access to the open fields of arable shareland. Amongst the arable were closes and meadows and beyond them the common pasture of each community. Each tenant's strips or quilllets or *1/einiau* would be dispersed among the open fields and tilled in accordance with joint ploughing agreements. Members of such agreements would contribute oxen, the plough, their labour and so on (Jenkins, 1986, 198-202). An 8-ox team is envisaged (Carr, 1982, 94) although it is perhaps unlikely that the full complement was ever achieved. Nevertheless, the ox-drawn plough needs room to turn at the end of each furrow and it is highly probable that the ridges and furrows created in the course of ploughing took on the sinuous curvilinear, often reversed S-shape, so characteristic of relict medieval field patterns over much of England. Where topography permits a long furrow is easier and more economical to plough than a series of short ones. The Law Codes provide specifications for standard *erwau* (see glossary) which were the basis for joint ploughing agreements and the proportions of these *erwau* are long and thin, in the ratio of 10:1. The legal *erw* was a measure of area, however, and not necessarily the size of a field. Individual strips would be subdivisions of an *erw*. Nevertheless, the length of the *erw* is a probable indicator of the standard length of a furrow or strip. The lorwerth redaction, then, would suggest a strip 120 yards long. A clue to the width of strips might be sought in two other legal units of land measure which bear no immediately obvious relationship to the layout of the *erw* as prescribed in the lorwerth redaction. The units are the leap and the land: 'three lengths of the barley corn in the inch; three inches in the palmbreadth; three palmbreadths in the foot; three feet in the step; three steps in the leap; three leaps in the land', (Jenkins, 1986, 120).

The *leap* is therefore 81 inches long and the *land* 243 inches, 20.25 feet or 6.75 yards. The *leap* of 81 inches is exactly half the measure of the 162 inch, 13.5 foot rod of Hywel Dda specified in the Cyfnerth redaction and twice the measure of a short rod of 40.5 inches for which evidence of use on Anglesey has been adduced (Palmer, 1896, 16; Gresham, 1951, 120). The *land* of 20.25 feet made up of three *leaps*, each of 81 inches, would seem to be an appropriate measure for the width of a strip or quillet and corresponds reasonably well with the average size of comparable strips in England. If the 13.5 foot rod, or its subdivision the 40.5 inch rod, was used to measure *erwau* and lay out strips in medieval Anglesey then two such strips lying side by side would be contained within the width of the long *erw*. However, with time and to facilitate joint ploughing agreements, a unit of area smaller than the legal *erw* came to be employed. This unit was the *1/athen* and is likely to have been a convenient sub-division of the *erw*. It is possible to go further and suggest that the *1/athen* corresponded to the quillet.

The only direct statement of the area of a *1/athen* is a late one, by which time the *1/athen* was considered to have comprised 607.5 square yards. If, hypothetically, an *erw* was laid out to the lorwerth proportions of 30 rods by 3 rods but using a 13.5 foot rod, then 3 strips of 607.5 square yards would be created, each 2 leaps or 1 rod in width, lying side by side for a length of 135 yards. On the other hand, if it is accepted that the width of a *1/athen* corresponded to an individual strip, a land's width (20.25 feet) across, then the strip would extend for a distance of 270ft (90 yards) in length. This is exactly the length of the field measured for Palmer's informant at Llaur y Glyn, Montgomeryshire, using a 13.5 ft rod and exactly the length of the fields, still bearing the name element, Llathen, recorded by Gresham in Criccieth (Gresham, 1951).

From this somewhat tortuous analysis it may be suggested that the arable fields of medieval Anglesey were characterised by accumulations of long sinuous quilllets, between 90 yards and

135 yards long and between 4.5 yards (13.5 feet) and 6.75 yards (20.25 feet) wide. The average bond tenant held 20 or so such strips. The combined holdings of free tenants could be considerably more extensive and there are hints that their individual holdings might also be significantly larger as at Porthamel where at least 5 heirs of the *gwely* Iorwerth ap Llywarch, Ieuan Wyddel among them, held 144 bovates of land; or at Nantbychan where Gruffydd ap Madog Gloddaith held 4 carucates (32 bovates) (Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey: Porthamel, 254-5; Nantbychan, 226). Nevertheless, the available statistics appear to indicate that the average holding of a free tenant, at least on those holdings where the Bishop of Bangor was the chief lord, barely exceeded those of bond tenants.

### ***Nucleation and density***

Behind the administrative framework of commote and township a pattern can be perceived in the landscape. There were certain major nucleations of settlement principally at the demesne centres of Rhosyr, Aberffraw, Cemais, Penrhos and Llanfaes and on the Bishop of Bangor's land at Treffos. In addition to the complex of buildings associated with manorial organisation, the *tir cyfrif* bondmen of the secular and ecclesiastical lords lived in what could fairly be described as villages. The records of the mid 14th century reflect depopulation brought on by a variety of causes including plague. Nevertheless, an indication of the density of settlement is possible.

At Aberffraw each of the 7 hamlets might have supported communities of between 9 and 15 households (A D Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey Aberffraw, 172; Jones Pierce, 1972, 277). At Cemais, in 1352, 10 *gafaelion* of *gwyr mal*, 15% *gyfaelion* of *gwyr gwaith* and 9 *gafaelion* of *gwyr tir bwrdd* would once have supported an equivalent number of households (see glossary). At Penrhos 40 tenants occupied 6 *gafaelion* of *gwyr mal*, 15 *gyfaelion* of *gwyr gwaith* and 7% *gafaelion* of *tir bwrdd* (AD Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey: Penrhos). At Rhosyr, 26 tenants held 8 *gafaelion* and 12 gardens while a further 12% *gafaelion* were held by 'pure bondmen called *maerdref*'. At Treffos 26 bondmen of the Bishop of Bangor occupied 26 bovates of land and farmed 2 carucates of demesne land in addition to meadows and pastures centred on the Bishop's 'substantial house' which, however, by 1302 was 'all ruined and in need of great repair' (Ellis, 1838, 100).

Llanfaes had undergone considerable transformation and development during the 13th century before its demise and depopulation after 1295 to make way for the growth of Beaumaris. This was the one community on Anglesey that could be described as a town, with all the characteristic features of a town. There was a settlement of 120 households, presumably nucleated and extending over 90 acres; there was a friary, a ferry, a port where trading goods were imported, fisheries, fairs, markets and tradesmen.

The great landholding families of Anglesey had bondmen too and it is clear that some of these bondmen held their land as *tir cyfrif* as in the case of the bondsmen of Gruffydd ap Madog Gloddaith in Nantbychan. It is possible that a number of hamlets, organised along manorial lines have escaped the attention of the extents and surveys because their dues and obligations were payable otherwise than to the crown. Away from the great estate centres other sizeable nucleations could be found at Bodhunod (60 households), Rhosmynach (27 households) Hirdrefaig (30 households) and Dinam (14 households) (Jones Pierce (1972), 276). Carr reminds us that while there were dispersed settlements in the Anglesey landscape and, for the main part, these were to be found among the *gwely* lands of the free tenants, 'the important point to remember about ... bond townships is that they were generally nucleated communities or, in other words, hamlets' (Carr, 1982, 31). While the examples of *tir cyfrif* communities, noticed above, are inherently likely to have been nucleated villages, certain bond *tref welyog* lands may also have given rise to nucleations of settlements. Examples include Llanfair yn y Cwmwd, an episcopal township of the Bishop of Bangor which supported 11 households in the early 14th century in an area coterminous with what became the smallest parish on Anglesey (Carr, 1982, 31); Conysiog Llan where 49 tenants farmed, cheek by jowl, a holding of 4 carucates (between 128 and 240 acres). At Llanfflewin, 13 tenants held one half of a carucate (Carr, 1982, 32). Similarly Carr has suggested, following Jones, that *tir corddian* tenure (nucleal land) may have

pertained in the immediate vicinity of the *etas* churches such as Llangadwaladr, Caergybi, Llanellian and Llanfechell where hamlets developed and where the members of the community were described as tenants of the saint (Carr, 1982, 32; Jones, 1972, 'Post Roman Wales' in Finberg, HPR (ed), 'The Agrarian History of England and Wales 1, ii AD43-1042', 340-9).

### **Industry**

Although there were fairs at the *maerdrefi* and other centres before the conquest and Llanfaes developed a significant trading interest that Beaumaris inherited, most industrial and manufacturing activity stemmed from the agricultural life of the island.

One of the most significant adjuncts of the agricultural life was the provision of mills. Nearly seventy mills are recorded in the 1352 extent and there would have been others such as the Bishop of Bangor's mill at Treffos and the mill at Bancenyn on lands held of Penmen Priory. All mills of any scale (hand mills seem to be recorded in use at Eglwys Ail in Malltraeth) were water mills until the first windmill was built on Anglesey at Newborough in 1303. Because of the absence of strongly flowing rivers on Anglesey, provision was invariably required for ponds, dams, sluices and water-courses. In times of drought, serious problems could arise and, in addition to an increase in the number of windmills, by the 15th century, the power of the tide was being harnessed in the Menai Straits at Porthaethwy and on the inland-sea between Holyhead and the mainland of the island.

Mills were an extremely important resource. The royal mills were a source of revenue for the Prince. Bond tenants and others who had no access to a mill of their own owed *suit of mill*- the obligation to mill their corn at a particular royal mill. Freeholders with their own mills escaped this obligation. Bond tenants of the Prince owed labour services in respect of the royal mills - in repair and maintenance of the buildings, in fetching and carrying millstones and in maintaining watercourses- presumably the same obligations fell on the bond tenants of the freemen.

While the location of mills is inevitably dictated by the availability of a good supply of water, the mills can point to the location of settlement – both through the obligation of a community to *suit of mill* and in the naming of the mill. An example might be Melin Geraint in the township of Pentraeth in Dindaethwy. Betws Geraint in the *gwe/y* Geraint ap Tegwared was the location of the taking of evidence in compiling the 1352 extent for the adjacent *commote* of Twrcelyn (Carr, 1971-2, Extent of Anglesey: Twrcelyn, 217). Neither Betws Geraint, Melin Geraint nor the location of the *gwe/y* Geraint ap Tegwared has been established precisely.

### **The hidden landscape- the bondmen of the free tenants**

An aspect of the settlement pattern of Anglesey not generally discussed when considering the distribution and density of settlement is the nature of the bond settlements of free tenants. The existence of such bondmen is acknowledged (Jones Pierce, 1972, 270-2; Carr, 1982, 129-31) and the social and administrative implications have been discussed but their impact on the settlement geography of the island is unknown. The distribution of the bond *gwelyau*, *gafae/ion* and *tir cyfrif* hamlets of the Prince are recorded because of the need of the English Crown for detailed information on the dues, renders and prerogatives formerly applicable to the Welsh Prince and, after 1282, attaching to the new administration. Similarly, a survey was made of the lands of the Bishop of Bangor in 1306. The nature of the Bishop's estate which emerges from this document has been described as a *maenol* (Carr, 1982, 269) with a manorial court at Treffos in the *commote* of Dindaethwy where tenants held their land as *tir cyfrif* in a very closely comparable fashion to those on the Prince's *maerdrefi*. Bond and free tenants of the priory of Penmen including lands in the townships of Bancenyn and Crymlyn are known from a valuation of 1374 (Carr, 1982, 272; Ellis, 1838, 249-51). The secular free township of Crymlyn is recorded in the 1352 extent but Bancenyn, with its mill, is not. Other important church lands were held by the

Abbey of Aberconwy, the Augustinian priory of Beddgelert and Clynnog Fawr and the *clas* communities. Some *c/as* churches held lands whose tenants were described as the tenants of the saint (Carr (1982), 266-276). Their inclusion in the secular royal surveys is a hit-and-miss affair.

There were, in addition, other great secular land-holding families and they too had tenants. Their existence, however, barely registers on the extents and accounts of royal interests. Nevertheless there are enough passing references to postulate a substantial infrastructure of bond holdings underpinning the free townships and hamlets. So that in the commote of Talybolion there are references to the bondmen of the freemen at Botan, Eirianell, Carneddor, Dronwy and Aberalaw. In Twrcelyn the 'bondmen' of the free tenant of the township of Nantbychan, Gruffydd ap Madog Gloddaith, 'are of the nature of *tref gyfrif* and owe suit not to the Prince's mill but to Gruffydd's mill, Melin Cadnant, in the next commote of Dindaethwy. Also in Twrcelyn the freemen of Ynys Gnud and Gwredog have bondmen. In Dindaethwy there are references to the bondmen of the free tenants at Dinsylwy Rys, Trecastell, Twrgarw, Penmynydd, Erddreiniog, Porthaethwy and Crymlyn. it is not possible to estimate the extent and density of these settlements of freeholder's bond tenants. Many must surely have escaped the record entirely because no dues were payable directly to the Prince. Nevertheless, some of these free families controlled large estates and their bond holdings may have been considerable. Neither is it possible to be certain of the nature of these bond tenancies except for the occasional glimpse that some could be of the nature of *tref gyfrif*. In such circumstances we might expect the settlement of the bond community to be nucleated as has been postulated at the royal and episcopal manorial centres. If the suggestion that townships such as Conysiog and Porthamel were the nuclei of *maenolau*, then it might be possible to envisage an organisational framework comparable to these better known multiple estates (for the concept of the multiple estate see G.R.J Jones, 'Multiple Estates and Early Settlement' in P.H. Sawyer, 'Medieval Settlement', 15-40).

## **The threat to the archaeological resource.**

'The map of rural settlement in modern Anglesey is a complex palimpsest whereon older lines may be discerned beneath the new... There appears [also] to be a significant relationship between medieval and modern land tenure, although this relationship is far less direct than appears at first sight.' (Jones, 1955, 27, 29).

During the 13<sup>th</sup> century the population of Anglesey had attained a level it was not to regain for centuries. The framework of settlement, organised in townships, hamlets and *gwelyau* so characteristic of the latter period of the 'Age of the Princes' was, over the succeeding centuries, dismembered and eroded by new patterns of landholding and agricultural methods. The process of transformation is so complete that new developments in the agricultural landscape and in, and on the fringes of, village and urban communities continue, oblivious to the destruction of the evidence for one of the key phases of the development of society in north-west Wales. Attention has been successfully drawn to the scale of the problem of identification and threat at the specific location of the *1/ysodd* at the heart of the royal estates on Anglesey. The threat is no less real and the archaeological resource no less significant in respect of the settlements of the freemen and bond tenants who lived and worked in, and created the landscape of the middle ages.

Attention has been drawn above to the component parts of the resource. The research value lies in the potential for throwing light on aspects of the social organisation and settlements of a crucial transitional period for which almost no information is at present available. Questions concern the degree to which such settlements were nucleated; the structural and organisational distinction between homesteads in a nucleated village and those more appropriately described as dispersed farms and the structural form, internal arrangements and building history of the structures themselves. Beresford, for example, has drawn attention to the potential of Llanfaes for elucidating the arrangement and organisation of the streets and burgages of a medieval town in

pre-conquest north Wales and the transition from *maerdref* hamlet to urban nucleus. Carr laments the lack of evidence that would allow us to examine the probable manorial organisation of the estates of great freeholding families. The townships of Penmynydd and Trecastell, held by the descendents of Ednyfed Fychan, are cited (Carr, 1982, 36-7); Porthamel, Conysiog, Bodafon and Llysdulas would be other examples. Similarly Carr makes the strong case that 'while it was once customary to deny the existence of (nucleated) communities in Wales because of the lack of them today, ... in fact ... the landscape is scattered with deserted and abandoned villages. Investigation in Wales is bedevilled by the lack of excavation' (Carr, 1982, 31 and 60).

The identification of threat to the resource is more readily made where villages have grown, more recently or as a process of continuous development, on the site of former settlement nucleations. Examples include Aberffraw and Porthaethwy (Fig. 2; Fig 8b). It is, however, precisely because the majority of early settlement nucleations were deserted and their names are now represented by a single consolidated farm or a small cluster of houses, out of proportion to the scale of the original settlement, that these sites are at once unlocated in the landscape and at risk from landscape change.

### Depopulation, desertion, consolidation and landscape change.

During the later part of the 13th century, notwithstanding the English wars, the population of north Wales, in common with England, was reaching a peak (K. Williams Jones, *The Merioneth Lay Subsidy Roll 1292-3*, 1976, xlii-xliii). The 14th century is a story of decline. Climatic change, crop failure in the years 1315-17, famine, livestock epidemics and the Black Death from 1348, proved a relentless and debilitating combination which bred social unrest and rebellion during the latter part of the century; a process which culminated in the Glyndwr uprising in 1400. The war exacerbated a bad economic situation and the agricultural economy never really recovered. Mills lay derelict and bond hamlets deserted. Disease had been partly responsible for depopulation but some bond tenants used the cover of the plague and unrest to flee their tenancies. Land values were depressed and the 'deserted bond vills became a battleground for rival gentry families hungry for land' (K. Williams-Jones, 1976, lvii).

The scale of depopulation can be gauged from commote officers' accounts of the mid 14th century and from the tally of escheat lands recorded in the 1352 extent (Carr, 1982, 304-5). If a tenant died without heirs or in rebellion against his lord or if he was convicted of a felony then the land he held would revert to his lord. In 1352 there were many holdings or portions of holding which are described as escheat. Some have clearly been let out again as at Carnan in the commote of Menai where the *gwe/y* Griffri Chwith is described as 'escheat to the lord, and Philip ap Dafydd and Einion ap Dafydd and others hold it at the lord's will' (Carr, 1971-2, *Extent of Anglesey: Carnan*, 253). The majority however are described as 'in the lord's hand for lack of heirs or 'ffridd in the lord's hand for lack of heirs' or 'ffridd in the lord's hand for lack of tenants'. The escheat lands recorded in 1352 are listed in table 3, below.

Free land could not, in theory, be legally alienated-hereditary land was held by a tenant in trust for the next and future generations. Nevertheless, eager estate-builders could exploit legal loopholes to acquire holdings at a premium (L. Beverly-Smith, 'The gage and the land market in late Medieval Wales', *Economic History Review* 29, 1976, 537-41). By the 11th century, crown lands, including the former lands of the Welsh Prince, were sold off. The process was described by Rowlands, in the early 18th century, 'All villein and native tenements were claimed and seized by the Kings of England as of their own right in fee simple; and were let out under that name by the King's collectors whoever they might be for a term of life or years, a price being payed down according to ancient custom. Now through necessity or neglect of some monarchs almost all lands of this kind which are legally styled royal (King's lands) have been commonly granted and ultimately sold to the chief men of our county, especially to those who by their wealth had any influence at court; so that it is hardly possible, at the present day, to distinguish amidst the

common mass, what might be a villeinage from a freehold. Indeed in the present state of conducting matters they have all become freeholds indiscriminately' (H Rowlands, 1847, *Antiquitates Parochiales, Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 9). In some cases, it would seem that the original basis of letting crown lands had become obscured, deliberately or otherwise, before the sell-off had begun. A survey of Crown lands on Anglesey undertaken in 1608 contains the following bemused account of what, it was anticipated, would represent the King's interest in the former *maerdref* of Cemais;

'We find the township of Cemmais to have been sometimes the kings maiesties manor, and part of ye principality of North Wales: As by a certain reccorde called the Extent book of North Wales, it dooth and may appear. And also we find that there was a patent granted of the said manor of Kemmais, by the late Kinge Henry the eighth of famous memory to one Nicholas Hurlton, Clerk. And that nowe one Sir Willm Thomas, Knight dooth holld and enjoy the said manor as his free holld; and hath so doon by himself and his Ancestors, for the space of forty years and upwards.. but by what right or title, we know not. (PRO,LR2/205, 128).

Transactions in the property market including the purchase of the now-available crown lands led to the creation of a number of large estates and consolidated farms. The process of consolidation had, by the late 19th century, resulted in the concentration of 66% of the farmed area of Anglesey in the hands of 171 landowners (Jones, 1955, 64). Jones was further able to show that the location of 75% of all township and hamlet names recorded in medieval sources were, by the mid 20th century, represented by the names of one, or sometimes two, consolidated large farms of over 40 acres (Jones, 1955, 63).

By the 16th century the enclosure and subdivision of the open fields with banks had begun (L. Toulmin Smith (ed), 1906, *Leland's Itinerary in Wales*, 52-3). Initially these small enclosed fields would have followed the major boundaries and, in some cases, the strips of the open fields; the irregular patchwork of fields so formed is a characteristic feature of late 18th century estate surveys. By the early 19th century large ruler-straight fields were laid out in many parts of the island, obscuring and all but obliterating the pattern of the medieval landscape. It is ironic that consolidated farms on sites of early settlement names were among the first to develop new intensive farming methods, thereby exacerbating the pace of destruction. By the middle of the 19th century there were large farms on Anglesey 'with excellent modern built homesteads and offices, on which the course of cropping is superior to that seen in general throughout north Wales, even on the best farms' (Jones, 1955, 64 quoting Rowlandson, T., 'The Agriculture of North Wales', *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* 7, 1847, 553-589).

Table 5 presents the present status of the locations represented by medieval township and hamlet names:

## **The potential for identifying the locations of Medieval settlement in the field**

The character of medieval settlement on Anglesey (and elsewhere in north-west Wales) has often been perceived as a dispersed distribution of individual holdings. Where later landscape change has eradicated much of the surface evidence for the earlier pattern the difficulties of identifying such settlements on the ground might appear to be insurmountable. Notwithstanding the undisputed presence of individual smallholdings in the early landscape, attention has been drawn, above, to the potential for the existence of significant numbers of nucleated settlements on Anglesey during the 11th, 13th and 14th centuries. At these locations the sites must be considered to be comparable to the better studied 'deserted medieval villages' of England (Carr, 1982, 31). The problem of identification, however, remains. Three approaches to the problem are proposed.

### **1. Documentary search**

Considerable use has been made of both published and unpublished documentary sources in the compilation of the attached maps and gazetteer; and of the results of previous researchers' more extensive studies of these and related sources. In particular, in respect of the precise identification of settlement locations on the ground, certain classes of record are extremely valuable and should constitute the next stage of inquiry in informing fieldwork. For example, an unpublished survey of crown lands on Anglesey, undertaken in 1608 by the auditors of Land Revenue, contains very detailed information on houses, their appurtenances, their tenants and associated parcels within the holding and their agricultural potential together with an estimation of the acreage of individual parcels in acres and their fractions.

In 'the manor or vill of Cleifiog and Llanllibio' which included lands in Geirn and Cilgwyn, 43 dwelling houses are described, with their lands, tenants and, sometimes, the names of their fields. For example in Cleifiog:

- John Bulkely was in the occupation of a dwelling house, garden, stable, other buildings, another garden and two crofts. He also held a parcel of pasture of 85 acres, another parcel of pasture of 36 acres, a parcel of meadow of 5 acres and a parcel of marsh of 82 acres.
- Edward ap John occupied another dwelling house called *Tyddyn y Caste//*, one stable, a cowshed, garden and one croft, a parcel of arable and pasture and a parcel of meadow.
- The same Edward ap John held another dwelling house called *Tyddyn y Gorslwyd* and a garden, a parcel of arable and pasture and a parcel of meadow.
- Katherine daughter of Llywelyn and Rowland Lewis were in the occupancy of another dwelling house and other buildings comprising 1 barn, 1 cowshed, one garden and 3 crofts, a parcel of arable and pasture, and a parcel of marsh.
- Another dwelling house in the occupancy of Richard Humphrey called *Y Kilgwyn* with one room attached, one toft, a parcel of arable and pasture (110 acres); a parcel of meadow (3 acres) (PRO LR2/205 136, 137, 140).

In the hamlet of 'Gardder et Mayerdreff in the manor of Aberffraw are recorded:

- 2 gardens held by Owen Wood, Esquire where that aforementioned chief residence of the manor used to be, now entirely ruinous for as long as anyone can remember (2 roods, 10 parcels i.e. 0.5 acre).
- Another dwelling house in the occupancy of Hugh ap Richard ap Robert (2 perches)
- and a parcel of arable land lying on the eastern side of the church of Aberffraw (0.75 acre)
- and arable land near Maes y Maerdref (2.5 acres).
- A dwelling house in the occupancy of Agnes ferch John and another building with one toft of arable, a parcel of arable land bordering on the ditch of the aforementioned Hugh Owen's mill, on the eastern side ofy Seler (1 acre, 3 rood, 10 perches). (PRO LR2/205,51-53).

Another particularly good example of the wealth of locational detail contained in these documents but of relevance to an earlier period of social organization is a rare crown rental of 1549 detailing holdings in the two townships of Llysdulas and Bodafon and two *gwelyau* in Bodeuryd, Llechog and Rhosmynach (Jones Pierce, 1972, 87-101; UCNW Baron Hill1436). The 1352 extent identifies seven free *gwelyau* of the sons of Carwed and Griffri and one bond *gwely*, *Gwely Twr/lachied*, in the township of Llysdulas. It also identified seven hamlets. In Bodafon, the extent names 3 free *gwelyau* of the grandsons of Sandde, Iddon and Arthen. The 16th century rental provides considerably more detail of the associations of the township and the internal organization of the *gwely*. In the 16th century rental the same seven *gwelyau* are named in Llysdulas but their distribution can now be seen to extend across at least 25 hamlets (Jones Pierce, 1972, 88). Similarly, in Bodafon, the *gwely* names are retained intact but can be seen to have spread across hamlets previously unsuspected from the 14th century accounts. Of particular interest, however, is the detailed information on the individual holdings of the *gwelyau*. In Llysdulas 125 holdings are incorporated within the seven *gwelyau* of the sons of Griffri and



Carwed, most of which would appear at one time to have constituted individual or family freeholds' (Jones Pierce (1972), 91). In other words, they constitute individual *tyddynod*. In Bodafon 91 holdings are accounted for.

As an example of the significance for targeting fieldwork the following extracts are selected from the total. The Latin text is from a parallel rental made during the first decade of the 14th century (PRO SC 12/21/12).

Bodafon: Gwely Sandde

- Wyllim ap John ap Hoell ap Jerwerth dros gwbl o'r dir hun lie may yn trigo o'r vynu reglwys Lannor (ex parte australi ecclesie de Llannor in Bodafon)  
[... for all his own land where he lives from above Llannor church (on the south side of Llannor Church in Bodafon)]
- Hugh ap Jevan ap Llywelyn dros dir Angharat verch Weirvil yn emyl bethus y Koyd ane (... for the land of Angharat daughter of Gwerful close by Bettws Coedana]
- Hugh ap Jevan ap Llywelyn dros dir Hoell Goch ap Hova sef yw hynny y tay hirion yn y koyd ane  
[... for the land of Hywel Goch ap Hwfa, that is the long houses in Coedana]
- Iderm Thomas dros dir i teddin o'r tu yn deu i eglwys vihangel yn tref barth  
[... for the land of his homestead to the south of St Michael's church in Trefbarth].
- Llywelyn ap Tudur ap Hoell ap Ken' dros dir i hun lie may yn trigo yn llanvehanelyntrefbarth (vocata y Ty yn coed)  
(... for his own land where he lives in St Michael's church in Trefbarth (Lianfihangel yn Trefbarth) called 'y Ty yn coed' -the house in the wood]

Gwely Iddon

- John Gruffudd obaris dros dir leuan ap Gwilim Sayr (ex parte orientali molendini de Dulas). (John Gruffydd of Paris for the land of leuan ap Gwilim Carpenter on the south side of Dulas Mill).
- John Gruffudd obaris dros dir Gwenllian verch Jevan ap Eingion ytai yty vyny i eglws llannor (John Gruffydd of Parys for the land of Gwenllian daughter of leuan ap Einion, the houses up from Llannor church].

A number of the place names which are presented in these records can be traced, with additional locational and social detail through deeds, conveyances and legal proceedings during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries so that, for example, *Caste*// and *Tyddyn Griffith* in Cleifiog are the subject of a lease by Sir Richard Bulkely 2nd to Llywelyn ap Meredydd ap David Vychan in 1563 (UCNW Baron Hill 1555) and *Tyddyn y Caste*// in the township of Cleifiog re-appears in 1661 (UCNW Baron Hill 1572-5). The 1608 survey of crown lands provides us with the precise details of Tyddyn y Castell at that date. Similarly, *Yr Arw*, one of the 9 hamlets of Conysiog in 1352 is recorded as *Ir rare /ssa* (Yr Arw Isaf) in the *commote* of Llifon in connexion with the grant of lands and tenements there by William Griffith to Griffith ap David Vychan ap David ap Kenrick ap Grono in 1473 and again as *Yr Arw* in 1608.

This selection of examples has been presented to indicate the very great potential contained in these records for topographic reconstruction (see also Carr, 1982, 35-6). By the late 18th century the mapping of the consolidated estates which have come into being in the intervening period allows the names of fields and holdings to be fixed on the ground. In many cases the houses, cottages and smallholdings have disappeared but the place-names survive. On Anglesey, estate surveys are considerably more useful in their record of field names and boundaries than the Tithe Apportionments. In respect of Cleifiog and Llanllibio, Barnes (1988, Land Tenure and Landscape in Llanynghenedl, Anglesey, *Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society*, 31-113) has demonstrated how successful this technique can be in charting the process of tenurial and land

use transformation from the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century . A case study which attempts a topographic reconstruction and locational analysis using such documents is appended to the present report.

## 2. Aerial photography

Good vertical coverage at approximately 1:10000 scale exists from 1947. The 1947 photographs are particularly important in that they record aspects of the Anglesey landscape before many of the agricultural improvements and developments of the last 50 years. Of particular interest is the photography of Newborough Warren, site of the episcopal township of Llanddwyn and the secular *maerdref* of Rhosyr, before the extensive Forestry Commission planting of the 1950s; and the views of *maerdref* Aberffraw before the expansion of the village to the south west which almost certainly eclipsed the site of the 1/ys. Nevertheless, the scale is too small for very useful random sampling. Some potential target sites for fieldwork – platforms and boundaries between Porthaethwy and Pwllgwyngyll, for example, and in the area of the former hamlet of Treberfedd, Aberffraw, have been identified. Nevertheless, searches of vertical photography will be most effective after the selection of target sites has been achieved through documentary search and analysis. For the same reasons new aerial survey could prove highly effective if targeted.

## 3. Surface fieldwork

Sites do survive in the Anglesey landscape. They are, in general, significantly more denuded and apparently less numerous than on the adjacent mainland. Nevertheless previously recorded 'long huts' are identified in the accompanying gazetteer. In addition entirely random sampling has identified previously unrecorded possible house platforms and rectangular house foundations, for example, near Plas Llugwy, Carreglefn and Penmynydd.

It is proposed that in addition to extending the Deserted Rural Settlement survey to these known Anglesey examples, new survey should be targeted on the basis of documentary and aerial search as described above. In doing so it is considered that priority should be given to those areas where medieval settlement nuclei are indicated, on the basis of the propositions in the present report and summarized in table 5.

In addition the following locations suggest themselves for further detailed investigation:

| <b>Settlement unit name</b> | <b>Status</b>                             |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Llannol                     | <i>tir cyfrif</i> community               |
| Llanllibio                  | <i>tir cyfrif</i> community               |
| Porthaethwy                 | <i>tir cyfrif</i> community               |
| Nant Bychan                 | <i>tir cyfrif</i> community               |
| Llangadwaladr               | <i>c/as</i> church                        |
| Llanfechell                 | <i>c/as</i> church                        |
| Llaneilian                  | <i>c/as</i> church                        |
| Llanfaes                    | <i>maerdref</i>                           |
| Tal y Llyn Llanbeulan       | isolated chapel and episcopal <i>tref</i> |
| Cape! Llugwy                | isolated chapel                           |
| Cape! Halen/Penrhos         | ? <i>maerdref</i>                         |
| Rhosyr                      | <i>maerdref</i>                           |
| Cemais                      | <i>maerdref</i>                           |
| Treffos                     | episcopal <i>maerdref</i>                 |
| Llanfair yn y Cwmwd         | small episcopal <i>tref</i>               |
| Conysiog Lan                | episcopal <i>tref</i>                     |
| Llanfflewin                 | episcopal <i>tref</i>                     |

(cfCarr (1982), 31-39)

## Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the nucleated settlements of medieval Anglesey be the subject of detailed field survey to identify the precise location of these settlements so that:
  - i) an adequate record might be made of a monument class grossly under-represented in the archaeological record in proportion to their significance in shaping the character of the medieval landscape,
  - ii) recommendations might be put forward for scheduling, particularly where representative examples of *gwelyau* and hamlets can be identified,
  - iii) the information might be made available to the planning process, through the Regional Sites and Monuments Record so that it might inform the consideration of planning applications (where the nature of any proposed development involves the planning process) or contribute to the formulation of countryside management strategies, including farm plans arising from ESA status or the new AWAES as appropriate.
2. The pattern of the medieval agricultural landscape has been so thoroughly altered that any instances of relict fields which might reflect medieval land management should be recorded as an important component of the archaeological character of the area and considered in any conservation strategy.
3. Mills

Corn mills were a fundamental component of the medieval agricultural regime. Sixty-eight mills are recorded in the 1352 extent and others are known to have belonged to the Bishop of Bangor (at Treffos, Moelfre and Llandyfrydog); Penman Priory (at Bancenyn and Bodiordderch) and Aberconwy Abbey (at Penmynydd, Cornwy and Rhuddgaer) (Carr, 1982, 121). The large majority were water mills with all the necessary installations such as watercourses, mill ponds and dams. A number were recorded as derelict by the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The identification of the location of mills (a number of sites are known or suspected) with an assessment of their condition and survival or early structural and associated components is considered a priority.

## Case Study

### **Settlements at three maerdrefi**

Johnstone has drawn attention to the potential for locating the *1/ysodd* of the Welsh princes of Gwynedd, at the core of their royal estates, through the use of documentary evidence and targeted fieldwork. He has, furthermore, drawn attention to the potential for inadvertent destruction of these sites through ignorance of their precise location. However, little attention has been paid to the settlements of the bond tenants of the Prince, which it has been argued, are likely to have been concentrated in nucleated villages, or to the ancillary components of the estates which constitute the immediate landscape. Far less, if anything at all, is now known or appreciated of these less high profile elements and it may be argued that the threat from piecemeal erosion or, in some cases, more dramatic large scale development, is even greater,

This case study will examine the bond settlements and wider landscape of three Anglesey *maerdrefi* in order to demonstrate the potential of the documentary evidence for landscape and locational analysis

#### 1. Hendre Rhosfair and Maerdref, a *maerdref* hamlet in Rhosyr (Figs 3, 4, 5)

By 1352 the tenants of the English Crown, reflecting the arrangements in place in respect of the bond tenants of the Prince before the conquest, could be described as comprising three elements. There were 'pure bondmen' called *maerdref* who receive no further detailed attention in the extent; *liberi nativi*-free bondmen, 17 tenants holding between them nine *gafaelion* (see above) and five and one half 'lands'; and *gardynemen*- garden-men, nine tenants holding twelve gardens with two additional gardens described as covered by sand.

In 1303 Edward I's surveyors laid out a 'New Borough' on 90 acres of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd's former lands at Rhosyr to house the resettled tenants of the *maerdref* and town of Llanfaes which had been depopulated to accommodate the commercial development of Beaumaris. In 1352, fifty-four tenants account for one hundred and forty-five properties in the new borough separately from those mentioned above which corresponded to the old *maerdref* tenancies.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> century the Crown lands in Rhosyr were sold into private ownership and the process of consolidation of holdings which ensued was to transform the earlier tenurial pattern. In fact this process had already begun. In 1352 the same tenants can be seen to hold more than one tenancy, as, for example, Gruffydd ap Iorwerth Foel did when he held the tenement of Adda Wen in the town of Newborough and the *gafael* Phillip Mon and a share in the *gafael* Porthorion in Rhosyr. This process had become further advanced by the early 11<sup>th</sup> century, before the sale of Crown lands, as evidenced by the statistic that over fifty percent of the tenancies of Crown lands in Rhosfair and Maerdref were held by only five of a total of 45 tenants (PRO/LR2/205, 25-31).

Nevertheless, the composition and distribution of the component parts of holdings recognisable in the 11<sup>th</sup> century permits further analysis which may lead to a clearer understanding of the pre-conquest *maerdref* tenancies. The survival of property and field names into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries allows an attempt at topographic reconstruction. The key document for the period predating the sale of Crown lands is an unpublished survey of Crown leases carried out in 1608 (PRO LR2/205/25-31; Carr 1982, 35-6).

The Crown rental for 1608 accounts for the value of tenancies in 'Hendre Rhosefaire et Mardreff' separately from the larger area identified as the 'manor of Rhosyr'. it would seem reasonably

clear that Hendre Rhosyr and Maerdref represents the nucleus of former bond tenancies on the old maerdreflands. Forty-five tenants are recorded, holding 481.5 acres. The land is not evenly distributed, however, and as noted above, the majority of the land is in the hands of a smaller number of major tenants- particularly the Owen family, with William Owen holding 87 acres. Nevertheless, 18 houses are identified and four cottages. Some of the houses are substantial, with appurtenances. William Owen's house, Y Fron Deg, was just such a residence comprising a dwelling of four rooms and a kitchen of two rooms with a garden next to it. Others were less well endowed but still bore names reflecting an older established pattern of tenancy such as 'a certain house called Tyddyn Gronow Bach, lying next to Llyn Rhos Ddu'.

Despite the clear evidence for the amalgamation of parcels into larger tenancies, the detail of the record permits an appreciation of how this has been achieved in the case of the larger holdings. To give an example, Jane Owen, widow, held two closes of arable, six blocks of arable parcels, two blocks of arable *crofts* and a parcel of pasture and heath totalling 28.75 acres. Each of these units, individually, was relatively small, averaging 2.6 acres but even at the level of the components some amalgamation seem already to have occurred as one of the blocks of arable, totalling three acres, is described as comprising five *parcels* spread in *Ga/t Bedr* and another block of arable also totalling three acres is described as comprising three *crofts* lying severally next to Gors y Llyn. So Jane Owen's 28.75 acres can be seen to have originally comprised two arable closes, four dispersed *crofts* and ten arable parcels in addition to ten acres of pasture and heath. The average size of the arable closes, parcels and *crofts* is 1.17 acres, each parcel and *croft*, perhaps, representing the arable holding of original individual tenancies or a component of those holdings.

Even so, many of the holdings accounted for in 1608 had not yet achieved this level of amalgamation and a number of tenants held no more than a house or cottage and a small plot of land.

The primary land use in Hendre Rhosyr and Maerdref was arable. One hundred and forty-seven acres (31%) are described in general or non-specific terms such as arable and pasture and include the land on which houses and their appurtenances stand. Nevertheless, where differentiation is possible 242 acres (50% of the total) can be seen to have been arable and only 48 acres (10%) could be described as pasture, including ten acres of pasture and heath and 17 acres of sterile pasture. A further 44 acres of land (9%) was meadow.

The arable land is described in terms of parcels, closes or *crofts*. The parcels so identified are generally very small, with an average size of an arable parcel of 0.7 acres, and would themselves comprise the even smaller units of individual un-enclosed strips. Closes, presumably created by the enclosure of consolidated strips tended to be larger, averaging 4.2 acres for an arable close.

The identification of *crofts* is a particularly interesting feature of the record. Fifteen specific and 'various' other *crofts* are described. Where measurable they occupy an average area of around 1.45 acres.

If we were to consider the general statistics of these holdings it becomes clear that while a considerable amount of land had become amalgamated into the single tenancies of a small number of individuals, the components of these holdings were still relatively small. There are large units, including one twelve-acre close of arable in the hands of William Owen. Nevertheless, the blocks of arable land, accounted for as units or identified as separate parcels or closes, average 1.4 acres. This may be compared with the average size of *crofts* at 1.45 acres. Furthermore, as indicated above, a high proportion (50%) of the tenants of Hendre Rhosyr and Maerdref in 1608 still held small plots of land that had not yet been incorporated into the holdings of major tenants.

Twenty-five tenants held four acres, or less, of land of any category and did so in blocks or parcels averaging 1.5 acres each. It is certainly worth considering the possibility that the croft and the parcel are the key to understanding the tenurial dispositions of *maerdref* bondmen.

The medieval arable holdings comprised strips distributed amongst the open fields of the arable sharelands. By 1602 much arable had been consolidated and enclosed in 'closes'. Over 100 acres were so enclosed with an average acreage of 4.17 acres although the largest close extended to 12 acres. Nevertheless, an echo of the dispersal of arable strips in the open fields is found in an analysis of the distribution of holdings. So: ten tenants held 20 parcels of arable 'in the open field called Carreg y Gwydd' (*in quodam campo vocat Karreg y Gwydd*); four tenants held arable, pasture and meadow in parcels and closes in Cae yn yr Hendre; 16 tenants held 68 parcels of arable and one close lying in Gallt Bedr totalling 29.75 acres. This latter example is particularly informative as the parcels are, on more than one occasion, described as lying spread in Gallt Bedr. The individual parcels, with one exception, where the holding constituted a close of three acres, are uniformly small, averaging within their groupings, between 1/6 and 2/3 acre. The average personal stake is represented by a holding of 4.3 parcels totalling 1.86 acres.

Gallt Bedr would seem to represent one of the clearest survivals, within Hendre Rhosyr and Maerdref, of an earlier pattern of arable distribution. Evidence for the former existence of such a pattern survived into the early 19th century at least. Thirty or more un-enclosed quilllets or *1/einiau*, each held as individual components of tenancies are recorded across the central portion of Newborough parish on the 1845 Tithe Survey. A number of these *1/einiau* lie side by side or singly but un-enclosed within larger enclosed fields as, for example, where six *1/einiau* lying together, each in different tenancies, lie between the larger enclosed fields of Tyn yr Allt and Carreg yr Eithin (Fig. 5). The *1/einiau* across Newborough in general, are long and narrow varying in their individual dimensions but reflecting, in their sinuousness, their origin in ox-drawn plough teams. The average dimensions of surviving *1/einiau* are 183 yards (167 metres) by 14 yards (13 metres), representing an area of 2562 square yards, close to half a statutory acre but perhaps more appropriately representing the Welsh customary acre comprising four *1/athenni*, each of 607.5 square yards (total 2430 square yards) (see above). The average width of each *1/einiau* is approximately that of two lands (6.75 yards x 2) (see glossary and discussion above). Finally it is of interest to note the correspondence between the average size of relict open *1/einiau* discussed above and the assessment of the distribution of arable parcels in Gallt Bedr contained within the 1608 survey. In this document, 68 parcels of arable average 0.4 acres each. It is possible, therefore, that the relict *1/einiau* represent parcels comprising individual strips or *1/athenni* of one land's width.

By the 19th century these evidences of the open field landscape were fast disappearing. Other quilllets or *1/einiau* are recognisable in the pattern of enclosed fields and the curving boundaries of larger fields, and the survival of a number of 'l'ain' property names, are a reminder, at a further stage removed, of the extent of this former landscape.

### **Location**

The Crown survey of 1608 (PRO LR2/205 25-31), in addition to providing valuable detail on the composition of holdings, records a certain number of field and property names and some elements of topographic detail. So we are told, for example, that Margaret daughter of Ieuan, in addition to other land, held one parcel of arable of one rood in Carreg y Gwydd next to the road leading to Caernarfon; and that Humphrey Rowland occupied a house of two rooms situated next to the church of St. Peter in Rhosfair, with one close of arable land, of one acre extent, called Cae yn yr Hendre. These properties were Crown lands in 1608 and, accounted for together, under the heading Hendre Rhosfair and Maerdref, must constitute the nucleus of the *maerdref* lands acquired by the English Crown in 1382. The names of certain properties would appear to reflect their origin in 14th and 15th century *maerdref* tenancies. A parcel of arable land called Gardd y Toppan, another called Gardd Shoned and 'a certain house called Cae Garden' may be associated with the holdings of the 'gardynemen' in 1352, although these three names do not correspond to any of the gardens in the extent.

Other property names are recognisable in later documents and some have survived to be mapped in the 18th and 19th centuries. Some locational names such as Llyn Rhos Ddu and St. Peter's Church are clearly locatable from modern maps. Caution is necessary, however, with regard to property names as dwelling houses can sometimes be rebuilt, bearing the same name, but on a new site within the same property boundaries. It is important to recognise the shift in location for two reasons. Firstly, the move can involve a transfer of location over some distance; secondly, the earlier, abandoned, site may not have been developed subsequently and may therefore have greater archaeological potential. For these reasons the earliest available mapping is more useful for topographic reconstruction than the most recent Ordnance Survey map.

Johnstone has drawn attention to the possibility that tenancies recorded in a series of rentals of the late 18th and early 19th centuries and described as King's or Chief Rents issuing out of Rhosfair and Hendre might represent the residue of properties acquired by William Owen of Brondeg, and subsequently the Bodowen estate, from the sale of former Crown lands in 1629 (Johnstone 1997 and Fig. 5.3; Caernarfon Record Office, x/Poole 1490). There is some overlap between the properties identified in the 1608 survey and those listed in the Bodowen rentals. Twenty-four properties can now be identified with some confidence across both documents; six occur only in the 1608 survey, ten occur only in the Bodowen rental and eight are common to both. The map (Fig. 4) plots the properties of the 1608 survey supplemented by the evidence of the Bodowen rentals. The boundaries and the location of dwellings are those of the 1845 Tithe Survey (Llangefni Record Office) which differ in some instances with current locations. These former Crown lands can be seen to extend in a great arc from the south of Newborough, swinging around the west and north of the town to the boundary with Llangaffo in the north-east.

A number of un-enclosed and enclosed *1/einiau* or quillies still retained sufficient integrity of form into the 19th century to suggest that they may once have constituted part of the open arable fields. Three main concentrations are apparent which correspond to the areas suggestive of former open field organisation in Galt Bedr, Carreg y Gwydd and Cefn Bychan. These residual quillies and the putative Crown tenancies encompass all of the areas that may be identified as open field from the 1608 rental. These are Carreg y Gwydd, Cae yn yr Hendre and Cerrig Mawr- all described as *Campus*, or open field, in the 1608 document, and Cefn Bychan, Cefn Mawr and Gallt Bedr, all with extensive areas of arable parcels. Y Fron Deg may also fall within this category but by 1608 the relatively extensive holding of William Owen there, had been consolidated in eight closes or arable and pasture, totalling 22 acres and two meadows, totalling 11 acres.

The arable fields of the *maerdref*, therefore, might be seen to have been extensive. There remains, however, a final reason for focussing attention once again on Gallt Bedr. Here the residual dispersed quillies of the former open field, still recognisable in 1845, are more numerous, smaller and consequently more distinctive, than elsewhere in the parish (Fig. 5). The parcels of arable lying spread in Gallt Bedr recorded in 1608 were similarly more numerous and smaller than the average accounted for in that document. These lands, if the identification of Gallt Bedr with the ridge on which St. Peter's church sits, adjacent to the *1/ys*, is correct, lie at the nucleus of the *maerdref*. Tyn yr Allt, perhaps taking its name from Gallt Bedr, incorporated in 1845 the site of the *1/ys* itself (for the location of the *1/ys* see Johnstone, 1997, 65-7). Hendre lay adjacent: Humphrey Rowland held a house of two bays situated next to the church of St. Peter in Rhosfair with one close of arable called Cae yn yr Hendre. Tracks converged on the *llys* and the church from the south, the west and the east and a north-south crossroad met the eastern approach 200m east of the church. This route is no longer in use and has long been superseded by the main route through the crossroads at Newborough itself. Nevertheless, it is tempting to see this old crossroads as the nucleus of the *maerdref* community.

## The seven hamlets of Maerdref Aberffraw (Figs 6, 7, 8, 8b)

By 1352 the township could be seen to include four free *gwelyau*- Porthorion, Simond, Bodfeirig and Trefwaspadrig and one free *gafae*- Gafael Saer. Aberffraw had, however, been at the nucleus of one of the principal royal estates of the kingdom of Gwynedd and the components of the royal bond tenancies included the seven hamlets of Treberfedd, Cefntreffraw, Trecastell, Dinllwydan, Trefriw, Maerdref and Garddau. Treberfedd, Cefntreffraw, Maerdref and by implication, at least originally, Trefriw, were held under *tir cyfriftenure*; Trecastell was described as part of the lord's demesne and presumably also *tref gyfrifwhile* Dinllwydan, with the same obligations and services as Treberfedd was described as 'lord's bond land'. Garddau may also have been *tircyfrif* (Carr 1971-2, 175 n.26). Fourteen or 15 gardens are recorded of which most appear to have been lying *fridd* through lack of tenants.

In 1608 the Crown Land Survey referred to above (PRO LR2/205, 51-60) accounted for the hamlets of 'Garther and Mayerdref, Trefcastell, Treberfeth, Keventreffro and the villae (*sic*) of Trefry and Tinlloydan separately from the rest of the manor in a similar way to that of Hendre Rhosyr and Maerdref at Rhosyr.

During the 18th century, land tax assessments for Aberffraw identified properties under local headings which correspond to more ancient units of land as, for example: Llawr y Dref (perhaps for Maerdref), Bodveirig, Penrhyn, Cefn Treffro, Bodgedwydd, Henllys, Grugor, Tin Dryfol and Tinllwydan (Llangefni Record Office WQT/1/1(1746)). Johnstone has drawn attention to this document and its potential for reconstructing the boundaries of hamlets within the township of Aberffraw (1997, 63 and Fig. 5.2). Care must be taken, however, in recognising that the document encompasses the parish of Aberffraw beyond the limits of the medieval township, and that some amalgamation may have taken place, as in the case of Tinllwydan where Trefryw, Tinllwydan and Tre Corner are all assessed under the one heading. Nevertheless, properties referred to in the 1608 survey, the 1746 Land Tax Survey and in legal disputes of the 16th century are recognisable on mapped surveys of the later 18th and 19th centuries and aid topographic reconstruction (UWB Llys Dulas MS 53 (estate survey); Llangefni Record Office, Aberffraw Tithe Apportionment, 1845) (Fig. 6).

Taking each hamlet in turn, the Crown land survey of 1608 allows an assessment of the extent to which consolidation of holdings had progressed across the royal lands of Aberffraw before the sale of Crown lands later in the 17th century.

In Garddau and Maerdref (actually two hamlets in 1352, but presumably contiguous) 37 tenants are recorded, holding a total of 679 acres. Twenty-nine dwelling houses, five cottages, five tofts, five 'rooms' (*cubicula*) three barns and outbuildings and 14 other buildings are recorded, although only 30 of the 37 tenants are householders. Fifty percent of the land is in the hands of four major landholders whereas 14 tenants hold considerably less than one acre. Twelve of these tenants hold a dwelling house or room and a garden, gardens, or part garden only, one holds a garden with no house and one holds a dwelling house and yard. Gardens are referred to as part of the holdings of five other tenants. There are 18.5 gardens in total, all except the above-mentioned single example in association with a dwelling house. The average size of these dwelling house-and-garden units is approximately 1/8 of an acre and must represent the tenements of the village community of Aberffraw. The remaining 51% of the tenants held, on average, 17 acres.

With the exception of the gardens the majority of land was held, in 1608, in parcels and closes, mostly as arable. The parcels show a greater degree of consolidation and amalgamation than at Rhosyr with the average size of an arable parcel at around 10 acres with only three parcels under two acres. Closes were large, averaging 15 acres with some arable closes exceeding 30 acres. Across Maerdref and Garddau 424 acres were under arable: five parcels and 15 closes incorporate both arable and pasture totalling a further 230 acres with 11 acres of meadow and a few parcels of moor and marsh.



Despite the apparent advanced stage of consolidation witnessed in 1608, some indication is discernible of the origin of the arable parcels accounted for, as dispersed units in the open field. Only a limited number of field or place names are identified. Nevertheless, Maes y Maerdref recurs five times, where three tenants are seen to hold 70 acres near Maes y Maerdref. One tenant, Tristram Bulkeley is described as holding various parcels totalling 32 acres near fields and lands whose individual names have survived. For example: Maes y Pumhigain, Tir y pulle, Tir mayn yr yar, Gwaen y Naid, Cae Cloragh and Tir namen pedair deugen. The 'Tir' designations, in particular, are suggestive of original individual holdings. Similarly, other properties incorporate, within amalgamated parcels, the residue of component holdings as in the case of an un-named tenant where a dwelling house, two gardens, one barn and three cottages are assessed as one unit. Again Agnes ferch John held a dwelling house and another building as one unit together with one toft of arable and a parcel of arable, the whole totalling just under two acres. John ap Dafydd ap Thomas held a dwelling house and two tofts with various parcels of arable and pasture totalling thirty acres and Richard ap John ap Richard occupied a dwelling house as one unit with a garden, another building and two tofts, in all totalling no more than 20 perches or 1/8 acre. In addition to the 29 dwelling houses accounted for, each in the hands of individual tenants, and the *cubiculum* or room occupied by Owen ap Robert ap John, four other *cubacula*, five cottages, five tofts and 14 'other buildings' are held by the aforementioned tenants in addition to their dwelling houses. This would suggest the amalgamation of smaller holdings. Some aspects of the preceding analysis have been considered by Jones (Jones 1955, 81-84).

As late as the early 19th century, individual enclosed and unenclosed strips could still be recorded in Fron and Penrhyn, south of the town. The original status of Fron, is ambiguous. Here 11 acres of land were recorded in the Tithe Apportionment Survey in 1845, seven acres of which lay in 16, mostly unenclosed, quilllets. The average size of each quillet was just under 0.5 acres. This pattern is clearer still in the slightly earlier estate survey (UWB, Llysdulas, 53, 5).

Across the remaining hamlets of the former maerdref this process of amalgamation would seem to have progressed even further by 1608 than in Maerdref and Garddau. Three of the four tenants of Treicastell each held between 15 and 41 acres of land in arable closes averaging nine acres apiece. The fourth tenant occupied a dwelling house and held one garden and a parcel of arable and pastureland totalling, in all, no more than 1.25 acres. Comparably small tenancies are recorded at Trefriw where two of the three tenants occupy houses and hold no more than 1.5 acres of arable each. The third tenant of Trefriw, however, holds 11 acres of arable land. In the adjacent hamlet of Dinllwydan three tenants occupy two holdings of 122 acres and 28 acres respectively with little indication of the internal composition of the large arable parcels involved. If these hamlets were originally held under *tir cyfrif* tenure, with liability for rents and obligations divided equally among the tenants, then little trace of these arrangements survived into the 17th century. A similar pattern can be discerned at Cefn Treffraw where five tenants held 208 acres in 1608 and Treberfedd where thirteen tenants held 410 acres of predominantly arable land. There are holdings that comprise small parcels of arable of around two acres in Treberfedd, and indications of the former dispersal of strips in the field name Cae Cyd Uoint-field) in Cefntreffraw. Nevertheless, by 1608, parcels of between 45 and 100 acres of arable had been amalgamated in Treberfedd and Cefntreffraw and Cae Cyd could be described as a 10 acre close.

Despite these apparent changes in the organisation of the landscape between the 14th and 17th centuries, the seven hamlets of Aberffraw remained Crown land and the tenurial pattern provides important information on the scale and organisation of the former royal estate of the Princes. The evidence is best presented in tabular and diagrammatic form (Figs 6 and 7).

| Hamlet                      | Annual cash renders 1352 |    | Annual cash renders as percentage of the seven hamlets | Tenants 1608 | Tenants as percentage of the total | total assessed acreage, 1608 | acreage as percentage of the total |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                             | s.                       | d. | %                                                      | number       | %                                  | acres                        | %                                  |
| <i>Maerdref</i>             | 180                      |    | 42                                                     |              |                                    |                              |                                    |
| <i>Garddau</i>              | 63                       |    | 15                                                     |              |                                    |                              |                                    |
| <i>Maerdref and Garddau</i> | 243                      |    | 57                                                     | 37           | 57                                 | 680                          | 44                                 |
| <i>Cefntreffraw</i>         | 13                       | 8  | 3                                                      | 5            | 8                                  | 208                          | 13                                 |
| <i>Trecaste/1</i>           | 60                       |    | 14                                                     | 4            | 6                                  | 94                           | 6                                  |
| <i>Treberfedd</i>           | 60                       | 9  | 14                                                     | 13           | 20                                 | 410                          | 26                                 |
| <i>Trefriw</i>              | 15                       | 6  | 4                                                      | 3            | 5                                  | 14                           | 1                                  |
| <i>Dinllwydan</i>           | 40                       | 4  | 9                                                      | 3            | 5                                  | 150                          | 10                                 |
| total                       | 433                      | 3  |                                                        | 65           |                                    | 1556                         |                                    |

### *Location*

The names of certain of the hamlets of Aberffraw recorded in 1352 are represented by modern farm names. This is the case with Trecastell, Treberffedd, Trefri and Tyn Llwydan. Aberffraw, itself is the location of a village on the estuary of the river Ffraw as the name would suggest. The seven hamlets are accounted for in the Crown Land Survey of 1608 and although few names are represented there, certain field names and other geographical indicators may be matched with the earliest mapped evidence of the late 18th century and early 19th century. Land tax assessments of the 18th century (see above) present property assessments in groupings within the parish which appear to correspond to earlier units of assessment. The parish of Aberffraw was not coterminous with the medieval township but does incorporate Penrhyn, the monastic township of Bodgedwydd and the secular township of Dindryfwl and some of its hamlets.

### Trecastell

The hamlet of Trecastell appears to take its name from the, now barely perceptible, remains of an earthwork on a promontory overlooking Porth Trecastell on its south side. This was evidently a more significant landmark in antiquity and is identified as 'castle' on an estate survey of the late 18th century.

In 1352 the hamlet was described as 'lord's demesne land' and the tenants made annual payments of 60s, representing 14% of the total of such payments from the seven bond hamlets of Aberffraw. In 1608 four sub-tenants were recorded on Trecastell lands, holding a total of ninety-four acres. On the basis of the 1608 survey these figures represent 6% of the total tenants from the seven hamlets and 6% of the total land held. In c.1800 Trecastell was assessed at one hundred and sixteen acres. The present farm of Trecastell stands on and very close to its 18th century precursor. The only other house within Trecastell boundaries in the 18th century is still represented by a house bearing the same name -Gatehouse. Immediately to the north-east and

contiguous, the 24 acre small holding of Tyddyn y Pant with its buildings and 1/*einiau* has disappeared.

The 94 acres cited for Trecastell in 1608, before the sale of Crown lands and the 116 acres recorded in c.1800 are close enough to inspire confidence in the association. The discrepancy of 22 acres might be accounted for by the assimilation of the twenty-four acres of Gatehouse buildings and fields recorded as part of Trecastell by the 19th century (UWB, Llysduelas map, 22). This being so, a bond hamlet which accounted for 14% of the annual payments from the bond hamlets of the royal estate at Aberffraw in 1352, and which still supported four tenants, four dwelling houses and two other buildings in 1608, was represented by one single farm by the end of the 18th century.

## Cefntreffraw

The name, Cefntreffraw (the ridge of, or the back of, the settlement on the Ffraw) ought to be a topographic or locational indicator. The precise location has been disputed, however. Jones plotted the hamlet to the west of the present village. Johnstone has argued, on the basis of the property groupings used in listing Land Tax assessments in the parish in the 18th century, that Cefntreffraw lay to the north-east of the village (1997, Fig. 5.2).

In 1352 the hamlet of Cefntreffraw was described as held under *Tir cyfrif* tenure. The annual payments from the hamlet totalled 13s 8d, only 3% of the total annual payments from the seven hamlets, although there were carrying and labour duties which were not present at Trecastell. In 1608 five tenants were recorded on 208 acres of Cefn Treffraw land, representing 8% of the total tenants within the hamlets and 13% of the land.

By the 18th century Cefn Treffraw could still be recognised locally as a locational entity in the grouping of properties for Land Tax Assessments. The properties in question were: Bwlan and Pandy, Tir Iddon, Ty Mawr, Cefn Du Bach, Glan y Llyn and Creig. These places and their lands can be identified on, for example, the Tithe Apportionment of 1845 and Johnstone has used this information to plot the boundaries of the former hamlet. A difficulty arises, however, in that Tir Iddon (for Tre- Iddon) was, originally a hamlet of the *tref welyog* township of Rhosmor rather than a part of Cefntreffraw (T. I. Jeffreys Jones, Exchequer Proceedings, James I, 1955, 144/57/5 Jac I; 144/76/10 Jac I) albeit that one of the tenants of Tre Iddon held 0.5 acres of bond land in the hamlet of Cefntreffraw.

This tendency towards accretion under locality names can be seen in the lists of other groupings in the Land Tax assessments. Under Grugor, for example, formerly a free hamlet of the township of Dindryfwl, occur not only Grugor Bach and Grugor Fawr farms but also Cerrig Gafael, another former hamlet of Dindryfwl. Dindryfwl, itself, occurs separately as a distinct locality name. Again, under the heading Tinllwydan, are recorded Tinllwydan itself and Trefri, both royal bond hamlets of Aberffraw; and Trecornor, a secular hamlet possibly within the episcopal township of Bodeon. Clearly, the units of Land Tax assessment of the 18th century cannot be taken at face value as coterminous with the boundaries of pre-conquest hamlets. More immediately, at Cefntreffraw, the total acreage of the holdings grouped together under that appellation in the 18th century exceeds the assessed acreage of the hamlet in 1608 by a considerable amount. The total extrapolated from the Tithe Apportionment figures for 1845 is 791 acres; the total in 1608 was 208 acres. Nevertheless, the 18th century listings do appear to represent a continuity of identity of generalised locations. On this basis Cefntreffraw can be postulated as extending from Pant Ganol on the Ffraw in the south-west, to the shores of Llyn Coron in the south-east, with the river as its southern boundary; bordered on the west by the monastic lands of Bodgedwydd, on the east by the hamlet of Tre Iddon and the north by Dindryfwl. The nucleus of the hamlet may have been on Bwlan lands close to the Ffraw.

In 1608 the five tenants of Cefntreffraw occupied four dwelling houses and various agricultural and other buildings across their 208 acres. The landscape was transformed in the 19th century and is now represented by a network of large rectilinear fields.

### Treberfedd, Trefriw and Dinllwydan

The names of these three hamlets survive as those of farms on the rocky indented promontory between the estuaries of the Ffraw and the Cefni.

In 1352 Treberfedd was specifically described as of the nature of *tref gyfrif*. Trefriw, as the name –a corruption of *Tref gyfrif*– implies, was probably also of this tenure. Dinllwydan was described as lord's bond land and may also have been *tref gyfrif*. Trefriw, at 15s 6d, Dinllwydan at 40s 4d and Treberfedd at 60s 9d accounted for 4%, 9% and 14% respectively of the total annual money payments from the seven hamlets. In 1608 Trefriw and Dinllwydan each carried three tenants on 14 acres and 150 acres respectively. Together these two hamlets accounted for 10% of the tenants and 11% of the total Crown lands in the hamlets. Treberfedd, on the other hand, supported thirteen tenants in 1608, across 410 acres representing 20% of the population of the hamlets and 26% of the total Crown land.

Dinllwydan (as Tinllwydan) survived as a locational entity in the 18th century Land Tax assessment for Aberffraw. Under this heading are listed Trefriw (as Trefryw (1746), Trefry (1753) and variants), Tinllwydan itself, Pen y Cnwc, Tire Corner (Trecornor, 1753) and Chwintan. Tire Corner represents the survival of the name Tregornor, a royal bond hamlet of the episcopal township of Bodeon. The Tithe Apportionment survey does not identify Chwintan which, in any case, must have been a small property judging by the low assessment for land tax. Otherwise the boundaries of Trefri (for Trefriw), Tinllwydan, Trecorn (for Tregornor) and Pen y Cnwc are recorded occupying most of the available area within a detached portion of the parish of Aberffraw lying east of the dunes. Treberfedd now falls within the parish of Llangadwaladr although its eastern boundary marches with that of Trefri.

In 1608 Dinllwydan was assessed at 150 acres, Trefriw at 14 acres and Treberfedd at 410 acres. In 1845 the respective figures were 175 acres, 118 acres and 325 acres. The loss of 85 acres at Treberfedd may, in some way, be related to the truncation of this property on its western side, at the apparently arbitrary line of the parish boundary. Beyond this lie unproductive dunes. On the other hand, Trefri would seem to have gained 104 acres and some of this may have been at the expense of Treberfedd. The three hamlets together accounted for 27% of the money payments from the seven bond hamlets in 1352 and in 1608 supported 30% of the tenants. Trefriw and Dinllwydan always seem to have been relatively small communities. In 1608 there were three houses on Trefriw lands, two of which were supported by only 1.5 acres each. At Dinllwydan there were two houses, a barn and nine other buildings across two tenancies. At Treberfedd, on the other hand, the 410 acres supported 12 dwelling houses, three barns, two cowsheds and 14 other buildings.

Today the rocky landscape has been encroached upon by dunes. Large areas are described as *Cwningar*-warrens. The only houses are the consolidated farms of Trefri and Tin Llwydan and a small establishment that still carries the name of Treberfedd. The former boundaries of closes and possible houses are visible on aerial photographs (106G UK 655, 13 August 1945).

### Maerdref and Garddau

No surviving features of the present landscape retain the names of these two hamlets which, by the early 17th century, seem, consistently, to be accounted for together. 'Maerdref describes the settlement nucleus of the royal estate in the commote at which the *1/ys* might be found and it would be reasonable to look for this hamlet close to the estuary of the Ffraw and, perhaps, in the vicinity of the present town of Aberffraw.

In 1352, the tenants of maerdref paid 180s a year to the court, 42% of the total money payments from the seven hamlets. The tenants of Garddau, on the other hand, paid less-63s or 15% of the total. Nevertheless, together, Maerdref and Garddau accounted for well over half of the total money payments.

In 1608 37 tenants are recorded across 680 acres of land in the two hamlets. This relatively high density of occupation, at 18 acres per tenant, must reflect the impact of the growth of Aberffraw as a town. As discussed above, fourteen tenants held considerably less than one acre with the average size of dwelling house-and-garden unit at approximately 1/8th acre. It is instructive to note, in this respect, that the hamlet of Garddau comprised 14 gardens in 1352. In 1612 the hamlet was described as extending over 14 acres which might suggest that the tenants of Garddau held one acre each within a compact nucleation (T. I. Jeffreys Jones 1955, Exchequer Proceedings, James I, 144/73/9 Jac 1). The relatively high cash-per-acre rents assessed in 1355 might reflect the less onerous work services required from these tenants (Carr 1871-2, 175n. 26).

Johnstone has again drawn on the 18th century land tax assessment list for the parish of Aberffraw to aid a reconstruction of the boundaries of maerdref (1997, Fig. 5.2). Under the heading Llawr y Dref, the list identifies properties within the town itself and the adjacent lands of Cellar, Tyddyn yr Hwrdd, the Mill and Bryn Llywelyn. As with Cefntreffraw, however, the 18th century designation – 'Llawr y Dref' – cannot correspond exactly with the limits of the medieval hamlet. The total area represented by Llawr y Dref is approximately 330 acres whereas in 1608 Maerdref and Garddau together were assessed at 680 acres.

During the reign of Elizabeth I and James I various proceedings were initiated concerning disputes between those who considered themselves to be 'ancient tenants' of the Crown lands and new leaseholders of these lands. These proceedings are catalogued in E. Gwynne Jones 1939, Exchequer Proceedings Henry VIII-Elizabeth, and T. I. Jeffreys Jones 1955, Exchequer Proceedings, James I. In 1614, lands described as tir y pumhigain, tire y pylle, tire y llan yn pedair deugain, tire Gwaune y Nant and Dryll Maine yr Yare were the subject of a dispute between Tristram Bulkley and Rowland Owen on the one hand and William Owen on the other (Jeffreys Jones 1955, 144/81/11 Jac 1). In 1593 Henllys could be described as a parcel of the manor of Aberffraw and in 1599 a certain close was described as 'in Henllys, a parcel in the hamlet of Maerdref (Jones 1939, 58/34 (I) 41 Eliz). In the same proceedings Perorsyne (Pen yr Orsedd) was similarly described as a parcel in the hamlet of Maerdref.

In 1608 certain fields and other locations were identified among or adjacent to lands of tenants as follows:

- A dwelling house in the occupation of Agnes ferch John and another building with one toft of arable, and a parcel of arable land bordering on the ditch of the mill of Seler from the east side.
- Various references to a dwelling house, buildings and parcels of arable land in or near Maes y Maerdref.
- A parcel of arable land lying on the eastern side of the church of Aberffraw.
- Various parcels of arable land in the occupation of Tristram Bulkley near Maes y Pumhigain, tir y pulle (tir y pyllau), tir mayn(r) yar (tir main yr iar), Gwaen y naid, Cae Clorach and tir nam(n) pedair deigen (?tir namen pedair deugain).
- A close of arable called Cae Saith Ugain, another close of arable land called Y Kladd-duy (Ciadd-dy) and another close called Ynys y Main, all in the occupation of William Owen.
- Two gardens (totalling two roods and ten perches – just over half an acre) in the occupation of Owen Wood where that chief mansion of the manor used to be but which has been entirely ruinous as far back in time as anyone can remember.

With reference to estate surveys of the late 18th and early 19th centuries and to the Tithe Apportionment of 1845, some of these locations can be mapped. In other instances the general

location can be suggested, for example, the precise location of Agnes ferch John's holdings which border the ditch of Seler Mill are not specified but the watercourses of Seler Mill are mapped and are of limited length. Similarly Hugh ap Richard ap Robert's holding next to the church of Aberffraw locates at least part of Maerdref and Garddau near St. Beuno's church. Again, 18th century sources considered the site of the 1/ys to have been at the south-western extremity of the town (R.B. White and D. Longley 1995, Excavations at Aberffraw, Trans Anglesey Antiq. Soc. 13-22). Owen Wood's two gardens stood on the site of its ruins. The result of an analysis of these associations is mapped in Fig. 7. In mapping these names certain assumptions have been made. In the survey of Crown lands of 1608, six parcels of arable land are recorded in the occupation of Tristram Bulkley. Five of these were the subject of litigation in 1614. The names are slightly different but sufficiently close to inspire confidence in the association. For example, Tire pulle in 1608 is Tire y Pylle in 1614. This parcel is identified as Pyllau Budron (Dirty Pools). Pyllau Budron, Cae Clorach and Cae Saith Ygain can be identified as fields in Tyddyn yr Hwrdd and Seler. Gwaen y Naid (the Snake Moor) in 1608 becomes Gwaune y Nant in 1614 (the moor of the Stream). Gwaen Y Naid is identifiable as a field in Tyddyn yr Hwrdd in c.1800 and it is assumed that Gwaun y Nant is a corruption of this name. Similarly Tir name(n) pedair deigen (the land less -160) in 1608 becomes tire y llan yn pedair deugain (the church land in 160) in 1614. The second variant, though locationally more attractive, cannot conclusively be shown to be the correct one. The figures in these field names, *pumhugain* (100), *saith ugain* (140) and *pedair deugain* (160), presumably refer to land measures such as *1/athenni* or roods, both of which may have been generally equivalent. One hundred roods would equal 25 acres. The equivalent number of *1/athenni* would equal 25 Welsh acres or 12.6 statute acres.

'Perorsyne' is likely to be Pen yr Orsedd, a small property on the boundary of Penhenllys and Henllys Fawr, where the field name Cae'r Orsedd is recorded in c.1800 (UWB, Llysduelas, Map 11' 3).

The locality of Henllys was considered in the 18th century (Llangefni WQT/1/1 for the year 1746) to comprise Rhosbadrig, Henllys Groes, Penhenllys, Tyn yn yr Allt, Henllys Wen, Tyddyn Bach, Henllys Fawr and Llwyn Ysgaw. In 1793 Clafdy was included within the designation (Llangefni WQT/1/1 for the year 1793). The original core of Henllys in the Middle ages, however, is likely to have centred on Henllys Fawr.

Y Kladd-duy- correctly y cladd-dy (burial house)- is a corruption of Clafdy meaning leper house. There were leper houses at other *maerdrefi* in Gwynedd – at Llanfaes, for example, where the same transformation of the place name has occurred (see below). The name survives in that of an existing farm although almost certainly not on the same site as the original leper house. Field names such as Cae Clafdy, Cae drws y Clafdy and Cae Cefn y Clafdy suggest the original location (UWB, Llysduelas map 7, 36).

Hugh ap Richard ap Roberts' 0.5 acre parcel of arable lying on the east side of the church would seem to fall within the area described in the 18th and 19th centuries as Fron. Here, between 10 and 12 acres of land were recorded, mostly lying in unenclosed quillies of, on average, 0.5 acres (UWB, Llys Dulas 53, map 5; Llangefni record Office, Tithe Apportionment 1845, Aberffraw parish). The apparent separate identity of Fron, its total area and subdivision into small parcels of land suggest the possibility that this area might represent the location of the hamlet of Garddau.

On the basis of the above identification, the lands of the two hamlets of Maerdref and Garddau might be seen to extend from the west bank of the Ffraw, south east of the church, northwards in a series of arcs to the northern boundary of Henllys. The eastern boundary of this tract of land is defined along its entire length by the stream that enters the Ffraw at Pant Ganol near Seler Mill. If all the Henllys properties are included as potentially part of the two hamlets, together with Clafdy, Tyddyn yr Hwrdd, Seler, the town of Aberffraw and Fron, then the total area, at 674 acres (based on early 19th century boundaries), is remarkably close to the 677 acres assessed for

Maerdref and Garddau in 1608. The 10 acres of Fron may be compared with the 14 acres said to represent the hamlet of Garddau in 1612 (PRO 144/73/9 Jac 1).

In 1608, 30 of the 37 tenants were householders occupying 29 dwelling houses, five cottages, five tofts, five 'cubacula' or rooms and fourteen other buildings as well as various barns and outbuildings. As described above, consolidation and amalgamation had progressed considerably by that date, however, and almost one half of the householders must have been town dwellers in Aberffraw itself. Even during the Age of the Princes there must have been a sizeable nucleated community at the ford on the Ffraw now represented by the Old Bridge and in the restricted area of the hamlet of Garddau with its 14 'gardens' which probably represented individual holdings, each no more than an acre in extent. Here, too, would be found the 1/ys and St. Beuno's church.

By 1815 there were eight dwellings, mostly large consolidated farms, on the lands suggested above to correspond to Maerdref and Garddau. The present landscape displays very little change in the density of settlement except for the localised expansion of Aberffraw itself, ironically on the site now considered to be that of the llys. The pattern of fields, however, has been transformed north and west of Aberffraw, with large rectilinear enclosures with straight boundaries the norm. Only on the lands occupying the promontory of Penrhyn do the field boundaries retain any semblance of the small closes and relict sinuous strips of the medieval and post-medieval centuries. The location of individual nuclei of settlement has shifted too, in some cases, with the consolidated farms at the centres of holdings retaining the original names on new sites. The important consideration, in this respect, is that settlements abandoned by the early 19th century and bearing the names of medieval holdings are more likely to represent the location centres of medieval settlement.

Examples of important components of the postulated hamlet of Maerdref and Garddau include the site of the llys itself which was described in 1608 as completely ruinous and had been so as long as anyone could remember (unfortunately it is probable that this location was developed for private housing during the 1950s and 1960s); and the site of the Clafdy or leper house. The present farm stands to the north of the road leading north-west from Aberffraw towards Llanfaelog, one kilometre from the centre of the town. In 1815 a compact block of five fields extending across Bodfeirig and Clafdy lands, bearing the names Cae'r Clafdy (2), Cae drws y Clafdy (2) and Cae Cefn y Clafdy enclosed a property on the roadside two hundred metres to the north west. The site is now an open field. Within the boundaries of the same property the field name Cae' Murddyn Pridd occurs. Murddyn (correctly murddun) usually denotes a ruin, in this case of earth. In the immediately adjacent locality of Bodfeirig a number of deserted tenancies can be identified. By 1845 the large consolidated farm of Bodfeirig had been established in its present location. An estate survey of 1815, however, shows a number of properties which have long since been abandoned (UWB Llys Dulas map 6). These include the earlier site of Bodfeirig itself, Cefn Trefersi, cottages and ruins identified by 'murddun' names such as Merddin y Bit (formerly Tyddyn y Bid) and Murddyn Owen (see Fig. 8).

### Llanfaes- a *maerdref* and town (Figs 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)

Llanfaes undoubtedly owed its origin and development to the presence there of a royal estate, organised on traditional lines. This can be seen in the survival of agricultural works as elements of the tenants' obligations (Jones-Pierce, 1972, 280; Carr 1982, 233). During the 13th century, however, the *maerdref* of Llanfaes was transformed. Commutation of labour services for cash payments and an encouragement of commerce created, at Llanfaes, an important trading town. It has been calculated that the revenues from trade passing through the port of Llanfaes amounted to seventy per cent of the total for the whole of Gwynedd (Carr 1982, 232). Burgage rents were assessed at Llanfaes and later documents refer to a new kind of tenancy – '*gwyr y farchnad*' – market men. In addition to the port, various crafts and trades were plied in the community, the existence of which is reflected in tolls or duty levied on shoemakers, butchers, clothiers, bakers, brewing, the carriage of goods from the port and the landing of fish. The

Llanfaes ferry was one of the important points of communication with the mainland. An early indication of the growing urbanisation of Llanfaes is the establishment there of a friary. This was founded in 1237 by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in memory of his wife Joan and was one of the earliest Franciscan houses in England and Wales. Friaries, depending on alms for their maintenance, are invariably associated with nucleated communities, and the presence of a flourishing town must have influenced the choice of location. St. Catherine's church at Llanfaes was the richest church on Anglesey in 1254.

Within little more than a decade of the English conquest all this was to change.

In 1294 the demesne lands of Llanfaes were said to extend over 13 carucates (780 acres at 60 acres to the carrucate) in addition to the holdings of the burgesses which produced a rent of £8. Ss. 5½d. There were also meadows: three and a half acres of meadow are described in 1305 as being 'under the Court of Llanfaes'; a garden and the significant resource of Coed Cadw or the 'Wood of Llanfaes'. The open fields were worked in common (there is a reference to the 'common fields', in 1325, between the town of Beaumaris and the Friary) and during the age of the Princes the demesne land of the maerdref of Llanfaes was among the most productive on Anglesey. As a basis of comparison, in 1847, the parish of Llanfaes was reckoned to have five hundred and twenty acres under arable, six hundred and seventy acres as meadow and pasture and fifty acres of wood and waste. The extent of burgage holdings can be gauged from the number and area of tenements created at Rhosyr to house the displaced tenants of Llanfaes *circa* 1300. On this basis 120 tenants and their families would have occupied a further 90 acres of land. By 1352 the only Crown interest in Llanfaes which remained was the watermill which 'used to be leased for 100s and is now leased for 26s. Sd.'

Occasional references occur in respect of Llanfaes that only emphasise its depopulation. So that in 1301 the sheriff of Anglesey accounted for decayed rents formerly due from Llanfaes including a waste plot in the market place, several burgages and two crofts next to the court (Carr 1982, 235; PRO SC6/1227/3). The Prince's prison is mentioned in 1304-5, but only because someone was taken there in error (Carr, 1982, 236; PRO E101/120/1). In 1305, 3.5 acres of meadow 'under the court of Llanfaes' are referred to, as are lands in Llanfaes and Bodgylched, now let to burgesses of Beaumaris (Lewis, 1912, 50-51). Land formerly within Llanfaes now became part of the castle demesne. The church and Friary continued to exist. The church was demolished and entirely rebuilt on the same site in the 19th century. The Friary was suppressed in 1538 and systematically demolished, to be replaced by a succession of secular houses. The entire site was redeveloped as an extensive engineering works during the 20th century.

During the 15th and 16th centuries the Hampton and Bulkeley families began to emerge as the major landholders in the area. By the 1630s the extent of Hampton lands in the parish of Llanfaes becomes clear (Fig. 9; UWB, Henllys papers, 11,12). They ran from Tyddyn y Gwynt to Bodgylched and include tenements near the King's Wood, Henllys Mill and the demesne lands of Henllys itself. It would seem that the Hamptons had acquired a significant portion of the former township of Llanfaes and its hamlet of Bodgylched. The other major landowner in Llanfaes was the Bulkeley family of Baron Hill who held all the land between Beaumaris and Henllys and the coastal strip including Friars. During the 18th and 19th centuries exchanges of land saw some movement in the boundaries of Henllys demesne, mostly, but not entirely, to the benefit of the Baron Hill estate. The patterning of fields in the present landscape is a creation of the early years of the nineteenth century. Fields are large and the boundaries are generally straight, a product of the amalgamation and straightening of earlier, smaller and irregular plots. As an example, in the area between Llanfaes Church and Beaumaris, bounded in the west by Henllys and Henllys Lane, on the east by the Straits, there are now thirteen fields, plots and allotment gardens. At the end of the eighteenth century there were fifty-two fields in an area of 100 ha. These small enclosed fields of the eighteenth century could still reflect, on occasion, the curvature of open fields, subdivided into strips. This is particularly evident east and north-east of Llanfaes and south and east of Henllys. Twentieth century development has been sporadic and dispersed comprising the large engineering works mentioned above, close to the Menai Straits shore, a



country house hotel at Henllys and clusters of residential housing with no clear focus. An earlier nucleus is now represented by St. Catherine's church and the group of cottages in its immediate vicinity (Fig 10).

Nothing now survives above the surface of the ground to suggest the very considerable importance of Llanfaes in the Age of the Princes.

### **Location**

Certain elements of the *maerdref* can be located with some confidence

### **The Ferry**

The Llanfaes ferry, described as the Ferry of the port of Llanfaes, is first recorded in a Sheriffs Account of 1292 and the Extent of Anglesey undertaken in 1294. Five ferrymen are accounted for who are obliged to work the King's boat at their own expense. These ferrymen held burgages and, in addition, one carucate and two bovates of land. This may mean that they held two bovates or eight acres each although the use of the terms is open to different interpretation and the total area may have been as much as sixty-eight acres. Davies has argued that there is evidence to suggest that the ferry was some distance from the town. As the crossing from Aber and the mainland across the Lavan Sands could only be made during the three or four hours of low tide, then the ferryman's job must have been a part-time employment supplemented by agricultural activities on the land. He concluded that the arrangement, before the conquest, required the ferrymen to work the ferry on this basis as an obligation of their tenancy of the associated land (H. R. Davies, 1966, *The Conway and Menai Ferries*, 21). By Michaelmas 1302 the Llanfaes ferry, with the demise of Llanfaes itself, had passed into the hands of the Constable of Beaumaris Castle. By 1303, at the latest, the land of the ferrymen had been transferred to the account of the burgesses of Beaumaris (Davies, 1966, 21-22). However, there is no suggestion that the Llanfaes ferry, in passing under the control of Beaumaris, changed location in the process. In 1302, while still operating as the Llanfaes Ferry, the ferry can be seen to have been working 'before the walls of the castle and in close proximity to the now town of Beaumaris' (Davies, 23). The location of the Beaumaris ferry, the 'ferryman warth' can be identified as the 'Green' - the flat land on the Straits in front of the castle. The significant feature of this identification is that the 'Green' or 'ferryman warth' lies within the boundary of Llanfaes parish at its southernmost extent and probably, therefore, within the limits of the former township of Llanfaes rather than within the hamlet of Cerrigygyddel on which land Beaumaris was founded, despite its immediate proximity to Beaumaris. Davies has suggested that the land to the north of 'ferryman warth' was the ferry land referred to in the Sheriffs Accounts and the 1294 Extent and that, in all probability, the rising ground of the Mount was the location of the ferrymen's burgages (Davies, 1966, 22).

Examination of early surveys (UWB, Baron Hill Estate Survey 1776, Henllys Demesne 1830) and the line of the parish boundary suggests that a precursor of the direct route from Beaumaris to Llanfaes village originated at the Green, that is, the ferry, and continued, via Henllys Lane, directly to Henllys (Fig. 14)

### **The Friary**

In February 1237, Joan, wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth died at Aber. She was buried in a consecrated enclosure on the Anglesey shore (Brut y Tywysogion, Peniarth 20, s.a. 1237). 'There, after that, bishop Hywel consecrated a monastery for the Barefooted Friars to the honour of the Blessed Mary. And the Prince built it all at his cost for the soul of his Lady' (Peniarth 20, s.a. 1237). The Red Book of Hergest version of the Brut identifies the location as Llanfaes ym Mh6n. The date for the foundation of the Friary must lie between the death of Joan in 1237 and

the death of Llywelyn in April 1240. It was one of the earliest Franciscan houses in England and Wales. The Friary was damaged in the wake of the Madoc revolt in 1295. Nevertheless, land was acquired for enlargement in 1316 with further acquisitions by the middle of the century. The Friary suffered again, in the early 15th century, the Friars having taken Glyndwr's side, and was temporarily abandoned. However, by 1414 Henry V had made provision for its restoration and support and so it continued until the suppression of the Friary in 1538. The following year a lease of the Friary lands was granted to Thomas Bulkeley of Beaumaris and work on the demolition of its buildings began. Boat loads of good stone were removed. On expiry of the lease the land came into the hands of the White family. In 1623 Rowland Whyte built the first secular house on the site. In the 1860s this was taken down and replaced by the present house, by which time the land was back in Bulkeley hands. During the 20th century the entire site was redeveloped as an extensive engineering works.

The general location of the Friary is clear. It is assumed that the foundation took place close to the resting place of Joan, wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, on the shoreline at Llanfaes. Speed, in 1610, produced a schematised map of Beaumaris in which the Friary is shown in perspective within an enclosure on the shoreline in the distance (J. Speed, 1611, *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine: Anglesey*).

Around 1800 Moses Griffiths illustrated Friars House with the remains of what may have been the Friary church still standing, in use as a barn, in the foreground. This building could be discussed and planned in 1855; by 1866 it had been totally demolished (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* 1855, 76-8). More precisely detailed locational information may be derived from documents concerning the suppression in 1538 and the transfer of the Friary into secular ownership and estate surveys relating to the use of the land in the 18th and 19th centuries.

An inventory undertaken at the time of the suppression identifies, among various goods, the following buildings and land associated with the Friary: the church, choir and vestry; a brew-house with a furnace and brewing vat; a yard with carts; various other outbuildings including one with racks for cheese; another 'vestry' with beds, pillows, bolsters and sheets; a kitchen; a hall with table and trestles; a store house; four closes and the produce of agriculture including cattle, sheep and corn (C.R. Hand, *Llanfaes Friary and its Mystery Monuments*, *Arch Camb* 1924, 125-88).

In 1563 the former Friary precinct and its buildings were granted to Ellis Wynne. In addition, the grant included various enclosures that appear to have fallen outside the limits of the precinct itself, as follows:

The Newe Close under the Wood: half acre.

The Sling: one and one half acres.

Pasture called le Fryers Wood: four acres.

Two pastures called le Wood Closes and one of arable called le Close subtus le Brook, *iuxta finem bosci* (the close under the brook next to the edge of the wood): two and one half acres.

Le Spittel Closes: arable

Small parcel called lez Garden Plots (adjacent to the holding of Robert Longton)

Le Fryers Close: (arable)

The same lyeth neare the Towne of Bewmarries in a good soyle adjoyninge to the sea on the Sowthe parts. [UWB Baron Hill MS.773.777]

In 1776 the lands of Baron Hill estate in Llanfaes were surveyed. Property boundaries and field names were identified before the realignment or removal of many boundaries during the early 19th century.

Between 1860 and 1868 the area mapped in 1776 was resurveyed. Fields were amalgamated in the interval and boundaries transformed. Of particular significance, however, was the realignment of the road from the shoreline to the village and St. Catherine's church. Comparison of the two maps shows the complex of buildings on Friars' land adjacent to the road in 1776. By

1860 the easternmost stretch of this road had been diverted some sixty metres south and the intervening area planted to provide a screen between Friars House and the road. By 1868 the old buildings had been taken down and replaced.

it is possible to suggest an identification for some of the properties transferred in 1536 by reference to the field names recorded in 1776. For example Y Sling, carrying the meaning of a long narrow piece of land often lying adjacent to a road, occurs in both documents. The Spittell Closes (the Hospital closes) are probably Cae Cladd-dy. Cladd-dy means mortuary field but is almost certainly a corruption of Clafdy (hospice or leper house). The same corruption of Clafdy into Cladd-dy occurs at Aberffraw in 1608 (PRO LR2/205). Fryers Wood Pasture may be Cae Coed; the wood closes and close below (or beyond) the brook at the edge of the wood suggests a location west of Friars Bach or, perhaps, north of Cae Coed. Further, the property – Pen y Wal – (end of the wall) mapped in 1776 may suggest the former presence of a boundary in this location. Another Pen Y Wal Field name, to the north of Friars and not part of the land of Pen y Wal may carry the same significance.

Assessment excavation by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1991, in advance of a proposed sewage treatment works on land now owned by Laird's engineering works in this location, identified evidence which related to the Friary and its buildings. In particular a succession of burials was recorded in the area immediately south of Friars House, partially truncated, but otherwise sealed by wartime operations concerned with the fitting-out of Catalina flying boats which used the Straits; and foundations contemporary with the latest burial evidence. Towards the south of the assessment area the early road leading from the shore to Llanfaes village was identified. This road had been resurfaced on a number of occasions and was flanked on its northern side by a succession of stone-lined culverts. On the south side an earthen bank and ditch appeared to mark the boundary of agricultural fields to the south. Immediately to the north of the road and its drainage culvert, a stone wall, clay-bonded was recognised running on a west-east alignment. This feature, contemporary with the earliest graves, was considered to represent one of the earliest recognised phases within the excavated area and is interpreted as the perimeter wall of the Friary.

On the basis of the evidence of those properties which can be shown to fall outside the Friary precinct (1536 transfer), the excavations in 1991 and the evidence of mapped surveys in 1776 and 1860, it is now possible to suggest a delineation of the Friary precinct (Fig. 11).

As described previously, all surface remains have been removed, the last in the 1860s. Wartime landscaping has truncated the original profile of the ground and an engineering works now extends over many acres of the former Friary lands. A sewage treatment works stands adjacent on the south side. Nevertheless, the core area of the conventual buildings and part of the graveyard, though levelled and truncated, appear not to have been built on and significant evidence for the Friary is still recoverable in this area.

## The Church

St Catherine's is a nineteenth century rebuild of the medieval church on the same site. it is one of two Catherine dedications in Gwynedd, the other being Criccieth which also has an association with Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

## The Llys

The *llys* was the nucleus of the township of Llanfaes. Unfortunately the suppression of the township and the transference of the community to Newborough c.1302-3 has meant that Llanfaes lacks the detail applied to the other Anglesey *maerdrefi* in the second great extent of 1352. There are no references to the building works required at the *maerdref* and the only acknowledgement of its former importance is a reference to the labour services owed by the

tenants of Dinsilwy Rys in making the ditch and watercourse of the mill. The earlier extent of 1294 contains useful information on the agricultural and commercial life of Llanfaes but is silent on the buildings of the *llys*.

The place name Henllys- 'the old, or former *llys*'- is very suggestive but may not be accepted uncritically. The name, however, does not appear to be an antiquarian back-formation. While Hamptons were holding land in the area as early as 1414, the first recorded occurrence of 'Henllys' can be found in a release of 20<sup>th</sup> January 1584 by William Hampton of 'Henllys' concerning a message in Rotten Row.

The *llys* of Llanfaes might be expected to be on a more or less direct line of communication with other commotal centres on the island. In addition to administrative circuits the obligations of tenants are often expressed in terms of carriage of materials. This was the case for the tenants of Dinsilwy Rys who 'carry for the lord from Llanfaes as far as Caernarfon or Penrhos or Conwy or anywhere the lord may require with a man and a horse hired at 2d. daily'. There are two immediately obvious approaches to Henllys. One along Henllys Lane from Beaumaris, past West Lodge to approach Henllys at its south-east corner. The other is the old established track through the fields from East Lodge. Closer examination of the earliest detailed plan of the complex (1830), however, suggests other possibilities. Firstly, the paddocks and gardens of early nineteenth century Henllys seem to be constrained within a subrectangular curtilage on the same axial alignment as the house. Secondly, a track leads south-west from this presumed curtilage from the mid point of its south side. That is, approximately opposite the track to East Lodge. This track no longer exists but could be traced in 1830 into Cae Glas Uchaf, where it is identified as 'the old road'. Examination of eighteenth century surveys in the properties to the south and west of Henllys reveal a relict portion of this 'old road' in a field two hundred metres to the south. This line may be traced in field boundaries on the early maps to a sharp angled junction with the Llansadwrn/Beaumaris road at Coed Du near Bodgylched. The road may then be traced almost continuously across southern Anglesey to Rhosyr. Could this 'ghost' road be corroboration of the former significance of Henllys? Any such significance was brought to an end by the demise of the *llys* and the eclipse of Llanfaes by Beaumaris. In support of this hypothesis, an argument can be made, in the alignment and re-alignment of Henllys Lane, for seeing an original route from the ferry swing, via relict stretches of track and continuous field boundaries, to converge on the same southern approach to Henllys.

## The Town

Llanfaes never recovered from the Madog revolt of 1294. Beaumaris castle was begun in 1295 and the town of Beaumaris inherited the role of Llanfaes as a major commercial centre. Llanfaes itself was depopulated. A few burgesses moved to Beaumaris but most were re-settled in the commote of Menai on the former maerdref of Rhosyr- at Edward's 'New Borough'.

By 1302 the bake house had been demolished although, remarkably the Prince's prison was still at Llanfaes in 1304-5 -although it is not clear to what extent it was in regular use. The Leper house (Ciafdy) was unoccupied in 1408-9 but again it is unclear how temporary this circumstance was. The Church remained, although its wealth and its parishioners, had gone. The Friary remained until its suppression in 1538. The mill was still leased in 1254, but at a significantly reduced rent. The new tenants of Newborough were compensated for the land they had lost at Llanfaes and it is this indicator which allows us to calculate that the tenements at Llanfaes numbered one hundred and twenty, extending over ninety acres. This, by any estimation is a sizeable town. There are references to a 'waste plot in the market place' in 1301 and to 'several burgages and two crofts next to the court'.

Geophysical survey was undertaken in three areas between 1993 and 1997, part-funded by Cadw, totalling 2ha in extent, between Henllys and the church. The principal archaeological feature was a track, or rather succession of tracks, which cut a sinuous path across the area from

west to east. The most recent of these tracks is identifiable on the ground as the turf covered metalled surface which forms the direct route from Henllys to the East Lodge still in use and identified on current large scale maps. This is a replacement of, or continuous development from, a route of some antiquity which may have been in use for centuries and may have been the principal route-way linking the putative llys and town of Llanfaes. In the western area a service pipe-trench cuts a straight line across the area from south-west to north-east. Other linear features appear to represent the delineation of boundaries. There are no clear indications of house plots. In the eastern part of the western area a strong curvilinear anomaly running generally north-south can be identified with the boundary between Cae'r Front and Waen on the south side of the Henllys – East Lodge track. This boundary is mapped in 1830 but may be older. Field boundaries with a curve tending towards a reversed S, as this one does, often reflect the pattern of the ox-ploughed ridges of former open fields. The eastern survey area presents more complex information. The track marked on the OS 1:2500 map of 1911 is clearly seen cutting across the eastern corner of the survey area. This track continues from a point near East Lodge to a point sixty metres east of West Lodge.

The western part of the eastern area is crossed by a series of intersecting and conjoining boundary features. One, at least, may be associated with the boundary between the two 'fields near Henllys' which abut the Henllys – East Lodge track on its south side. Others appear to have curvilinearity on a general north-west-south-east alignment and may represent agricultural features pre-dating the establishment of the track. Other components have a rectilinearity suggestive of house plots. Stronger, isolated anomalies have been interpreted as hearths or pits, strengthening this interpretation. In 1992 two trenches were excavated in this area to assess the nature of the anomalies, again grant-aided by Cadw. One trench, 9m by 1m, identified two shallow ditches or slots 0.8m wide and 6m apart. One of the ditches was 0.3m deep. A second excavation trench identified a small pit 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep from which four medieval pot sherds were recovered.

The antiquity of the road running inland from the Friary has been shown by excavation to be at least contemporary with the Friary in origin. It runs towards St. Catherine's church and joins the road from Henllys. Four roads converge at this point without forming a regular crossroads. Rather the impression is one of organic growth around pre-existing obstacles. The road junction close to the church at Llanfaes must be considered a potential candidate for the identification of maerdref tenements.

The maerdref of Llanfaes is an invaluable archaeological resource comprising many of the components of a commotal centre of the Welsh Princes in a landscape extending over many hundred acres. These components include: the llys, the church, a friary, a ferry, fisheries, a leper house, a mill and an extensive community of bond tenants that developed a commercial function unparalleled in Gwynedd before the Edwardian conquest. While the location of some of these components have been identified and while some damage has taken place through the process of time and change, the town itself was depopulated at the end of the thirteenth century and has not suffered the destructive processes which accompany continuous urban development. The town, therefore, remains a time capsule. If located it would provide a unique opportunity to study the process of transition from traditional maerdref to proto-town in a Welsh context. The indications, on the basis of current evidence suggest that the cross-roads near St. Catherine's church represent one possible focus for the proto-urban community. This interpretation is based on:

1. The possibility that Henllys represents the site of the llys.
2. The convergence of routes of some antiquity at St. Catherine's church.
3. The wealth of artefactual material, pottery and metalwork from fields immediately to the south of the church
4. The geophysical evidence for possible house plots towards the eastern end of the track from Henllys to East Lodge.

**table 1. episcopal holdings: tenants and area**

statistics only for those settlements where both numbers of tenants and area are known

| index | commote    | township       | settlement         | tenants | area          | settlement status | tenure                                     |
|-------|------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 988   | Dindaethwy | Bodfyddion     | Bodfyddion gwely b | 3       | 5 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 987   | Dindaethwy | Bodfyddion     | Bodfyddion gwely a | 5       | 3 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | free (Bishop of Bangor)                    |
| 909   | Dindaethwy | Bodwylog       | Bodwylog           | 7       | 24 bovates    | episcopal tref    | free (Bishop of Bangor)                    |
| 317   | Dindaethwy | Bodynwy        | Iorwerth Fychan    | 1       | carucate      | gwely             | free but formerly tir cyfrif, in exc hange |
| 318   | Dindaethwy | Bodynwy        | Bodynwy (land b)   | 1       | 1 bovat       | land              | free but formerly tir cyfrif, in exc hange |
| 488   | Dindaethwy | Bodynwy        | Bodynwy (land a)   | 3       | 1.5 carucates | land              | free                                       |
| 995   | Dindaethwy | Brynberfi      | Brynberfi gwely b  | 2       | 1 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | free (Bishop of Bangor)                    |
| 994   | Dindaethwy | Brynberfi      | Brynberfi gwely a  | 5       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 324   | Dindaethwy | Cerrig Gwyddel | Cerrig Gwyddel     |         | 0.5 acre      | land              | free                                       |
| 325   | Dindaethwy | Cerrig Gwyddel | Cerrig Gwyddel     | 1       | 2 bovates     | land              | free                                       |
| 758   | Dindaethwy | Crymlyn        | Cefn Coch          | 2       | 1 carucate    | hamlet            | free                                       |
| 983   | Dindaethwy | Llanel         | Llanel             | 3       | 5 bovates     | episcopal tref    | free (Bishop of Bangor)                    |
| 969   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely h   | 7       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 972   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely k   | 1       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 970   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely l   | 7       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 962   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely a   | 5       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 967   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely f   | 4       | 4 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 966   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely e   | 1       | 4 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 965   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely d   | 1       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 963   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely b   | 7       | 12 bovates    | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 964   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely c   | 6       | 12 bovates    | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 968   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely g   | 7       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 971   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely j   | 1       | 5 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 997   | Dindaethwy | Llansadwrn     | Llansadwrn gwely   | 5       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 996   | Dindaethwy | Llansadwrn     | Llansadwrn gwely   | 1       | 2 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)             |
| 897   | Dindaethwy | Llwydiarth     | Llwydiarth         | 15      | 18 bovates    | episcopal tref    | free                                       |
| 982   | Dindaethwy | Llwydiarth     | Llwydiarth gwely b | 10      | 10 bovates    | episcopal gwely   | free (Bishop of Bangor)                    |
| 981   | Dindaethwy | Llwydiarth     | Llwydiarth gwely a | 5       | 8 bovates     | episcopal gwely   | free (Bishop of Bangor)                    |

| index | commote    | township            | settlement         | tenants | area           | settlement status  | tenure                         |
|-------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 991   | Dindaethwy | Penhesgyn           | Penhesgyn gwely a  |         | 9 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 992   | Dindaethwy | Penhesgyn           | Penhesgyn gwely b  |         | 6 12 bovates   | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 993   | Dindaethwy | Penhesgyn           | Penhesgyn gwely c  |         | 2 8 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 990   | Dindaethwy | Pwllgwyngyll        | Pwllgwyngyll gwely |         | 8 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 989   | Dindaethwy | Pwllgwyngyll        | Pwllgwyngyll gwely |         | 1 3 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 985   | Dindaethwy | Trefelias           | Trefelias gwely b  |         | 10 6 bovates   | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 984   | Dindaethwy | Trefelias           | Trefelias gwely a  |         | 3 5 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 908   | Dindaethwy | Treffos             | Treffos            |         | 26 26 bovates  | episcopal maerdref | tir cyfrif? (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 977   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 2 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 973   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 5 5 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 974   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 10 6 bovates   | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 976   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 6 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 978   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 6 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 979   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 6 bovates      | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 975   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Cragoed | Trefgoed or        |         | 6 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 920   | Dindaethwy | Treforwen           | Treforwen          |         | 19 24 bovates  | episcopal tref     | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 116   | Llifon     | Bodynolwyn          | Bodynolwyn (land)  |         | 19 virgates    | land               |                                |
| 115   | Llifon     | Bodynolwyn          | Bodynolwyn (land)  |         | 4 bovates      | land               | free                           |
| 1057  | Llifon     | Bodynolwyn          | Bodynolwyn (land)  |         | 14 virgates    | land               | free?                          |
| 1017  | Llifon     | Conysiog Llan       | Conysiog Llan      |         | 49 4 carucates | episcopal tref     | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1018  | Llifon     | Gwredog             | Gwredog            |         | 20 2 carucates | episcopal tref     | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1019  | Llifon     | Maesyllan           | Maesyllan          |         | 7 2 bovates    | episcopal tref     | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1009  | Malltraeth | Bodeon              | Bodeon gwely d     |         | 6 1 carucate   | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1006  | Malltraeth | Bodeon              | Bodeon gwely a     |         | 4 1 carucate   | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1008  | Malltraeth | Bodeon              | Bodeon gwely c     |         | 4 0.5 carucate | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1007  | Malltraeth | Bodeon              | Bodeon gwely b     |         | 0.5 caruacte   | episcopal gwely    | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1026  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd           | Bodffordd gwely d  |         | 4 bovates      | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1023  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd           | Bodffordd gwely a  |         | 5 bovates      | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1025  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd           | Bodffordd gwely c  |         | 4 bovates      | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1024  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd           | Bodffordd gwely b  |         | 5 bovates      | episcopal gwely    | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |

| index | commote    | township      | settlement          | tenants | area              | settlement status    | tenure                         |
|-------|------------|---------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 511   | Malltraeth | Bodffordd     | Bodffordd (land)    |         | 1.5 carucates     | land                 | free                           |
| 1015  | Malltraeth | Bodhenllis    | Bodhenllis          | 20      | 0.5 carucate      | episcopal tref       | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1022  | Malltraeth | Llanbeulan    | Llanbeulan          | 15      | 1 carucate        | episcopal tref       | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1011  | Malltraeth | Llanfeirion   | Llanfeirion gwely b | 6       | 1 carucate        | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1012  | Malltraeth | Llanfeirion   | Llanfeirion gwely c | 6       | 1 carucate        | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1016  | Malltraeth | Sthelesseith  | Sthelesseith        | 10      | 1 carucate        | episcopal tref       | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1014  | Malltraeth | Tal y Llyn    | Tal y Llyn gwely b  | 19      | 1.5 carucate      | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1013  | Malltraeth | Tal y Llyn    | Tal y Llyn gwely a  | 3       | 1 carucate        | episcopal gwely      | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1020  | Malltraeth | Trefwalchmai  | Trefwalchmai        | 24      | 4 carucates       | episcopal tref       | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1003  | Menai      | Dwyran Esgob  | Dwyran Esgob        | 3       | 3 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1004  | Menai      | Dwyran Esgob  | Dwyran Esgob        | 6       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1000  | Menai      | Llanddwyn     | Llanddwyn           | 7       | noland            | episcopal tref       | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 999   | Menai      | Nanhwrfa      | Nanhwrfa            | 14      | 4 bovates         | episcopal tref       | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 838   | Talybolion | Bodegri Gaeth | Bodegri Gaeth       | 17      | 2 carucates       | episcopal tref (0.5) | bond (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 837   | Talybolion | Bodegri Rhydd | Bodegri Rhydd       | 11      | 2 carucates       | episcopal tref (0.5) | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 186   | Talybolion | Bodfardden    | Bodfardden (land)   | 1       | 1 carucates       | land                 | free                           |
| 222   | Talybolion | Cemais        | GwrHir              |         | 28 virgates total | gafael               | gwyr tir bwrdd (maerdref)      |
| 1027  | Talybolion | Cornwylan     | Cornwylan           | 34      | 1.5 carucates     | episcopal tref       | free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1030  | Talybolion | Llanfflewin   | Llanfflewin         | 13      | 0.5 carucate      | episcopal tref       | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 277   | Twrcelyn   | Bodednyfed    | Bodednyfed a        | 1       | 1 carucates       | tref                 | demesne (maerdref)             |
| 1036  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely  | 1       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1035  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely  | 6       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1034  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely  | 12      | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1032  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely  | 5       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1031  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely  | 1       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1033  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely  | 2       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1037  | Twrcelyn   | Llwydiarth    | Llwydiarth gwely a  | 4       | 12 bovates        | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1038  | Twrcelyn   | Llwydiarth    | Llwydiarth gwely b  | 4       | 12 bovates        | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1039  | Twrcelyn   | Llwydiarth    | Llwydiarth gwely c  | 3       | 15 bovates        | episcopal gwely      | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 237   | Twrcelyn   | Llysduelas    | Twrllachied b       |         | 2 acres           | gwely                | tir gwelyog                    |



| index | commote  | township   | settlement         | tenants | area        | settlement status | tenure                         |
|-------|----------|------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 246   | Twrcelyn | Llysdulas  | Llechog b          | 1       | 2 bovates   | hamlet            | free                           |
| 1050  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre    | Moelfre gwely c    | 5       | 2 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1053  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre    | Moelfre gwely f    | 2       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1051  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre    | Moelfre gwely d    | 9       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1049  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre    | Moelfre gwely b    | 3       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1048  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre    | Moelfre gwely a    | 3       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1052  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre    | Moelfre gwely e    |         | 3.5 bovates | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 266   | Twrcelyn | Nantbychan | Nantbychan a       | 4       | carucates   | tref              | free                           |
| 1066  | Twrcelyn | Tal y Llyn | Tal y Llyn gwely b | 2       | 4 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1065  | Twrcelyn | Tal y Llyn | Tal y Llyn gwely a | 4       | 5 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1047  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely f   | 2       | 4 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1043  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely b   |         | 3 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1046  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely e   | 2       | 4 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1042  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely a   | 1       | 3 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1044  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely c   | 2       | 4 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1045  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely d   | 2       | 4 bovates   | episcopal gwely   | tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |

**table 2. all tenants and areas**

| index | commote    | township       | settlement              | tenants | area          | settlement status and tenure                                             |
|-------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 988   | Dindaethwy | Bodfyddion     | Bodfyddion gwely b      | 3       | 5 bovates     | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)                        |
| 987   | Dindaethwy | Bodfyddion     | Bodfyddion gwely a      | 5       | 3 bovates     | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)                               |
| 909   | Dindaethwy | Bodwylog       | Bodwylog                | 7       | 24 bovates    | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)                                |
| 317   | Dindaethwy | Bodynwy        | Iorwerth Fychan         |         | 1 carucate    | gwely<br>free but formerly tir cyfrif, in exchange for land at Beaumaris |
| 318   | Dindaethwy | Bodynwy        | Bodynwy (land b)        |         | 1 bovat       | land<br>free but formerly tir cyfrif, in exchange for land at Beaumaris  |
| 488   | Dindaethwy | Bodynwy        | Bodynwy (land a)        | 3       | 1.5 carucates | land<br>free                                                             |
| 995   | Dindaethwy | Brynberfi      | Brynberfi gwely b       | 2       | 1 bovates     | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)                               |
| 994   | Dindaethwy | Brynberfi      | Brynberfi gwely a       | 5       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)                        |
| 324   | Dindaethwy | Cerrig Gwyddel | Cerrig Gwyddel (land b) |         | 0.5 acre      | land<br>free                                                             |
| 325   | Dindaethwy | Cerrig Gwyddel | Cerrig Gwyddel (land a) |         | 2 bovates     | land<br>free                                                             |
| 758   | Dindaethwy | Crymlyn        | Cefn Coch               | 2       | 1 carucate    | hamlet<br>free                                                           |
| 983   | Dindaethwy | Llanel         | Llanel                  | 3       | 5 bovates     | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)                                |
| 969   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed       | Llangoed gwely h        | 7       | 6 bovates     | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)                        |

| index | commote    | township   | settlement         | tenants | area       | settlement status and tenure                      |
|-------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 972   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely k   |         | 6 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 970   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely l   | 7       | 6 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 962   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely a   | 5       | 6 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 967   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely f   | 4       | 4 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 966   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely e   |         | 4 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 965   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely d   |         | 6 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 963   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely b   | 7       | 12 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 964   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely c   | 6       | 12 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 968   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely g   | 7       | 6 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 971   | Dindaethwy | Llangoed   | Llangoed gwely j   |         | 5 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 997   | Dindaethwy | Llansadwrn | Llansadwrn gwely b | 5       | 6 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 996   | Dindaethwy | Llansadwrn | Llansadwrn gwely a |         | 2 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 897   | Dindaethwy | Llwydiarth | Llwydiarth         | 15      | 18 bovates | episcopal tref<br>free                            |
| 982   | Dindaethwy | Llwydiarth | Llwydiarth gwely b | 10      | 10 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |

| index | commote    | township             | settlement                   | tenants | area                                                      | settlement status and tenure                         |
|-------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 981   | Dindaethwy | Llwydiarth           | Llwydiarth gwely a           | 5       | 8 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)           |
| 991   | Dindaethwy | Penhesgyn            | Penhesgyn gwely a            | 9       | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)           |
| 992   | Dindaethwy | Penhesgyn            | Penhesgyn gwely b            | 6       | 12 bovates                                                | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 993   | Dindaethwy | Penhesgyn            | Penhesgyn gwely c            | 2       | 8 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)           |
| 990   | Dindaethwy | Pwllgwyngyll         | Pwllgwyngyll gwely b         | 8       | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 989   | Dindaethwy | Pwllgwyngyll         | Pwllgwyngyll gwely a         |         | 3 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)           |
| 985   | Dindaethwy | Trefelias            | Trefelias gwely b            | 10      | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 984   | Dindaethwy | Trefelias            | Trefelias gwely a            | 3       | 5 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)           |
| 908   | Dindaethwy | Treffos              | Treffos                      | 26      | 26 bovates plus 2<br>carucates<br>demesne plus<br>meadows | episcopal maerdref<br>tir cyfrif? (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 977   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed gwely e | 2       | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 973   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed gwely a | 5       | 5 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 974   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed         | 10      | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 976   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed gwely d | 6       | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |
| 978   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed gwely f | 6       | 6 bovates                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)    |

| index | commote    | township             | settlement                   | tenants | area         | settlement status and tenure                      |
|-------|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 979   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed gwely g |         | 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 975   | Dindaethwy | Trefgoed or Crafgoed | Trefgoed or Crafgoed gwely c | 6       | 6 bovates    | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 920   | Dindaethwy | Treforwen            | Treforwen                    | 19      | 24 bovates   | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)         |
| 116   | Llifon     | Bodynolwyn           | Bodynolwyn (land)            |         | 19 virgates  | land                                              |
| 115   | Llifon     | Bodynolwyn           | Bodynolwyn (land)            |         | 4 bovates    | land<br>free                                      |
| 1057  | Llifon     | Bodynolwyn           | Bodynolwyn (land)            |         | 14 virgates  | land<br>free?                                     |
| 1017  | Llifon     | Conysiog Llan        | Conysiog Llan                | 49      | 4 carucates  | episcopal tref<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)  |
| 1018  | Llifon     | Gwredog              | Gwredog                      | 20      | 2 carucates  | episcopal tref<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)  |
| 1019  | Llifon     | Maesyllan            | Maesyllan                    | 7       | 2 bovates    | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)         |
| 1009  | Malltraeth | Bodeon               | Bodeon gwely d               | 6       | 1 carucate   | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1006  | Malltraeth | Bodeon               | Bodeon gwely a               | 4       | 1 carucate   | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1008  | Malltraeth | Bodeon               | Bodeon gwely c               | 4       | 0.5 carucate | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1007  | Malltraeth | Bodeon               | Bodeon gwely b               |         | 0.5 caruacte | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1026  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd            | Bodffordd gwely d            |         | 4 bovates    | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |

| index | commote    | township     | settlement           | tenants | area                                                       | settlement status and tenure                      |
|-------|------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1023  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd    | Bodffordd gwely a    |         | 5 bovates                                                  | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1025  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd    | Bodffordd gwely c    |         | 4 bovates                                                  | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1024  | Malltraeth | Bodffordd    | Bodffordd gwely b    |         | 5 bovates                                                  | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 511   | Malltraeth | Bodffordd    | Bodffordd (land)     |         | 1.5 carucates                                              | land<br>free                                      |
| 1015  | Malltraeth | Bodhenllis   | Bodhenllis           | 20      | 0.5 carucate                                               | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)         |
| 1022  | Malltraeth | Llanbeulan   | Llanbeulan           | 15      | 1 carucate                                                 | episcopal tref<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)  |
| 1011  | Malltraeth | Llanfeirion  | Llanfeirion gwely b  | 6       | 1 carucate                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1012  | Malltraeth | Llanfeirion  | Llanfeirion gwely c  | 6       | 1 carucate                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1016  | Malltraeth | Sthelesseith | Sthelesseith         | 10      | 1 carucate                                                 | episcopal tref<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)  |
| 1014  | Malltraeth | Tal y Llyn   | Tal y Llyn gwely b   | 19      | 1.5 carucate                                               | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1013  | Malltraeth | Tal y Llyn   | Tal y Llyn gwely a   | 3       | 1 carucate                                                 | episcopal gwely<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)        |
| 1020  | Malltraeth | Trefwalchmai | Trefwalchmai         | 24      | 4 carucates<br>including 3<br>carucates of<br>cleared land | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)         |
| 1003  | Menai      | Dwyran Esgob | Dwyran Esgob gwely a | 3       | 3 bovates                                                  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1004  | Menai      | Dwyran Esgob | Dwyran Esgob gwely b | 6       | 8 bovates                                                  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |

| index | commote    | township      | settlement           | tenants | area              | settlement status and tenure                      |
|-------|------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1000  | Menai      | Llanddwyn     | Llanddwyn            | 7       | no land           | episcopal tref<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)  |
| 999   | Menai      | Nanhwrfa      | Nanhwrfa             | 14      | 4 bovates         | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)         |
| 838   | Talybolion | Bodegri Gaeth | Bodegri Gaeth        | 17      | 2 carucates       | episcopal tref (0.5)<br>bond (Bishop of Bangor)   |
| 837   | Talybolion | Bodegri Rhydd | Bodegri Rhydd        | 11      | 2 carucates       | episcopal tref (0.5)<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)   |
| 186   | Talybolion | Bodfardden    | Bodfardden (land)    |         | 1 carucates       | land<br>free                                      |
| 222   | Talybolion | Cemais        | Gwr Hir              |         | 28 virgates total | gafael<br>gwyr tir bwrdd (maerdref)               |
| 1027  | Talybolion | Cornwylan     | Cornwylan            | 34      | 1.5 carucates     | episcopal tref<br>free (Bishop of Bangor)         |
| 1030  | Talybolion | Llanfflewin   | Llanfflewin          | 13      | 0.5 carucate      | episcopal tref<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor)  |
| 277   | Twrcelyn   | Bodednyfed    | Bodednyfed a         |         | 1 carucates       | tref<br>demesne (maerdref)                        |
| 1036  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely f |         | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1035  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely e | 6       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1034  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely d | 12      | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1032  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely b | 5       | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1031  | Twrcelyn   | Llandyfrydog  | Llandyfrydog gwely a |         | 8 bovates         | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |

| index | commote  | township     | settlement           | tenants | area        | settlement status and tenure                      |
|-------|----------|--------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1033  | Twrcelyn | Llandyfrydog | Llandyfrydog gwely c | 2       | 8 bovates   | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1037  | Twrcelyn | Llwydiarth   | Llwydiarth gwely a   | 4       | 12 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1038  | Twrcelyn | Llwydiarth   | Llwydiarth gwely b   | 4       | 12 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1039  | Twrcelyn | Llwydiarth   | Llwydiarth gwely c   | 3       | 15 bovates  | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 237   | Twrcelyn | Llysdulas    | Twrllichied b        |         | 2 acres     | gwely<br>tir gwelyog                              |
| 246   | Twrcelyn | Llysdulas    | Llechog b            |         | 2 bovates   | hamlet<br>free                                    |
| 1050  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre      | Moelfre gwely c      | 5       | 2 bovates   | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1053  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre      | Moelfre gwely f      | 2       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1051  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre      | Moelfre gwely d      | 9       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1049  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre      | Moelfre gwely b      | 3       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1048  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre      | Moelfre gwely a      | 3       | 2.5 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1052  | Twrcelyn | Moelfre      | Moelfre gwely e      |         | 3.5 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 266   | Twrcelyn | Nantbychan   | Nantbychan a         |         | 4 carucates | tref<br>free                                      |
| 1066  | Twrcelyn | Tal y Llyn   | Tal y Llyn gwely b   | 2       | 4 bovates   | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |



| index | commote  | township   | settlement         | tenants | area      | settlement status and tenure                      |
|-------|----------|------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1065  | Twrcelyn | Tal y Llyn | Tal y Llyn gwely a | 4       | 5 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1047  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely f   | 2       | 4 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1043  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely b   |         | 3 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1046  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely e   | 2       | 4 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1042  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely a   |         | 3 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1044  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely c   | 2       | 4 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |
| 1045  | Twrcelyn | Y Dafarn   | Y Dafarn gwely d   | 2       | 4 bovates | episcopal gwely<br>tir gwelyog (Bishop of Bangor) |

**Table 3: Escheat land in 1352**

| Commote, township and settlement       | status   | area fridd or escheat without tenants |
|----------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Dindaethwy</b>                      |          |                                       |
| <i>Bodynwy</i>                         |          |                                       |
| Bodynwy                                | tref     | 3 bovate total                        |
| <i>Crymlyn</i>                         |          |                                       |
| Cefn Coch                              | hamlet   | 1 bovate in the lord's hand total     |
| <i>Mathafarn Eithaf</i>                |          |                                       |
| Mathafarn Eithaf                       | tref     | 1 bovate total                        |
| <i>Mathafarn Wion</i>                  |          |                                       |
| Mathafarn Wion                         | tref     | 1 bovate total                        |
| <i>Pentraeth</i>                       |          |                                       |
| Pentraeth                              | tref     | 14 bovates, 2 acres total             |
| <b>Lliffon</b>                         |          |                                       |
| <i>Bodynolwyn</i>                      |          |                                       |
| Bodynolwyn                             | tref     | 4 gwelyau, 33 virgates total          |
| <i>Chwaen</i>                          |          |                                       |
| Chwaen                                 | tref     | 8 bovates total                       |
| <i>Cleifiog</i>                        |          |                                       |
| Cleifiog                               | tref     | 1 carucate, 2 bovates total           |
| <i>Conysiog</i>                        |          |                                       |
| Conysiog                               | tref     | 4 bovates total                       |
| <i>Tre Feibion Meurig</i>              |          |                                       |
| Moel Faenol                            | gwely    | 6 bovates total                       |
| <b>Malltraeth</b>                      |          |                                       |
| <i>Aberffraw</i>                       |          |                                       |
| Aberffraw                              | tref     | 4 bovates, 7 gardens total            |
| <i>Dindryfwl</i>                       |          |                                       |
| Cerrigcafael (Gwas Deiniol ap Goronwy) | hamlet   | 4 bovates in the lord's hand total    |
| Dindryfwl                              | tref     | 1 gwely, 2 bovates total              |
| Trewalchmai                            | hamlet   | 1 bovate in the lord's hand total     |
| <i>Lledwigan Llys</i>                  |          |                                       |
| Bodpenwyn                              | hamlet   | 3 bovates total                       |
| <i>Trefddisteiniad</i>                 |          |                                       |
| Bryndewin                              | hamlet   | 2 bovates total                       |
| <i>Trefwastrodion</i>                  |          |                                       |
| Trefwastrodion                         | tref     | 0.5 bovate total                      |
| <b>Menai</b>                           |          |                                       |
| <i>Gwydryn</i>                         |          |                                       |
| Gwydryn                                | tref     | 1 gwely total                         |
| <i>Porthamel</i>                       |          |                                       |
| Porthamel                              | tref     | 6.5 bovates total                     |
| <i>Rhoscolyn</i>                       |          |                                       |
| Rhoscolyn                              | tref     | .05 gwely total                       |
| <i>Rhosyr</i>                          |          |                                       |
| Rhosyr                                 | maerdref | 2 gardens (covered by sand) total     |
| <i>Treferwydd</i>                      |          |                                       |
| Treferwydd                             | tref     | 1 gwely, 2 bovates total              |

|                   |        |                                                     |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Tregarwed</b>  |        |                                                     |
| Tregarwed         | tref   | gwely total                                         |
| <b>Talybolion</b> |        |                                                     |
| <b>Bodewryd</b>   |        |                                                     |
| Bodewryd          | tref   | 1 carucate, 6 bovates, 3 messuages total            |
| <b>Botan</b>      |        |                                                     |
| Botan             | tref   | .33 Melin Botan total                               |
| <b>Caerdegog</b>  |        |                                                     |
| Caerdegog         | tref   | 9 bovates total                                     |
| <b>Cemais</b>     |        |                                                     |
| Cemais            | tref   | 14.25 gafaelion total                               |
| <b>Cleggyrog</b>  |        |                                                     |
| Tre'r Gof         | hamlet | 4 bovates total                                     |
| <b>Dronwy</b>     |        |                                                     |
| Dronwy            | tref   | 10 bovates total                                    |
| <b>Llanfigel</b>  |        |                                                     |
| Llanfigel         | tref   | .33 of 2 carucates, 1 bovat, .17 of Melin Llanfigel |
| <b>Trefadog</b>   |        |                                                     |
| Trefadog          | tref   | 4 bovates total                                     |
| <b>Trelywarch</b> |        |                                                     |
| Trelywarch        | tref   | 2 bovates total                                     |
| <b>Twrcelyn</b>   |        |                                                     |
| <b>Bodafon</b>    |        |                                                     |
| Bodafon           | tref   | 7.5 bovates, 25 virgates total                      |
| <b>Bodgadfedd</b> |        |                                                     |
| Bodgadfedd        | hamlet | 3 carucates total                                   |
| <b>Llaneilian</b> |        |                                                     |
| Bodgynddelw       | hamlet | 2 bovates total                                     |
| <b>Llysdulas</b>  |        |                                                     |
| Amlwch            | hamlet | 1 carucate total                                    |
| Bodsartho         | hamlet | 1 carucate total                                    |
| Glasgraig         | hamlet | 50 acres total                                      |
| Llechog a         | hamlet | 2 carucates total                                   |
| Llysdulas         | tref   | 2 carucates in Twrllachied a, 1mill total           |
| <b>Rhosmynach</b> |        |                                                     |
| Rhosmynach        | tref   | 4.5 bovates, 2 messuages total                      |

**Table 4: current status of settlement name locations**

| index | settlement name | settlement status        | tenure code         | present name   | present status               | NGRSH    |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------|
| 819   | Aberalaw        | tref                     | free, tir gwelyog   | Aberalaw       | single holding               | 30908272 |
| 520   | Aberffraw       | tref                     | maerdref            | Aberffraw      | nucleated village            | 35456895 |
| 825   | Alaw'r Beirdd   | tref                     | free                | Glanalaw       | single holding               | 36358534 |
| 743   | Amlwch          | hamlet                   |                     | Amlwch         | town                         | 44209295 |
| 944   | Berw            | monastic tref            |                     | Plas Berw      | 15th century and later house | 46567176 |
| 871   | Betws Coedana   | hamlet                   | free                | Bettws         | small cluster                | 43108244 |
| 834   | Bad Ddeiniol    | clas hamlet              |                     | Bad Deiniol    | single holding               | 37228574 |
| 848   | Bodafon         | tref                     | free                | Plas Bodafon   | single holding               | 47948536 |
| 74    | Bodedern        | hamlet                   |                     | Bodedern       | single holding               | 33308040 |
| 860   | Bodednyfed      | tref                     | tir cyfrif          | Bodednyfed     | single holding               | 45209272 |
| 1028  | Bodegri         | episcopal tref           | free                | Bodegri        | small cluster                | 34148900 |
| 838   | Bodegri Gaeth   | episcopal tref (0.5)     | bond (?tir gwelyog) | Bodegri        | small cluster                | 34148900 |
| 837   | Bodegri Rhydd   | episcopal tref (0.5)     | free                | Bodegri        | small cluster                | 34148900 |
| 1055  | Bodeon          | episcopal tref           | free, tir gwelyog   | Bodowen        | single holding               | 38006675 |
| 491   | Bodewran        | tref                     | free                | Bodewran       | single holding               | 41357715 |
| 843   | Bodewryd        | tref                     | free, tir gwelyog   | Bodewryd       | village                      | 39809076 |
| 824   | Bodfardden      | tref                     | free                | Bodfardden wen | single holding               | 31708536 |
| 745   | Bodfeddan       | hamlet                   |                     | Bodfeddan      | single holding               | 36447506 |
| 42    | Bodfeurig       | gwely                    | free                | Bodfeirig      | single holding               | 34266895 |
| 1054  | Bodffordd       | tref (lay and episcopal) | free                | Bodffordd      | village                      | 42707686 |
| 245   | Bodgadfedd      | hamlet                   |                     | Bodgadfa       | single holding               | 43349178 |
| 494   | Bodgedwydd      | monastic tref            |                     | Bodgedwydd     | single holding               | 36267147 |
| 906   | Bodgylched      | hamlet                   | tir cyfrif          | Bodgylched     | single holding               | 58087690 |
| 1015  | Bodhenllis      | episcopal tref           | free                | Bodhenlli      | cluster of 2 farms           | 42087399 |
| 256   | Bodhunod        | hamlet                   | tir cyfrif          | Bodhunod       | single holding               | 41249370 |

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| 851   | Bodhunod                    | tref              | tir cyfrif, free  | Bodhunod                  | single holding            | 41249370 |
| 358   | Bodiordderch                | hamlet            |                   | Hafotty (Fotti Rhydderch) | single holding            | 56267820 |
| 525   | Bodlew                      | tref              | free              | Tregwehelydd              | single holding            | 34458274 |
| 948   | Bodlew                      | tref              |                   | Bodlew                    | single holding            | 48146906 |
| 865   | Bodneithior                 | hamlet            |                   | Bodneithior               | single holding            | 44588604 |
| 497   | Bodorgan                    | episcopal tref    | free              | Bodorgan                  | house and estate          | 38616736 |
| 502   | Bodowyr                     | tref              |                   | Bodowyr                   | single holding            | 32157941 |
| 957   | Bodowyr                     | tref              |                   | Bodowyr                   | single holding            | 46146854 |
| 928   | Bodrida                     | tref              | tir gwelyog       | Bodrida                   | single holding            | 46406756 |
| 823   | Bodronyn                    | tref              | tir gwelyog       | Bod-Rhonyn                | ruin                      | 33469110 |
| 126   | Bodwigan                    | hamlet            |                   | Bodwigan                  | single holding            | 33108503 |
| 5     | Bodwina                     | hamlet            | free              | Bodwina Bellaf            | single holding            | 40907673 |
| 531   | Bodwrog                     | tref              | free              | Bodwrog                   | single holding            | 39667715 |
| 909   | Bodwylog                    | episcopal tref    | free              | Bodwylog                  | single holding            | 58447468 |
| 509   | Bodychen                    | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Bodychen                  | ruined 15th century house | 38897900 |
| 529   | Bodynolwyn                  | tref              | tir gwelyog       | Bodnolwyn Groes           | single holding            | 36308456 |
| 881   | Bodynwy                     | tref              | free, tir cyfrif  | Carwad                    | single holding            | 58547900 |
| 914   | Bodynys                     | tref              |                   | Bodynys                   | single holding            | 50747384 |
| 844   | Botan                       | tref              | free              | Bottan Fawr               | single holding            | 32008467 |
| 917   | Bryn y Gof                  | tref              |                   | Bryn Gof                  | single holding            | 51807190 |
| 904   | Brynberfi                   | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Cichle                    | single holding, estate    | 60017840 |
| 499   | Bryngwallan                 | hamlet            | free              | Bryn Gollen Isaf          | small cluster             | 40968383 |
| 820   | Caerdegog                   | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Caerdegog Isaf            | single holding            | 34749245 |
| 125   | Caergybi                    | hamlet            |                   | Caergybi                  | town                      | 24808260 |
| 163   | Cafnan (Gwrgenau ap Dafydd) | hamlet            | tir gwelyog       | Cafnan                    | small nucleation          | 34369302 |
| 916   | Carnan Isaf                 | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Garnedd Fawr              | single holding            | 50227212 |
| 817   | Carneddor                   | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Cae Nether                | single holding            | 30828656 |

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| 883   | Castell Bwlchgwyn                      | tref              | free              | Castell           | single holding            | 50008078 |
| 176   | Castell Cefnhelyg                      | hamlet            |                   | Cefn Helyg        | single holding            | 36509275 |
| 887   | Castellior                             | tref              | free              | Castellior        | single holding            | 54407424 |
| 758   | Cefn Coch                              | hamlet            |                   | Cefn Coch         | single holding            | 56567624 |
| 949   | Cefn y Fyrwen                          | tref              |                   | Cefn Dderwen      | single holding            | 47286608 |
| 47    | Cefntreffraw                           | hamlet            | tir cyfrif        | Bwlan?, Pandy?    | agricultural fields       | 36306970 |
| 828   | Cemais                                 | tref              | maerdref          | Cemais            | town                      | 37209340 |
| 822   | Cemlyn                                 | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Plas Cemlyn       | single holding            | 33109280 |
| 839   | Cerrig Carnog                          | hamlet            | free              | Cerrig Camog      | single holding            | 33228778 |
| 882   | Cerrig Gwyddyl                         | tref              | free              | Beaumaris         | town, castle              | 60707620 |
| 29    | Cerrigcafael (Gwas Deiniol ap Goronwy) | hamlet            | free              | Cerrig Cfael      | single holding            | 37357398 |
| 893   | Cerrigtegfafan                         | tref              |                   | Llandegfan        | village                   | 56707390 |
| 526   | Chwaen                                 | tref              | free              | Chwaen Hen        | single holding            | 36318348 |
| 869   | Cilgwyn                                | hamlet            | tir gwelyog       | Cilgwyn           | single holding            | 41608306 |
| 821   | Clegyrog                               | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Clegyrog Bias     | single holding            | 38239034 |
| 524   | Cleifiog                               | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Cleifiog Fawr     | single holding            | 29608010 |
| 857   | Clorach                                | tref              | free              | Clorach fawr      | single holding            | 44908412 |
| 149   | Clwchdyrnog                            | hamlet            |                   | Clwch Dernog      | small cluster             | 33918630 |
| 490   | Cnwc                                   | hamlet            |                   | Cnwc              | single holding            | 33707101 |
| 764   | Coeden                                 | hamlet            |                   | Coeden            | single holding            | 37008982 |
| 522   | Conysiog                               | tref              | free              | Pencarnisiog      | nucleated village         | 35257361 |
| 1017  | Conysiog Llan                          | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Llanfaelog        | church, nucleated cluster | 33707299 |
| 841   | Cornwy Lys                             | monastic tref     |                   | Llanfairynghornwy | village                   | 32149090 |
| 1027  | Cornwylan                              | episcopal tref    | free              | Llanfairynghornwy | church                    | 32709086 |
| 356   | Crymlyn                                | tref              | free              | Cremlyn           | single holding            | 57247712 |
| 192   | Cynwrig ap Caradog                     | gafael (2)        | maerdref          | Tregynrig Fawr    | single holding            | 40549324 |
| 34    | Ddrudwy                                | hamlet            |                   | Ddrydwy           | single holding            | 36467445 |

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| 858   | Deri                       | tref              | tir cyfrif        | Deri Mawr              | single holding             | 45128746 |
| 766   | Deubwll                    | hamlet            |                   | Llanfair yn Neubwll    | cluster of buildings       | 30387675 |
| 384   | Dinam                      | tref              | tir cyfrif        | Dinam                  | single holding             | 45286904 |
| 519   | Dindryfwl                  | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Tyn Dryfol             | single holding             | 39997310 |
| 767   | Dinllwydan                 | hamlet            | maerdref          | Tyn Llwydan            | single holding             | 36896629 |
| 876   | Dinsylwy Rys               | tref              | free, tir cyfrif  | Llanfihangel Din Sylwy | church                     | 58808120 |
| 818   | Dronwy                     | tref              | free              | Dronwy                 | single holding             | 31308385 |
| 952   | Dwyran Esgob               | episcopal tref    |                   | Dwyran                 | large village              | 44726576 |
| 953   | Dwyran Feuno (Aber Brain!) | clas tref         |                   | Dwyran                 | large village              | 44726576 |
| 518   | EglwysAil                  | clas tref         | free              | Llangadwaladr          | village, nucleated cluster | 38396928 |
| 527   | Eirianell                  | tref              | free              | Eirianallt Goch        | single holding             | 38838174 |
| 374   | Eneas ap Idris             | gwely             | free              | Llwyn Idris            | single holding             | 49526801 |
| 353   | Erddreiniog                | tref              | free              | Erddreiniog            | single holding             | 46108034 |
| 768   | Gaerwen                    | hamlet            | free              | Gaerwen Isaf           | single holding             | 48447150 |
| 942   | Gafrogwy                   | tref              |                   | Frogwy fawr            | single holding             | 42887744 |
| 52    | Garthau                    | hamlet            | maerdref          | Fron?                  | nucleated cluster          | 35426870 |
| 771   | Geirn                      | hamlet            | tir gwelyog       | Geirn                  | single holding             | 38268189 |
| 954   | Gelleiniog                 | monastic tref     |                   | Gelliniog Wen          | single holding             | 45926576 |
| 241   | Glasgraig                  | hamlet            |                   | Glasgraig Fawr         | single holding             | 41408812 |
| 862   | Glastre                    | hamlet            |                   | Lastra                 | single holding             | 43169220 |
| 773   | Grugor                     | hamlet            | free              | Grugor Mawr            | single holding             | 38657386 |
| 761   | Gwas Deiniol ap Goronwy    | gwely             | free              | Cerrig Cafael          | single holding             | 37357398 |
| 835   | Gwaunydog                  | monastic hamlet   |                   | Gwaun-y-dog            | single holding             | 36668836 |
| 1018  | Gwredog                    | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Gwredog Isaf           | cluster of 2 farms         | 40358625 |
| 859   | Gwredog                    | tref              | free              | Gwredog                | single holding             | 41709010 |
| 923   | Gwydryn                    | tref              | free              | Gwydryn Hir            | single holding             | 49466812 |
| 512   | Heneglwys                  | tref              | free              | Heneglwys              | village, nucleated cluster | 42207604 |

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| 495   | Henllys                        | tref              |                  | Henllys Fawr      | single holding               | 35447088 |
| 921   | Hirdrefaig                     | tref              | free, tir cyfrif | Hirdrefaig        | single holding               | 48067472 |
| 361   | Hirdrefaig                     | hamlet            | tir cyfrif       | Hirdrefaig        | single holding               | 48067472 |
| 910   | Llanel                         | tref              |                  | Bryn Me!          | single holding               | 57747414 |
| 1000  | Llanddwyn                      | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Ynys Llanddwyn    | island, church               | 38696276 |
| 884   | Llanddyfnan                    | tref              | free             | Plas Llanddyfnan  | single holding, 16th century | 48607820 |
| 162   | Llanddygfael (Gwion ap Dafydd) | hamlet            | tir gwelyog      | Llanddygfael Hir  | single holding               | 35209038 |
| 866   | Llandyfrydog                   | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Llandyfrydog      | nucleated cluster            | 44368536 |
| 849   | Llaneilian                     | clas tref         | church           | Llaneilian        | nucleated cluster            | 46969288 |
| 360   | Llanfaes                       | maerdref          | maerdref         | Llanfaes          | small nucleated village      | 60407786 |
| 1064  | Llanfair yn y Cwmwd            | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Llanfair          | church, nucleated cluster    | 44706675 |
| 830   | Llanfawr                       | hamlet            |                  | Llanfawr          | town                         | 25708180 |
| 826   | Llanfechell                    | tref              |                  | Llanfechell       | nucleated village            | 36909126 |
| 489   | Llanfeirion                    | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Llanfeirian       | church                       | 39886863 |
| 1030  | Llanfflewin                    | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Llanfflewyn       | church and single holding    | 34958905 |
| 816   | Llanfigel                      | tref              | free             | Llanfigael        | church                       | 82823279 |
| 959   | Llangefni                      | clas tref         |                  | Llangefni         | town                         | 45947568 |
| 956   | Llangeinwen (Cynnog Fechan)    | clas tref         |                  | Llangeinwen       | nucleated cluster            | 43966580 |
| 901   | Llangoed                       | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Llangoed          | village                      | 62308020 |
| 530   | Llanllibio                     | tref              | tir cyfrif       | Llanllibio Fawr   | single holding               | 32288219 |
| 191   | Llannol                        | tref              | tir cyfrif       | Llannol           | single holding               | 37608844 |
| 907   | Llansadwrn                     | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog      | Llansadwrn church | nucleated cluster            | 55387588 |
| 776   | Llechgyntarwy                  | hamlet            |                  | Llechgyntarwy     | church, cluster              | 38128110 |
| 853   | Llechog                        | tref              | free             | Porth Llechog     | village                      | 42669424 |
| 777   | Llechog a                      | hamlet            | tir gwelyog      | Porth Llechog     | village                      | 42669424 |
| 246   | Llechog b                      | hamlet            | free             | Porth Llechog     | village                      | 42669424 |
| 779   | Llechylched                    | hamlet            |                  | Plas Llechylched  | single holding               | 34267674 |



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| 514   | Lledwigan Llan      | tref              | free              | Llanfawr                | single holding               | 44787342 |
| 513   | Lledwigan Llys      | tref              | free              | Lledwigan               | single holding               | 45507404 |
| 897   | Llwydiarth          | episcopal tref    | free              | Mynydd Llwydiarth       | forest                       | 54507880 |
| 867   | Llwydiarth          | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Llwydiarth Fawr         | single holding, estate       | 42508500 |
| 946   | Llwynogen           | tref              |                   | Ynys Acen               | single holding               | 48647040 |
| 947   | Llys Llew           | tref              |                   | Llys Lew                | single holding               | 47306874 |
| 847   | Llysdulas           | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Llys Dulas              | single holding, 16th century | 48308990 |
| 780   | Maerdref            | hamlet            | tir cyfrif        | Aberffraw               | nucleated village            | 35456895 |
| 1019  | Maesyllan           | episcopal tref    | free              | Maes y Llan             | nucleated cluster            | 41357828 |
| 885   | Mathafarn Eithaf    | tref              | free              | Llanfairmathafarneithaf | church                       | 50668288 |
| 1058  | Mathafarn Wion      | tref              |                   | Llanfairmathafarneithaf | church                       | 50668288 |
| 895   | Mathafarn Wion      | tref              | free              | Croes Wion              | small cluster                | 52128164 |
| 11    | Meilir ap Gwalchmai | gwely             | free              | Trefeilir               | single holding               | 40107120 |
| 228   | Meiriogen           | hamlet            | maerdref          | Meiriogen               | single holding               | 35948590 |
| 874   | Moelfre             | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Moelfre                 | town                         | 51258660 |
| 958   | Myfyrian            | tref              |                   | Myfyrian Isaf           | single holding               | 47947038 |
| 932   | Mysoglen            | tref              | tir gwelyog       | Maesoglan               | single holding               | 45006726 |
| 943   | Nanhwrfa            | episcopal tref    | free              | Rhostrehwfa             | village                      | 43807454 |
| 854   | Nant Mawr           | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Nant Isaf               | single holding               | 47748272 |
| 855   | Nantbychan          | tref              | free              | Nant Bychan             | single holding               | 51308558 |
| 266   | Nantbychan a        | tref              |                   | Nant Bychan             | single holding               | 51308558 |
| 267   | Nantbychan b        | tref              | tir cyfrif        | Nant Bychan             | single holding               | 51308558 |
| 939   | Newborough          | borough           | borough           | Newborough              | town                         | 42406566 |
| 97    | Owain               | gwely             | free              | Prys Owain Fawr?        | single holding               | 39648258 |
| 782   | Owain ap Cadrodd    | gwely             |                   | Prys Owain Bach         | single holding               | 39808295 |
| 864   | Penbol              | tref              |                   | Penbol                  | single holding               | 40808805 |
| 913   | Penhesgyn           | episcopal tref    | free, tir gwelyog | Penhesgyn Isaf          | single holding               | 53847424 |

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| 877   | Penhwnllys         | tref              | free              | Penhwnllys Plas     | single holding             | 59708070 |
| 900   | Penman             | monastic tref     |                   | Penman Priory       | nucleated cluster          | 63048072 |
| 889   | Penmynydd          | monastic tref     | free, ehurch      | Penmynydd           | scattered cluster          | 50907450 |
| 870   | Penmynydd Mwyn     | episcopal hamlet  | tir gwelyog       | Mynydd Mwyn Mawr    | single holding             | 24848230 |
| 861   | Penrhos            | tref              | maerdref          | Penrhos Llugwy      | parish (church)            | 48068592 |
| 496   | Penrhyn            | tref              |                   | Penrhyn Isaf        | single holding             | 34176802 |
| 899   | Pentir             | monastic hamlet   |                   | Pentir              | single holding             | 62548104 |
| 880   | Pentraeth          | tref              |                   | Pentraeth           | village                    | 52367844 |
| 891   | Porthaethwy        | tref              | free, tir cyfrif  | Porthaethwy         | town                       | 55667160 |
| 933   | Porthamel          | tref              | free              | Porthamel           | hotel, farm                | 50646796 |
| 919   | Pwllgwyngyll       | episcopal tref    | free, tir gwelyog | Llanfaipwllgwyngyll | town                       | 53307180 |
| 925   | Rhandirgadog       | tref              | free              | Hendre Gadog        | small cluster              | 24066998 |
| 784   | Rhodogeidio        | hamlet            |                   | Ceidio              | single holding             | 40958565 |
| 145   | Rhosbeirio         | hamlet            | church            | Rhosbeirio          | single holding             | 39209130 |
| 937   | Rhoscolyn          | tref              | free              | Rhoscolyn           | nucleated cluster          | 26807558 |
| 832   | Rhoscolyn          | tref              | free, tir cyfrif  | Rhoscolyn           | small cluster              | 26807570 |
| 800   | Rhosmor            | tref              | tir gwelyog       | Rhosmor             | single holding             | 33827118 |
| 852   | Rhosmynach         | tref              | tir cyfrif        | Rhosmynach Fawr     | single holding             | 48109114 |
| 938   | Rhosyr             | maerdref          | maerdref          | Cae Llys            | field, site of Llys Rhosyr | 41926538 |
| 242   | Rhydwygyr          | hamlet            |                   | Rhyd y Gwyr         | single holding             | 41509130 |
| 493   | Tal y Llyn         | episcopal tref    | free, tir gwelyog | Tal Y Llyn          | single holding             | 36667339 |
| 528   | Tre Feibion Meurig | tref              | tir gwelyog       | Treban Meurig       | single holding             | 36727708 |
| 99    | Tre'r Ddol         | gwely             | avowry            | Tre'r Ddol          | single holding             | 39128114 |
| 951   | Tre'r Dryw         | clas tref         |                   | Tre Dryw            | single holding             | 46886734 |
| 789   | Tre'r Gof          | hamlet            | tir gwelyog       | Tre'r Gof           | single holding             | 36259318 |
| 790   | Treberfedd         | hamlet            | tir cyfrif        | Treberfedd          | single holding             | 36606739 |
| 791   | Trecastell         | hamlet            | maerdref          | Trecastell          | single holding             | 33457065 |

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| 312   | Trecastell                       | tref               | free        | Trecastell      | single holding, estate | 61007500 |
| 506   | Treddolphin                      | hamlet             | tir gwelyog | Treddolphin     | single holding         | 36947588 |
| 1020  | tref                             | episcopal tref     | free        | Gwalchmai Isaf  | nucleated village      | 38657635 |
| 510   | Tref Ieuan ap Iddon              | tref               |             | Tre Ifan        | housing estate         | 30687860 |
| 815   | Trefadog                         | tref               | free        | Trefadog        | single holding         | 29308610 |
| 793   | Trefangharad                     | hamlet             |             | Tre-Angharad    | small cluster          | 33657940 |
| 934   | Trefarthen                       | tref               | free        | Plas Trefarthen | single holding         | 48266610 |
| 516   | Trefddisteiniad                  | tref               | free        | Trefdraeth      | nucleated cluster      | 40657028 |
| 812   | Trefednyfed                      | tref               | free        | Pant Ednyfed    | single holding         | 30758600 |
| 936   | Trefeibion Pyll                  | tref               | tir gwelyog | Ty'n Pwll       | small cluster          | 43926842 |
| 924   | Treferwydd                       | tref               | tir gwelyog | Treferwydd      | single holding         | 46167010 |
| 908   | Treffos                          | episcopal maerdref | maerdref    | Treffos         | single holding         | 54607542 |
| 794   | Trefiddon                        | hamlet             |             | Treiddon        | single holding         | 37357068 |
| 926   | Trefioeth                        | tref               | free        | Treaserth       | small cluster          | 44366876 |
| 504   | Treflesg                         | episcopal tref     | tir gwelyog | Treflesg        | single holding         | 30507722 |
| 945   | Trefnant                         | tref               |             | Trefnant Wen    | single holding         | 49607126 |
| 929   | Trefollwyn                       | tref               | free        | Trefollwyn      | single holding         | 45067784 |
| 886   | Trefor Bwll                      | tref               |             | Hendrefor       | single holding         | 54907698 |
| 920   | Treforwen                        | episcopal tref     | free        | TreforWen       | single holding         | 54307760 |
| 523   | Trefowen                         | tref               |             | Prys Owain Bach | single holding         | 39808295 |
| 888   | Trefraint                        | tref               | free        | Brain!          | small cluster          | 12957328 |
| 795   | Trefriw                          | hamlet             | tir cyfrif  | Trefri          | single holding         | 36726686 |
| 515   | Trefwastrodion                   | tref               | free        | Trefdraeth      | nucleated cluster      | 40657028 |
| 941   | Tregaeon                         | hamlet             | free        | Tregaeon        | small nucleation       | 45167972 |
| 370   | Tregarnedd                       | tref               | free        | Tregarnedd Fawr | single holding         | 47367518 |
| 22    | Tregornor (called Bodeon), Conws | hamlet             |             | Trecornor       | deserted               | 37206720 |
| 501   | Treiorwerth                      | tref               |             | Treiorwerth     | single holding         | 35458010 |

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| 813   | Trelywarch      | tref              |                   | Trelywarch          | single holding         | 30358470 |
| 833   | Tremoelgoch     | monastic hamlet   |                   | Tremoelgoch Bach    | single holding         | 33728350 |
| 798   | Treriffri       | hamlet            |                   | Treriffri           | single holding         | 38108150 |
| 811   | Treruffydd      | hamlet            | tir gwelyog       | Treruffydd          | single holding         | 35347274 |
| 940   | Tresgawen       | hamlet            | free              | Tre-ysgawen         | single holding, estate | 45018110 |
| 35    | Trewalchmai     | hamlet            |                   | Gwalchmai Isaf      | nucleated village      | 38657635 |
| 872   | Trewyn          | episcopal tref    |                   | Tre-wyn             | single holding         | 45448506 |
| 863   | Trogog          | hamlet            |                   | Trogog Isaf         | single holding         | 42249240 |
| 850   | Trysglwyn       | tref              | free              | Trysglwyn Fawr      | single holding         | 43968960 |
| 879   | Twrgarw         | tref              | free              | Twr Garw            | small cluster          | 60267980 |
| 236   | Twrllachied a   | gwely             | tir gwelyog       | Twrllachiad         | single holding         | 47069030 |
| 237   | Twrllachied b   | gwely             | tir gwelyog       | Twrllachiad         | single holding         | 47069030 |
| 836   | Ucheldre        | monastic hamlet   |                   | Ucheldref Goed      | single holding         | 34848794 |
| 905   | Ucheldref       | tref              |                   | Ucheldref           | single holding         | 55547720 |
| 875   | Y Dafarn        | episcopal tref    | tir gwelyog       | Bwlch y Dafarn      | single holding         | 49188558 |
| 856   | Ynys Gnud       | tref              | free              | Ynys Fawr           | single holding         | 44468296 |
| 808   | Yr Arw          | hamlet            |                   | Erw Fawr            | single holding         | 31348196 |
| 503   | Ysbyllidir      | hamlet            | free              | Ysbyllidir          | small cluster          | 31287929 |
| 922   | Ysceifiog       | tref              | free, tir gwelyog | Llanfihangel church | ruin                   | 47867340 |
| 810   | Ysgellog        | hamlet            |                   | Ysgellog            | single holding         | 41169150 |

**table 6. mills and settlement associations**

|                               |                                                                           |          |                   |                  |       |       |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Iorwerth Fychan<br>Cefn Coch                                | township | Bodynwy           | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 317 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Bodynwy (land b)<br>Cefn Coch                               | township | Bodynwy           | hamlet<br>status | land  | index | 318 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Bodynwy<br>Cefn Coch                                        | township | Bodynwy           | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 881 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Bodynwy (land a)<br>Cefn Coch                               | township | Bodynwy           | hamlet<br>status | land  | index | 488 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Adda ap Iorwerth<br>Benllech, Cefn Coch                     | township | Castell Bwlchgwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 329 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dafydd ap Gwion<br>Castell Bwlchgwyn                        | township | Castell Bwlchgwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 326 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Heilin ap Gwion<br>Castell Bwlchgwyn                        | township | Castell Bwlchgwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 327 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Castell Bwlchgwyn<br>Castell Bwlchgwyn, Benllech, Cefn Coch | township | Castell Bwlchgwyn | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 883 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dafydd Prydydd<br>Cefn Coch                                 | township | Castellior        | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 344 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Iorwerth Fychan and Einion Mon<br>Cefn Coch                 | township | Castellior        | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 347 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dafydd ap Tegward<br>Cefn Coch                              | township | Castellior        | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 345 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Goronwy ap Iago and Llywelyn Llwyd<br>Cefn Coch             | township | Castellior        | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 343 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Mab Cadwgan<br>Cefn Coch                                    | township | Castellior        | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 346 |

|                               |                                                                             |          |                |                  |            |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------|------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Einion ap Gwalchmai<br>Einion                                 | township | Castellior     | hamlet<br>status | gwely      | index | 342 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Castellior<br>Einion, Cefn Coch                               | township | Castellior     | hamlet<br>status | tref       | index | 887 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Cerrig Gwyddel (land a)<br>Cefn Coch                          | township | Cerrig Gwyddel | hamlet<br>status | land       | index | 325 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Cerrig Gwyddel (land b)<br>Einion                             | township | Cerrig Gwyddel | hamlet<br>status | land       | index | 324 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Cerrig Gwyddyl<br>Melin Einion, Cefn Coch, wherever he wishes | township | Cerrig Gwyddyl | hamlet<br>status | tref       | index | 882 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Cerrigtegfan<br>Melin Bach                                    | township | Cerrigtegfan   | hamlet<br>status | tref       | index | 893 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dafydd ap Mabon<br>Melin Bach (own mill)                      | township | Cerrigtegfan   | hamlet<br>status | gwely      | index | 359 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Cefn Coch<br>Cefn Coch                                        | township | Crymlyn        | hamlet<br>status | hamlet     | index | 758 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Crymlyn<br>Cefn Coch                                          | township | Crymlyn        | hamlet<br>status | tref       | index | 356 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dinsylwy Rys b<br>Llanfaes                                    | township | Dinsylwy Rys   | hamlet<br>status | tref (0.5) | index | 310 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dinsylwy Rys a<br>Trecastell                                  | township | Dinsylwy Rys   | hamlet<br>status | tref (0.5) | index | 309 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dinsylwy Rys<br>Trecastell, Llanfaes                          | township | Dinsylwy Rys   | hamlet<br>status | tref       | index | 876 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Iarddur<br>Rolwa                                              | township | Llanddyfnan    | hamlet<br>status | gwely      | index | 332 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Goridyr<br>Rolwa, Menyt                                       | township | Llanddyfnan    | hamlet<br>status | gwely      | index | 331 |

|                               |                                            |          |                  |                  |          |       |      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------|------|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Llanddyfnan<br>Rolwa, Menyt, | township | Llanddyfnan      | hamlet<br>status | tref     | index | 884  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Llanfaes<br>Llanfaes         | township | Llanfaes         | hamlet<br>status | maerdref | index | 360  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Dogfael<br>Benllech          | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 334  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Cadewer<br>Benllech          | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 340  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Adda Goch<br>Benllech        | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 339  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Elenew<br>Benllech           | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 338  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Tegeryn<br>Benllech          | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 337  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Mathafarn Eithaf<br>Benllech | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | tref     | index | 885  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Hoedliw<br>Benllech          | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 335  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Ardderch<br>Benllech         | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 333  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Gillabride<br>Benllech       | township | Mathafarn Eithaf | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 336  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Gwion Fychan<br>Einion       | township | Mathafarn Wion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 1061 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Madog ap Gwion<br>Glew       | township | Mathafarn Wion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 1062 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Ednywain<br>Glew             | township | Mathafarn Wion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely    | index | 1063 |

|                               |                                                                                           |                |                  |               |       |      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------|------|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Goronwy ap Gwion<br>Glew                                           | Mathafarn Wion | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 1059 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Einion ap Gwion<br>Glew, Einion ap Gwion                           | Mathafarn Wion | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 1060 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Mathafarn Wion<br>Glew, Einion ap Gwion, Einion                    | Mathafarn Wion | hamlet<br>status | tref          | index | 1058 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Tudur ap Madog<br>Tudur                                            | Penhwnllys     | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 311  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Penhwnllys<br>Tudur                                                | Penhwnllys     | hamlet<br>status | tref          | index | 877  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Penmynydd a<br>Braint                                              | Penmynydd      | hamlet<br>status | tref (half)   | index | 351  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Penmynydd<br>Trefraint                                             | Penmynydd      | hamlet<br>status | monastic tref | index | 889  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Mor ap Bayre<br>free to mill wherever they wish                    | Pentraeth      | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 316  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Geraint ap Tegwared<br>Geraint                                     | Pentraeth      | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 314  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Pentraeth<br>Geraint, Urien Madog, free to mill wherever they wish | Pentraeth      | hamlet<br>status | tref          | index | 880  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Madog ap Meilir<br>Urien Madog                                     | Pentraeth      | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 315  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Porthaethwy (land)<br>Cefn Coch                                    | Porthaethwy    | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5)  | index | 355  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Dafydd ap Mabon<br>Melin Bach (own mill)                           | Porthaethwy    | hamlet<br>status | gwely         | index | 354  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy township<br>Porthaethwy<br>Melin Bach, Cefn Coch                               | Porthaethwy    | hamlet<br>status | tref          | index | 891  |



|                               |                                                   |          |             |                  |                    |       |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Wyrion ap Cynddelw<br>Braint        | township | Tre Fraint  | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 350 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Wyrion Iarddur<br>Braint            | township | Tre Fraint  | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 349 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Trefor Bwll<br>Braint               | township | Trefor Bwll | hamlet<br>status | tref               | index | 886 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Iorwerth ap Cynddelw<br>Braint      | township | Trefor Bwll | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 341 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Trefraint<br>Braint                 | township | Trefraint   | hamlet<br>status | tref               | index | 888 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Twrgarw<br>Tudur                    | township | Twrgarw     | hamlet<br>status | tref               | index | 879 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Dindaethwy<br>Tudur ap Madog<br>Tudur             | township | Twrgarw     | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 313 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Gwely Bodorfach<br>Tre Feibion Maelog   | township |             | hamlet<br>status | Bodorfach<br>gwely | index | 749 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Bodorfach<br>Tre Feibion Maelog         | township |             | hamlet<br>status | hamlet             | index | 95  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Madog ap Owain<br>Clefiog               | township | Bodlew      | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 90  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Philip ap Owain<br>Cleifiog             | township | Bodlew      | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 92  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Llywelyn ap Owain<br>Cleifiog           | township | Bodlew      | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 91  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Bodlew<br>Cleifiog                      | township | Bodlew      | hamlet<br>status | tref               | index | 525 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Bodynolwyn (land)<br>Cymunod (own mill) | township | Bodynolwyn  | hamlet<br>status | land               | index | 115 |

|                               |                                                             |            |                  |       |       |      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------|-------|------|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Bodynolwyn (land)<br>Cymunod (share)     | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | land  | index | 1057 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Bodynolwyn (land)<br>Cymunod (share)     | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | land  | index | 116  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Meurig ap Dafydd<br>Din Dryfwl           | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 110  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Dafydd ap Ieuan Felyn<br>Din Dryfwl      | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 114  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Madog ap Barth<br>Din Dryfwl             | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 108  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Madog ap Gwr Moel<br>Din Dryfwl          | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 111  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Adda Ddu<br>Din Dryfwl                   | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 112  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Adda Eurych<br>Din Dryfwl                | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 107  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Madog ap Ieuan<br>Din Dryfwl             | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 113  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Cennyn ap Saer<br>Din Dryfwl             | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 109  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Bodynolwyn<br>Din Dryfwl, Cymunod        | Bodynolwyn | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 529  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Wyrion Iago<br>Einion (own mill)         | Chwaen     | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 93   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Chwaen<br>Einion, Hywel ap Rhys          | Chwaen     | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 526  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon township<br>Gwas Deiniol<br>Hywel ap Rhys (own mill) | Chwaen     | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 94   |

|                               |                                                                                              |          |                    |                  |       |       |     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Waiter<br>Cleifiog                                                                 | township | Clefiog            | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 87  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Einion ap Rhodri<br>Cleifiog                                                       | township | Clefiog            | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 83  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Gougy<br>Cleifiog                                                                  | township | Clefiog            | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 86  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Efream<br>Cleifiog                                                                 | township | Clefiog            | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 85  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Cleifiog<br>Cleifiog                                                               | township | Clefiog            | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 524 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>leuan ap Hwfa<br>Caergybi, Owain, Tundir                                           | township | Conysiog           | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 69  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Methusalem ap Hwfa<br>Clegyr Gwynion, Herghlith                                    | township | Conysiog           | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 67  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Conysiog<br>Clegyr Gwynion, Herghlith, Caergybi, Owain, Tundir, Ddrudwy, Dindryfwl | township | Conysiog           | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 522 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Cyfnerth ap Hwfa<br>Conysiog (0.5)                                                 | township | Conysiog           | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 68  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>lorwerth ap Hwfa<br>Cymunod (own mill), Ddrudwy (1/14)                             | township | Conysiog<br>status | hamlet<br>gwely  |       | index | 70  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Bledrws ap Hwfa<br>Tundir                                                          | township | Conysiog           | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 71  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Owain<br>Gaffrogwy                                                                 | township | Eirianell          | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 97  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>lorwerth ap leuan<br>lorwerth                                                      | township | Eirianell          | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 96  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Eirianell<br>lorwerth, Gaffrogwy, Owain                                            | township | Eirianell          | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 527 |

|                               |                                                            |          |                    |                  |                   |       |     |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>lorch<br>Owain                                   | township | Eirianell          | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 98  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Llanllibio<br>Llanllibio                         | township | Llanllibio         | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 530 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>unknown (Treban)<br>Tre Feibion Meurig           | township | Tre Feibion Meurig | hamlet<br>status | hamlet            | index | 106 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Elidir ap Bleddyn<br>Tre Feibion Meurig          | township | Tre Feibion Meurig | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 105 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Moel Faenol<br>Tre Feibion Meurig                | township | Tre Feibion Meurig | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 104 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Mab Gwrfyw<br>Tre Feibion Meurig                 | township | Tre Feibion Meurig | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 103 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Pederannuel<br>Tre Feibion Meurig                | township | Tre Feibion Meurig | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 102 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Tre Feibion Meurig<br>Treban                     | township | Tre Feibion Meurig | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 528 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Owain ap Cadrodd<br>Rhodogeidio                  | township | Trefowen           | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 782 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Llifon<br>Trefowen<br>Rhodogeidio                          | township | Trefowen           | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 523 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Goronwy ap Gruffydd and Gledwyn<br>Aberffraw | township | Aberffraw          | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden | index | 61  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Garthnyfel<br>Aberffraw                      | township | Aberffraw          | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden | index | 56  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Treberfedd<br>Aberffraw                      | township | Aberffraw          | hamlet<br>status | hamlet            | index | 790 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Cefntreffraw<br>Aberffraw                    | township | Aberffraw          | hamlet<br>status | hamlet            | index | 47  |

|                               |                                                  |          |           |                  |                         |       |     |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Saer<br>Aberffraw                  | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | gafael                  | index | 44  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Trefwaspadrig<br>Aberffraw         | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | gwely                   | index | 43  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Madog ap Einion<br>Aberffraw       | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden       | index | 53  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Bodfeurig<br>Aberffraw             | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | gwely                   | index | 42  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Simond<br>Aberffraw                | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | gwely                   | index | 41  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Porthorion<br>Aberffraw            | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | gwely                   | index | 40  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Trefriw<br>Aberffraw               | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                  | index | 795 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Ieuan Ddu Bach<br>Aberffraw        | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden (1.5) | index | 55  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Dafydd ap Madyn<br>Aberffraw       | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden (1.5) | index | 54  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Madog ap Iorwerth Ddu<br>Aberffraw | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden       | index | 57  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Tegwared Goch<br>Aberffraw         | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden       | index | 58  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Iorwerth Ddu ap Madog<br>Aberffraw | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden       | index | 59  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Bollagh<br>Aberffraw               | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden       | index | 60  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Dinllwydan<br>Aberffraw            | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                  | index | 767 |

|                               |                                                                   |          |           |                  |                          |       |      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Gardd Palmer<br>Aberffraw                           | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden        | index | 62   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Madog ap Ieuan<br>Aberffraw                         | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | Garthau<br>garden (2)    | index | 770  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Garthau<br>Aberffraw                                | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                   | index | 52   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Aberffraw<br>Aberffraw, y Bont, y Traeth            | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | tref                     | index | 520  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Trecastell<br>Y Bont                                | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                   | index | 791  |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Maerdref<br>Y Bont, Y Traeth                        | township | Aberffraw | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                   | index | 780  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Conws<br>Y Traeth                                   | township | Bodeon    | hamlet<br>status | Tregornor<br>gwely       | index | 797  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Tregornor<br>Y Traeth                               | township | Bodeon    | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                   | index | 22   |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Bodffordd (land)<br>Bodffordd                       | township | Bodffordd | hamlet<br>status | land                     | index | 511  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Bodffordd<br>Bodffordd                              | township | Bodffordd | hamlet<br>status | tref (lay and episcopal) | index | 1054 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Ddrudwy<br>Ddrudwy                                  | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                   | index | 34   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Dindryfwl<br>Din Dryfwl, Ddrudwy, Trewalchmai       | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status | tref                     | index | 519  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Cerrigcafael (Gwas Deiniol ap Goronwy)<br>Dindryfwl | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                   | index | 29   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>lthel ap Duran<br>Dindryfwl                         | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status | gwely                    | index | 25   |

|                               |                                                                         |          |           |                   |                             |       |    |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Tegwared ap Madog<br>Dindryfwl                            | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | Q 9 Ugor<br>aefael          | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Gwas Deiniol ap Goronwy<br>Dindryfwl                      | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | errigcafael<br>Wely         | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Gwion ap William<br>Dindryfwl                             | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | gwely                       | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Ednywain ap Cynwrig<br>Dindryfwl                          | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | 9Wely                       | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Pyll ap Duran<br>Dindryfwl                                | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | 9Wely                       | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Cynwrig ap Duran<br>Dindryfwl                             | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | gwely                       | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Cyndelw ap Duran<br>Dindryfwl                             | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | gwely                       | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Grugor<br>Dindryfwl, own mill outside commote             | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | hamlet                      | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Gwenllian daughter of Ednyfed<br>own mill outside commote | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | Grugor<br>gafael            | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Gwenllian daughter of Ednyfed<br>own mill outside commote | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | Grugor<br>gafael            | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Llywelyn Gam<br>Trewalchmai                               | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | Trewalchmai<br>gafael (0.5) | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Meilir ap Gwalchmai<br>Trewalchmai                        | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | Trewalchmai<br>gwely        | index | 80 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Trewalchmai<br>Trewalchmai                                | township | Dindryfwl | hamlet<br>status  | hamlet                      | index | 3  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Dafydd ap Gwalchmai<br>Trewalchmai                        | township | Dindryfwl | harnlet<br>status | Trewalchmai<br>gwely        | index | 36 |

|                         |                                                                   |          |                |               |                      |       |     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----|
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Elidir ap Gwalchmai Trewalchmai                        | township | Dindryfwl      | hamlet status | Tres''v alchmai g ly | index |     |
| eommote settlement mill | Malltraeth Eglwys Ail free to mill in own houses                  | township | EglwysAil      | hamlet status | els tref             | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth lthel ap Tanharn own houses                            | township | Eglwys Ail     | hamlet status | onastic gwely        | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Heneglwys Dindryfwl                                    | township | Heneglwys      | hamlet status | t::r-ef              | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Iddon ap Itgwon Dindryfwl                              | township | Heneglwys      | hamlet status | 9Wely                | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Ufelfyw ap Itgwon Dindryfwl                            | township | Heneglwys      | hamlet status | 9Wely                | index |     |
| eommote settlement mill | Malltraeth Trahaearn ap Itgwon Dindryfwl                          | township | Heneglwys      | hamlet status | gwely                | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Bodwina Gwalchmai                                      | township | Heneglwys      | hamlet status | hamlet               | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Lledwigan Llan Carreglwyd (derelict)                   | township | Lledwigan Llan | hamlet status | tref                 | index | 5   |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Bodpenwyn Dindryfwl                                    | township | Lledwigan Llys | hamlet status | hamlet               | index | 7   |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Lledwigan Llys Fechan, Cerriceinwen, Dindryfwl         | township | Lledwigan Llys | hamlet status | tref                 | index | 51  |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Einion ap Gwalchmai Melin Fechan, Melin Cerrig Ceinwen | township | Lledwigan Llys | hamlet status | gwely                | index |     |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Llywarch ap Iarnan Y Bont                              | township | Rhosmor        | hamlet status | gwely                | index | 6   |
| commote settlement mill | Malltraeth Rhosmor y Bont, y Traeth                               | township | Rhosmor        | hamlet status | tref                 | index | 800 |



|                               |                                                                |          |                  |                  |                       |       |    |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------|----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Treruffydd<br>y Traeth                           | township | Rhosmor          | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Wyrion Dafydd<br>Y Traeth                        | township | Rhosmor          | hamlet<br>status | Treruttydd<br>911Vely | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Wyrion Seithian<br>Y Traeth                      | township | Rhosmor          | hamlet<br>status | Treruffydd<br>9Wely   | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Wyrion Einion ap<br>Gwna                         | township | Trefddisteiniaid | hamlet<br>status | 9\1\fely              | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Bryndewin<br>Gwna                                | township | Trefddisteiniaid | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Trefddisteiniaid<br>Gwna                         | township | Trefddisteiniaid | hamlet<br>status | tref                  | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Tudur ap Itgwon<br>Gwna(.3)                      | township | Trefddisteiniaid | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Hywel ap Tudur<br>Dindryfwl                      | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Einion Fras<br>Dindryfwl                         | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Bleddyn Goeg<br>Dindryfwl                        | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Gwalchyddion<br>Dindryfwl                        | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| commote                       | Malltraeth                                                     | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| settlement<br>mill            | Cynwrig ap Tegwared<br>Fechan                                  |          |                  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index |    |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Trefwastrodion<br>Fechan, Dindryfwl, Trewalchmai | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | tref                  | index | 51 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Einion ap Issac<br>Gwalchmai                     | township | Trefwastrodion   | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 1  |

|                               |                                                  |          |                |                   |        |       |     |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Malltraeth<br>Meilir ap Gwalchmai<br>Trewalchmai | township | Trefwastrodion | hamlet<br>status  | gwery  | index |     |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Bodrida<br>Rhosyr                       | township | Bodrida        | hamlet<br>status  | tret   | index |     |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Rhys ap Dafydd<br>Rhosyr                | township | Bodrida        | hamlet<br>status  | gwely  | index |     |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Griffri Chwith<br>Newydd                | township | Carnan         | hamlet<br>status  | gweJy  | index |     |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Carnan Uchaf<br>Newydd                  | township | Carnan Uchaf   | hamlet<br>status  | tref   | index |     |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Cerrigdewi<br>none                      | township | Cerrigdewi     | hamlet<br>status  | tref   | index |     |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Dinam<br>Rhosyr                         | township | Dinam          | hamlet<br>status  | tret   | index |     |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Hirdrefaig<br>Hirdrefaig                | township | Hirdrefaig     | hamlet<br>status  | hamlet | index | 3   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Hirdrefaig<br>lord's mill in this tref  | township | Hirdrefaig     | hamlet<br>status  | tret   | index | 9   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Mysoglen<br>Rhosyr                      | township | Mysoglen       | hamlet<br>status  | tref   | index | 9   |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Tudur Foel<br>Rhosyr                    | township | Mysoglen       | hannlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 39  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>lthel ap Dafydd<br>Rhosyr               | township | Mysoglen       | hannlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 39  |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Y Coch<br>Rhosyr                        | township | Mysoglen       | hannlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 391 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Symond ap Gylmot<br>Newydd              | township | Rhandirgadog   | hamlet<br>status  | gwely  | index | 381 |

|                               |                                       |          |              |                  |              |       |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Rhandirgadog<br>Newydd       | township | Rhandirgadog | hamlet<br>status | tref         | index | 925 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>leuan Goch<br>Rhosyr         | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 421 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Madog ap Moriddig<br>Rhosyr  | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 414 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Cadwgan ap Goronwy<br>Rhosyr | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael (1.5) | index | 415 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Adda ap Thomas<br>Rhosyr     | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 416 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Rhosyr (land)<br>Rhosyr      | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 417 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Porthwysion<br>Rhosyr        | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 418 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Meudwy<br>Rhosyr             | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 420 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Cernestrens<br>Rhosyr        | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gardd        | index | 441 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Mab Bol<br>Rhosyr            | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gardd        | index | 440 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Adda Ddu<br>Rhosyr           | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gardd        | index | 429 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Philip Mon<br>Rhosyr         | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 428 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Garddwr<br>Rhosyr            | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | land         | index | 427 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Gwas Dewi<br>Rhosyr          | township | Rhosyr       | hamlet<br>status | land         | index | 426 |

|                               |                                             |          |        |                  |               |       |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Dafydd ap Ithel ap Ieuan<br>Rhosyr | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | land          | index | 425 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Porthorion<br>Rhosyr               | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 419 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Werke<br>Rhosyr                    | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 432 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Moriddig ap Math<br>Rhosyr         | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 435 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Efa Felyn<br>Rhosyr                | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 436 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Tegwared Cals<br>Rhosyr            | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 437 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Dolbenmaen<br>Rhosyr               | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 434 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Madyn Trwyn<br>Rhosyr              | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | land          | index | 424 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Dafydd ap Tegwared<br>Rhosyr       | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 413 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Rhosyr<br>Rhosyr                   | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | maerdref      | index | 938 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>maerdref<br>Rhosyr                 | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gafael (12.5) | index | 412 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Adda Chwith<br>Rhosyr              | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 431 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Efa Ffol<br>Rhosyr                 | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | gardd         | index | 430 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Madyn ap Meilyr<br>Rhosyr          | township | Rhosyr | hamlet<br>status | land          | index | 423 |

|                               |                                            |          |                 |                  |              |       |     |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Madog Moch<br>Rhosyr              | township | Rhosyr          | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 422 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Swyddwr<br>Rhosyr                 | township | Rhosyr          | hamlet<br>status | gardd        | index | 438 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Bondes<br>Rhosyr                  | township | Rhosyr          | hamlet<br>status | gardd        | index | 439 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>leuan Crythwr<br>Rhosyr           | township | Rhosyr          | hamlet<br>status | gardd        | index | 433 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Trefeibion Pyll<br>Rhosyr         | township | Trefeibion Pyll | hamlet<br>status | tref         | index | 936 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Idnerth<br>Rhosyr                 | township | Trefeibion Pyll | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 407 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Brochwel<br>Rhosyr                | township | Trefeibion Pyll | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 406 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Llywarch ap Merwydd<br>Newydd     | township | Treferywydd     | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 379 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Treferywydd<br>Newydd             | township | Treferywydd     | hamlet<br>status | tref         | index | 924 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Madog ap Merwydd<br>Newydd        | township | Treferywydd     | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 377 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>lorwerth ap Merwydd<br>Newydd     | township | Treferywydd     | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 378 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Gwas Sanffraid<br>Newydd          | township | Treferywydd     | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 380 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Dafydd ap lorwerth<br>Rhosyr      | township | Trefioseth      | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 383 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Dafydd ap Wyn ap Dafydd<br>Rhosyr | township | Trefioseth      | hamlet<br>status | gwely        | index | 382 |

|                               |                                                      |          |            |                  |                  |       |     |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Trefioseth<br>Rhosyr                        | township | Trefioseth | hamlet<br>status | tref             | index | 926 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Carwed<br>Rhosyr                            | township | Tregarwed  | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 405 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Meibion Gof<br>Rhosyr                       | township | Tregarwed  | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 404 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Meibion Mael<br>Rhosyr                      | township | Tregarwed  | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 403 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Tregarwed<br>Rhosyr                         | township | Tregarwed  | hamlet<br>status | tref             | index | 935 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Keffor<br>Hirdrefaig                        | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely (0.5)      | index | 369 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Ysceifiog<br>Hirdrefaig                     | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | tref             | index | 922 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Hywel Foel Ddu<br>Hirdrefaig                | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | Gaerwen<br>gwely | index | 365 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Rhys ap Iorwerth<br>Hirdrefaig              | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 366 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Gaerwen<br>Hirdrefaig                       | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | hamlet           | index | 768 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Tudur ap Sneght<br>Hirdrefaig               | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 367 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Menai<br>Blourduy<br>Hirdrefaig                      | township | Ysceifiog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 368 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gyll ap Prydydd ap Goridir<br>Aberalaw | township | Aberalaw   | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 154 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Bledrws ap Goridir<br>Aberalaw         | township | Aberalaw   | hamlet<br>status | gwely            | index | 151 |

|                               |                                                                     |          |               |                  |       |       |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Hoedliw ap Goridir<br>Aberalaw                        | township | Aberalaw      | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 152 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Mab Porth<br>Aberalaw                                 | township | Aberalaw      | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 155 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Rhys ap Goridir<br>Aberalaw                           | township | Aberalaw      | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 153 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Aberalaw<br>Aberalaw, Cornwy                          | township | Aberalaw      | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 819 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Aberalaw (land)<br>Cornwy                             | township | Aberalaw      | hamlet<br>status | land  | index | 150 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Alaw'r Beirdd<br>mill of free men of Alaw             | township | Alaw'r Beirdd | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 825 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Cyfnerth ap Barth<br>suit to mill of free men of Alaw | township | Alaw'r Beirdd | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 188 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Morudd<br>suit to mill of free men of Alaw            | township | Alaw'r Beirdd | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 187 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Bodfardden<br>Alaw                                    | township | Bodfardden    | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 824 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Bodfardden (land)<br>Alaw (share)                     | township | Bodfardden    | hamlet<br>status | land  | index | 186 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Elidir Llwyd<br>Bodronyn                              | township | Bodronyn      | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 183 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Penfras<br>Bodronyn                                   | township | Bodronyn      | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 185 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Adda ap Tegwared<br>Bodronyn                          | township | Bodronyn      | hamlet<br>status | gwely | index | 184 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Bodronyn<br>lord prince's mill in this tref           | township | Bodronyn      | hamlet<br>status | tref  | index | 823 |

|                               |                                                                   |           |                  |                       |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Iorwerth ap Einion<br>Botan (share)        | Botan     | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 133 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Meredydd ap Einion<br>Botan (share)        | Botan     | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 131 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Dafydd ap Einion<br>Botan (share)          | Botan     | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 132 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Botan<br>Melin Botan                       | Botan     | hamlet<br>status | tref                  | index | 844 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Llanddygfael (Gwion ap Dafydd)<br>Bodronyn | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                | index | 162 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Gwion ap Dafydd<br>Bodronyn                | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | Llanddygfael<br>gwely | index | 775 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Gwrgenau ap Dafydd<br>Bodronyn             | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | Cafnan<br>gwely       | index | 756 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Cafnan (Gwrgenau ap Dafydd)<br>Bodronyn    | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                | index | 163 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Hywel ap Cathaearn<br>Cathaearn            | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 158 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Llywarch ap Cathaearn<br>Cathaearn         | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 157 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Meurig ap Cathaearn<br>Cathaearn           | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 156 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Caerdegog<br>Cathaearn, Bodronyn           | Caerdegog | hamlet<br>status | tref                  | index | 820 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Elidir ap Morgeneu<br>Aberalaw             | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 141 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Goronwy ap Morgeneu<br>Aberalaw            | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely                 | index | 139 |



|                               |                                                          |          |           |                  |        |       |     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Cethlyn ap Morgeneu<br>Aberalaw            | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 140 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Cynwrig ap Morgeneu<br>Aberalaw            | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 144 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Hwfa Ddu<br>Aberalaw                       | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 143 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog ap Philip<br>Aberalaw                | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 142 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gruffydd ap Meurig<br>Cathaearn            | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 137 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Dafydd ap Gwas Sanffraid<br>Cornwy, Dronwy | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 136 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Carneddor<br>Cornwy, Dronwy, Aberalaw      | township | Carneddor | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 817 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Meiriogen<br>Aberalaw                      | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | hamlet | index | 228 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Rhys Chwith and Ieuan ap Homand<br>Cemais  | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 196 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog Fychan<br>Cemais                     | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 216 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Tyddyn y Gwragedd<br>Cemais                | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 202 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Goeh<br>Cemais                             | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 203 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Iorwerth ap Cuhelyn<br>Cemais              | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 204 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Ednywain ap Cuhelyn<br>Cemais              | township | Cemais    | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 205 |

|                               |                                                                 |          |        |                  |               |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|---------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Dafydd Gyll ap Prydydd<br>Cemaïs                  | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 206 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Philip Gwas Du<br>Cemaïs                          | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 207 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Dafydd ap Bermo<br>Cemaïs                         | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 208 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Ieuan ap Madog and Madog ap Dafydd Goch<br>Cemaïs | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 209 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Thomas ap Ieuan Foel<br>Cemaïs                    | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 210 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gwyn Wysl<br>Cemaïs                               | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 211 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Cynddelw ap Madog<br>Cemaïs                       | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 213 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Tyddyn Traws<br>Cemaïs                            | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.25) | index | 201 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog ap Gwyn<br>Cemaïs                           | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 215 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Moyrewgh and Madyn ap Mab Du<br>Cemaïs            | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 212 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog Ddu ap Llywarch<br>Cemaïs                   | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 217 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Mab Bleddyn<br>Cemaïs                             | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5)  | index | 218 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Tegwaryn Llwyd<br>Cemaïs                          | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 219 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Dafydd Sais<br>Cemaïs                             | township | Cemaïs | hamlet<br>status | gafael        | index | 220 |

|                               |                                                             |          |        |                  |        |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gwetho Chwith<br>Cemais                       | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 221 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gwr Hir<br>Cemais                             | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 222 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog ap Gwrgenau<br>Cemais                   | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 223 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Tegwared ap Gil<br>Cemais                     | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 224 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Ieuan Crydd<br>Cemais                         | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 225 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Philip Chwith<br>Cemais                       | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 226 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Tegwared ap Cynddelw<br>Cemais                | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 227 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gwyn Crach and Mab Ithel<br>Cemais            | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 194 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog ap Gwalchyn<br>Cemais                   | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 214 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Iocyn ap Dafydd and Llywarch Fychan<br>Cemais | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 200 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Foesen Hen<br>Cemais                          | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 199 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Mab Robyn and Tir Aradr<br>Cemais             | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 198 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Y Seiri<br>Cemais                             | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 197 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Iorwerth ap Cadwgan<br>Cemais                 | township | Cemais | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 195 |

|                               |                                                                                               |                  |                    |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemais<br>Coch Ffiol and Ieuan ap Dafydd<br>Cemais                        | hamlet<br>status | gafael             | index | 193 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemais<br>Cynwrig ap Caradog<br>Cemais                                    | hamlet<br>status | gafael (2)         | index | 192 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemais<br>Cemais, Aberalaw                                                | hamlet<br>status | tref               | index | 828 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>Cyfnerth ap Philip<br>Bodronyn                                  | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 181 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>Iddon ap Llywarch<br>Bodronyn                                   | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 182 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>Cemlyn<br>Bodronyn, lord prince's mill within commote of choice | hamlet<br>status | tref               | index | 822 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>Einion ap Gwion<br>mill of choice within commote                | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 179 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>Hwfa ap Gwion<br>mill of choice within commote                  | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 177 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>madog ap Gwion<br>mill of choice within commote                 | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 178 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Cemlyn<br>Goronwy ap Gwion<br>mill of choice within commote               | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 180 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Clegyrog<br>lthel ap Dafydd<br>Cemais                                     | hamlet<br>status | Tre'r Gof<br>gwely | index | 787 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Clegyrog<br>Iorwerth ap Heilyn<br>Cemais                                  | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 170 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Clegyrog<br>Gwion ap Heilyn<br>Cemais                                     | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 169 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township Clegyrog<br>Tegwared ap Goronwy<br>Cemais                                 | hamlet<br>status | gwely              | index | 168 |

|                               |                                                                           |           |                  |                           |       |     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----|
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Llywelyn ap Gwilym<br>Cemaïs                       | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 165 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Tudur ap Gruffydd<br>Cemaïs                        | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 164 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Goronwy Wyddel<br>Cemaïs                           | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | Tre'r <i>Got</i><br>gwely | index | 788 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Tre'r <i>Got</i><br>Cemaïs                         | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | hamlet                    | index | 789 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Madog Goch ap Goronwy<br>Cemaïs                    | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 167 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Clegyrog<br>Cemaïs, Llaneilian                     | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | tref                      | index | 821 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Gwythur ap Cadrod<br>Llaneilian                    | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 171 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Cuhelyn ap Cadrodd<br>Llaneilian                   | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 172 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Trahaearn ap Hwfa<br>mill of choice within commote | Clegyrog  | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 166 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Mor<br>Dronwy, Cornwy                              | Dronwy    | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 148 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Dronwy<br>Dronwy, Cornwy                           | Dronwy    | hamlet<br>status | tref                      | index | 818 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Dafydd ap Gwas Sanffraid<br>Dronwy, Cornwy         | Dronwy    | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 146 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Conws<br>Dronwy, Cornwy                            | Dronwy    | hamlet<br>status | gwely                     | index | 147 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion township<br>Llanfigel<br>Llanfigel                             | Llanfigel | hamlet<br>status | tref                      | index | 816 |

|                               |                                                                  |          |             |                  |                   |       |     |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Meredydd ap Llywelyn<br>Llanfigel                  | township | Llanfigel   | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 135 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gruffydd ap Llywelyn<br>Llanfigel                  | township | Llanfigel   | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 134 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Llannol<br>Aberalaw                                | township | Llannol     | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 191 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Cuhelyn ap Cadrodd<br>Llaneilian                   | township | Trefadog    | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 127 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Gwythur ap Cadrodd<br>Llaneilian                   | township | Trefadog    | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 128 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Trefadog<br>Llaneilian, Llanfigael                 | township | Trefadog    | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 815 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Llywelyn ap Caswallon<br>Llanfigel                 | township | Trefadog    | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 129 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Trefednyfed<br>Rhodogeidio                         | township | Trefednyfed | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 812 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Ieuan ap Ednyfed<br>Rhodogeidio (own mill)         | township | Trefednyfed | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 120 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Goronwy ap Ednyfed<br>Rhodogeidio (own mill)       | township | Trefednyfed | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 119 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Pyll ap Ednyfed<br>Rhodogeidio (own mill)          | township | Trefednyfed | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 121 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Trelywarch<br>Tre Feibion Maelog                   | township | Trelywarch  | hamlet<br>status | tref              | index | 813 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Bleddyn ap Llywarch<br>Tre Feibion Maelog (share)  | township | Trelywarch  | hamlet<br>status | Bodwigan<br>gwely | index | 752 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Iorwerth ap Llywarch<br>Tre Feibion Maelog (share) | township | Trelywarch  | hamlet<br>status | gwely             | index | 122 |

|                               |                                                                 |          |            |                  |        |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Cadwgan ap Llywarch<br>Tre Feibion Maelog (share) | township | Trelywarch | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 123 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Bodwigan<br>Tre Feibion Maelog (share)            | township | Trelywarch | hamlet<br>status | hamlet | index | 126 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Talybolion<br>Madog ap Llywarch<br>Tre Feibion Maelog (share)   | township | Trelywarch | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 124 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Wyrion Arthen<br>Bodafon                            | township | Bodafon    | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 249 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Wyrion Iddon<br>Bodafon                             | township | Bodafon    | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 248 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bodafon<br>Bodafon                                  | township | Bodafon    | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 848 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Wyrion Sandde<br>own mill                           | township | Bodafon    | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 247 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bodednyfed b<br>Adda                                | township | Bodednyfed | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 278 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bodednyfed a<br>Adda                                | township | Bodednyfed | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 277 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bodednyfed<br>Adda                                  | township | Bodednyfed | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 860 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Crinrithiet<br>Adda                                 | township | Bodewryd   | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 274 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Rhingyllled a<br>Adda                               | township | Bodewryd   | hamlet<br>status | land   | index | 272 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bodhunod<br>Adda                                    | township | Bodhunod   | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 851 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bodhunod<br>Adda                                    | township | Bodhunod   | hamlet<br>status | hamlet | index | 256 |

|                               |                                                    |          |                       |                  |        |       |     |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Deri<br>Duias                          | township | Deri                  | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 858 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Gwredog<br>Trecastell                  | township | Gwredog               | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 859 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Llechog<br>Adda                        | township | Llechog (Crynrythiet) | hamlet<br>status | tref   | index | 853 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Twrllichied a<br>Duias                 | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 236 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Amlwch<br>Isaf                         | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | hamlet | index | 743 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Llechog a<br>Isaf                      | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | hamlet | index | 777 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Twrllichied b<br>Llysdulas             | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 237 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Dolffin ap Carwed<br>Newydd            | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 235 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Dwynwal ap Griffri<br>Newydd           | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 234 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Brochwel ap Griffri<br>Newydd          | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 233 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Tegeryn ap Carwed<br>Newydd            | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 229 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Hywel ap carwed<br>Newydd, Perfedd     | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 230 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Bledrws ap Griffri<br>Newydd,Perfedd   | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 232 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Adda ap Griffri<br>Newydd,Perfedd,Adda | township | Llysdulas             | hamlet<br>status | gwely  | index | 231 |



|                               |                                                                        |          |            |                  |             |       |     |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Llysdulas<br>Newydd, Perfedd, Adda, Dulas                  | township | Llysdulas  | hamlet<br>status | tref        | index | 847 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Hywel ap Llywelyn<br>Braint (commote of Dindaethwy)        | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | gwely       | index | 260 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Nant Mawr<br>Braint, Bryn Gwydded                          | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | tref        | index | 854 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Cathaeam ap Cynwrig<br>Bryn Gwydded                        | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | gwely (0.5) | index | 265 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Madog ap Nynnio<br>Bryn Gwydded                            | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | gwely       | index | 264 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Cynwrig ap Elidir<br>Bryn Gwydded                          | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | gwely       | index | 263 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Pyll ap Issac<br>Bryn Gwydded                              | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | gwely       | index | 262 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Dafydd ap Eurelth<br>Bryn Gwydded                          | township | Nant Mawr  | hamlet<br>status | gwely       | index | 261 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Nantbychan<br>Cadnant                                      | township | Nantbychan | hamlet<br>status | tref        | index | 855 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Nantbychan b<br>Cadnant (Gruffydd's mill in l indaethwy)   | township | Nantbychan | hamlet<br>status | tref        | index | 267 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Einion ap Adda<br>Bryn Gwydded                             | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael      | index | 290 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Goronwy ap Dafydd and Meurig ap Ieuan<br>Bryn Gwydded      | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael      | index | 300 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Gwas Mair Fychan and Dafydd ap Ithel Cwith<br>Bryn Gwydded | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael      | index | 299 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Madog ap Adda<br>Bryn Gwydded                              | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael      | index | 298 |

|                               |                                                           |          |         |                  |        |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------|--------|-------|-----|
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>locyn Porth<br>Bryn Gwydded                   | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 297 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Einion ap Dafy Id ap Ieuan<br>Bryn Gwydded    | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 296 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Adda Fychan<br>Bryn Gwydded                   | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 287 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Crach Rafl<br>Bryn Gwydded                    | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 279 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Madog Foel<br>Bryn Gwydded                    | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 280 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Philip Saer<br>Bryn Gwydded                   | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 281 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Dafydd Devet<br>Bryn Gwydded                  | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 292 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Ithel Fychan<br>Bryn Gwydded                  | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 286 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Madog ap Cynwrig<br>Bryn Gwydded              | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 295 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Gwas Dewi and Einion ap Iocyn<br>Bryn Gwydded | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 294 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Gwas Mair Moel<br>Bryn Gwydded                | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 293 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Offeiriad<br>Bryn Gwydded                     | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 291 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Madog Fychan<br>Bryn Gwydded                  | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 288 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Philip ap Madog<br>Bryn Gwydded               | township | Penrhos | hamlet<br>status | gafael | index | 289 |

|                               |                                                       |          |            |                  |              |       |     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Penrhos<br>Bryn Gwydded, Dulas            | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | tref         | index | 861 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Gofaint<br>Duias                          | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 282 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>lthel ap Knyppin<br>Duias                 | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 283 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Cloddiau Hirion<br>Duias                  | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 308 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Heusorion<br>Duias                        | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 285 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Tegwared ap Cynddelw<br>Duias             | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 302 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Dafydd Lon<br>Duias                       | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 301 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Iorwert ap Einion Goch and Marle<br>Duias | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 307 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Mas Dullas<br>Dulas                       | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 306 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Adda ap Ieuan<br>Duias                    | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 305 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Einion Foel<br>Duias                      | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 304 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Dafydd ap Cynddelw<br>Dulas               | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael       | index | 303 |
| eommote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Porthorion<br>Dulas                       | township | Penrhos    | hamlet<br>status | gafael (0.5) | index | 284 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Rhosmynach<br>Duias                       | township | Rhosmynach | hamlet<br>status | tref         | index | 852 |

|                               |                                    |          |            |                  |      |       |     |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|------------------|------|-------|-----|
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Rhingyllled b<br>Duias | township | Rhosmynach | hamlet<br>status | land | index | 273 |
| commote<br>settlement<br>mill | Twrcelyn<br>Ynys Gnud<br>Duias     | township | Ynys Gnud  | hamlet<br>status | tref | index | 856 |

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## Appendix

### Medieval settlement evidence on the Regional SMR

The following catalogue tabulates extracts from the Regional Sites and Monuments Record where the entries indicate a medieval date or medieval settlement association. The entries have not been comprehensively checked in the field as it is envisaged that this will form part of the next stage of the Deserted Rural Settlements project during 1999.

it will be appreciated that medieval settlement is seriously under-represented on the SMR. At the date of extract of the records below, only a handful of the potential settlement locations indicated by the place-name evidence, for example, are included. Similarly, industrial and related monuments of the period such as mills and fishtraps hardly feature at all. To some extent this deficiency has been rectified by very recent work resulting from Cadw grant aided survey of the Anglesey coastline and, in particular, the tidal mills of the Inland Sea. These results are in the process of being incorporated within the SMR. The catalogue, therefore, presents the state of recorded information (as represented by the Sites and Monuments Record) in 1987.

|                      |                                          |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | ABERFFRAW                                | NGR    | SH36907415C    | PRN | 1995 |
| Site                 | ENCLOSURE SW OF DOTHAN                   |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | ENCLOSURE                                | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category | EARTHWORK, SURFACE IRREGULARITIES        |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | AP SITE                                  |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | ABERFFRAW                                | NGR    | SH35767286     | PRN | 2536 |
| Site                 | PLATFORM (POSSIBLE)- SITE OF, ABERFFRAW  |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | PLATFORM                                 | Period | UNDETERMINED   |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | ABERFFRAW                                | NGR    | SH35--68--A    | PRN | 3184 |
| Site                 | ABERFFRAW- EARLY MEDIEVAL TOWN (GENERAL) |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | TOWN                                     | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BURIED FEATURE                           |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | BEAUMARIS                                | NGR    | SH60437615     | PRN | 2591 |
| Site                 | HENBLAS - HOUSE, NEAR BEAUMARIS          |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | HOUSE                                    | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING-ROOFED                          |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                          |        |                |     |      |

|                      |                                                    |        |             |     |      |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | BEAUMARIS                                          | NGR    | SH60--77--A | PRN | 2592 |
| Site                 | LLANFAES 13TH.C. TOWNSHIP - SITE OF, NR. BEAUMARIS |        |             |     |      |
| Site type            | TOWN                                               | Period | MEDIEVAL    |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                    |        |             |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                                |        |             |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                    |        |             |     |      |

|                      |                         |        |             |     |      |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | BEAUMARIS               | NGR    | SH6050761QC | PRN | 3187 |
| Site                 | BEAUMARIS MEDIEVAL TOWN |        |             |     |      |
| Site type            | TOWN                    | Period | MEDIEVAL    |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                         |        |             |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BURIED FEATURE          |        |             |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                         |        |             |     |      |

|                      |                            |        |            |     |      |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | BEAUMARIS                  | NGR    | SH60437623 | PRN | 2577 |
| Site                 | BEAUMARIS TOWN WALLS C15AD |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | TOWN DEFENCES              | Period | MEDIEVAL   |     |      |
| Descriptive category | WALL-LINEAR                |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STANDING MONUMENT          |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                            |        |            |     |      |

|                      |                                                                                              |        |            |     |      |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | BODEDERN                                                                                     | NGR    | SH33008161 | PRN | 6661 |
| Site                 | MELIN LLIBIO, N OF BODEDERN                                                                  |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | MILL                                                                                         | Period | MEDIEVAL   |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                              |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | RECORDED                                                                                     |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Site of Melin Llibio watermill, mentioned in the 1352 extent of Anglesey. Last used in 1820. |        |            |     |      |

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |        |               |     |      |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | BODFFORDD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | NGR    | SH40208160    | PRN | 5836 |
| Site                 | YNYS-DODYN FARM, CARMEL C17TH                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |        |               |     |      |
| Site type            | FARM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Period | POST MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category | BUILDING                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |        |               |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING- RUINED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |        |               |     |      |
| Additional notes     | A derelict farmhouse and associated outbuildings. Ynys Dodyn was a farm of some 118 acres, owned by the Penrhos estate in the 18th century, but also mentioned in a document of 1699, when it formed part of lands held with Chwaen Wen. An interesting house of probable 17th century date. |        |               |     |      |

Community Council BRYNGWRAN NGR SH3670771QC PRN 1610  
 Site TREBAN MEURIG (PLACE-NAME), BRYNGWRAN  
 Site type DESERTED VILLAGE Period EARLY MEDIEVAL  
 Descriptive category  
 Recorded as: PLACENAME  
 Additional notes

Community Council BRYNGWRAN NGR SH38897900 PRN 3504  
 Site BODYCHEN MEDIAEVAL HOUSE - RUINS OF, BRYNGWRAN  
 Site type HOUSE Period MEDIEVAL  
 Descriptive category  
 Recorded as: BUILDING- RUINED  
 Additional notes

Community Council CWM CADNANT NGR SH56327816 PRN 2650  
 Site HAFOTTY- 14TH.C. FARMHOUSE, LLANSADWRN  
 Site type HOUSE Period MEDIEVAL  
 Descriptive category  
 Recorded as: BUILDING-ROOFED  
 Additional notes

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH29909251C PRN 3426  
 Site BANK,GADER,MYNACHDY  
 Site type BANK Period EARLY MEDIEVAL  
 Descriptive category  
 Recorded as: STONE BUILT FEATURE  
 Additional notes

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH29159216A PRN 7239  
 Site BANK AND RIDGE AND FURROW, PENBRYNYREGLWYS  
 Site type BANK/RIDGE AND FURROW Period MEDIEVAL?  
 Descriptive category BANK, RIDGE AND FURROW  
 Recorded as: EARTHWORK  
 Additional notes A low earth bank running in a north-west -south-east direction, 0.3m high and 1m wide. There appears to be ridge and furrow on the SW side of it.

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH29709158C PRN 3425

Site CAIRNS, BRYN-RHWYDD, MYNACHDY

Site type CAIRN Period EARLY MEDIEVAL

Descriptive category

Recorded as: STONE BUILT FEATURE

Additional notes

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH29399271 PRN 3427

Site CLEARANCE CAIRN/BANK, PORTH Y DYFN, MYNACHDY

Site type CAIRN - FIELD CLEARANCE Period EARLY MEDIEVAL

Descriptive category

Recorded as: STONE BUILT FEATURE

Additional notes

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH33199083 PRN 3515

Site CASTELL CRWN- ENCLOSURE, LLANRHWYDRYS

Site type ENCLOSURE Period MEDIEVAL

Descriptive category

Recorded as: STONE BUILT FEATURE

Additional notes

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH29659095C PRN 3430

Site FIELD SYSTEM (POSS.), PORTH Y BRIBYS, MYNACHDY

Site type FARMSTEAD Period EARLY MEDIEVAL

Descriptive category

Recorded as: STONE BUILT FEATURE

Additional notes

Community Council CYLCH Y GARN NGR SH29519138 PRN 3429

Site FARMSTEAD, BRYN RHWYDD, MYNACHDY

Site type FARMSTEAD Period EARLY MEDIEVAL

Descriptive category

Recorded as: BUILDING-RUINED

Additional notes Two stone structures, reduced to foundations and separated by a trackway. The site is surrounded by a number of field walls.



|                      |                                            |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | CYLCH Y GARN                               | NGR    | SH30009141C    | PRN | 3432 |
| Site                 | FIELD BOUNDARY- HEN DY, MYNACHDY           |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | FIELD SYSTEM                               | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                        |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | CYLCH Y GARN                               | NGR    | SH29639107     | PRN | 3431 |
| Site                 | POSSIBLE HOUSE, PORTH Y BRIBYS, MYNACHDY   |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | HOUSE                                      | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                        |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | CYLCH Y GARN                               | NGR    | SH29309260A    | PRN | 7196 |
| Site                 | TERRACING, PENBRYNYREGLWYS                 |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | TERRACE                                    | Period | MEDIEVAL?      |     |      |
| Descriptive category | FIELD SYSTEM                               |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                  |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     | An area 200m square of irregular terraces. |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | CYLCH Y GARN                               | NGR    | SH29429164     | PRN | 3434 |
| Site                 | WALL, TREWYN Y CREWYN, MYNACHDY            |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | WALL                                       | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                        |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | CYLCH Y GARN                               | NGR    | SH29239160     | PRN | 3433 |
| Site                 | ORTHOSTATIC WALL, TRWYN Y CREWYN, MYNACHDY |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | WALL                                       | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                        |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                            |        |                |     |      |

|                      |                                                        |        |            |     |      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | LLANBADRIG                                             | NGR    | SH39009410 | PRN | 3065 |
| Site                 | RHYD Y CLAFDY, LEPPER HOUSE, CEMAES                    |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | BUILDING                                               | Period | MEDIEVAL   |     |      |
| Descriptive category | BUILDING                                               |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING- ROOFED                                       |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Rhyd y Clafdy - a probable lazar house east of Cemaes. |        |            |     |      |

|                      |                                                   |        |             |     |     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----|-----|
| Community Council    | LLANDDANIEL FAB                                   | NGR    | SH51986872A | PRN | 925 |
| Site                 | DESERTED VILLAGE - (POSS), SE OF BRYN YR HEN BOBL |        |             |     |     |
| Site type            | DESERTED VILLAGE                                  | Period | MEDIEVAL    |     |     |
| Descriptive category | BANKS, TERRACES, PLATFORMS-SQUARE                 |        |             |     |     |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                         |        |             |     |     |
| Additional notes     |                                                   |        |             |     |     |

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                       |        |            |     |      |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | LLANDDANIEL FAB                                                                                                                                                       | NGR    | SH51656779 | PRN | 3424 |
| Site                 | ENCLOSURE, MOEL Y DON, MENAI                                                                                                                                          |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | ENCLOSURE                                                                                                                                                             | Period | MEDIEVAL   |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                                                                       |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | AP SITE                                                                                                                                                               |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Nothing obviously visible, the coast edge is formed by a slight ridge before dipping down inland, there is a possible ditch where this coastal ridge meets the field. |        |            |     |      |

|                      |                              |        |            |     |      |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | LLANDDYFNAN                  | NGR    | SH48528003 | PRN | 1597 |
| Site                 | BUILDING FOUNDATIONS- PRYSAN |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | BUILDING                     | Period | MEDIEVAL   |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                              |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING-RUINED              |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                              |        |            |     |      |

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|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | LLANDDYFNAN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | NGR    | SH495-782-   | PRN | 1731 |
| Site                 | POSS. PLATFORM HOUSE, NE OF TALWRN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | PLATFORM HOUSE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Period | UNDETERMINED |     |      |
| Descriptive category | HUT- RECTANGULAR, PLATFORM, BUILDING                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | REPORTED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     | The stone foundations of a rectangular building can be seen on a platform just on the north-eastern side of the field boundary. These remains were in a field called Cae Plas Bach belonging to the Marian farm on the Tithe Assessment map for Llanddyfnan. In the early land tax assessment for Llanddyfnan, Plas Bach is shown as a separate land holding, but was always rented by the tenant of Marian, the neighbouring farm. There was also a local tradition that Cromwellian soldiers broke into Plas Bach and killed a nursing mother. |        |              |     |      |

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|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | LLANDDYFNAN                                                                                                                 | NGR    | SH49468092C  | PRN | 5578 |
| Site                 | MEDIAEVAL MILLSTONE QUARRY (POSSIBLE), PANT GLAS                                                                            |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | QUARRY                                                                                                                      | Period | MEDIEVAL     |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | OTHER STRUCTURE                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANEILIAN                                                                                                                  | NGR    | SH46729234   | PRN | 920  |
| Site                 | HOUSE (MEDIEVAL?) - HENBLAS, LLANEILIAN                                                                                     |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | HOUSE                                                                                                                       | Period | MEDIEVAL     |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING-ROOFED                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANEILIAN                                                                                                                  | NGR    | SH47729202   | PRN | 3571 |
| Site                 | LLYS CASWALLON - SITE OF, E OF PENGORFFWYSFA                                                                                |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | LLYS                                                                                                                        | Period | MEDIEVAL     |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | RECORDED                                                                                                                    |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANERCH-Y-MEDD                                                                                                             | NGR    | SH41808414C  | PRN | 5682 |
| Site                 | VILLAGE OF LLANERCH-Y-MEDD                                                                                                  |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | SETTLEMENT                                                                                                                  | Period | MEDIEVAL     |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                                                                                                         |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANEUGRAD                                                                                                                  | NGR    | SH49208450C  | PRN | 1902 |
| Site                 | HOLLOWAY AND PLATFORMS, PARCIAU                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | PLATFORMS!TRACKWAY                                                                                                          | Period | UNDETERMINED |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | OTHER STRUCTURE                                                                                                             |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Hollow-way leading from fort through home farm and continuing through field. Traces of platforms/enclosures on either side. |        |              |     |      |

**Community Council** LLANEUGRAD **NGR** SH48648494 **PRN** 2191  
**Site** MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT- REMAINS OF, LLANEUGRAD  
**Site type** SETTLEMENT **Period** MEDIEVAL  
**Descriptive category**  
**Recorded as:** STONE BUILT FEATURE  
**Additional notes**

**Community Council** LLANFAETHLU **NGR** SH29108590 **PRN**  
**Site** CASTELL PROMONTORY FORT, NEAR TREFADOG C11-C12  
**Site type** FORT- PROMONTORY **Period** EARLY MEDIEVAL  
**Descriptive category** BANK & DITCH  
**Recorded as:** EARTHWORK  
**Additional notes** Small natural promontory with sea on two sides, fortified on landward side with large ditch and bank. Excavated 1984. The surviving defences were shown to have been erected in or before the 12th century AD on the ruins of an earlier fortification and are contemporary with the occupation of a rectangular house within the defences.

**Community Council** LLANFAIR MATHAFARN EITHAF **NGR** SH51548133 **PRN** 3612  
**Site** GLYN HOUSE (C14th DOOR), S.W. OF BENLLECH  
**Site type** HOUSE **Period** MEDIEVAL  
**Descriptive category**  
**Recorded as:** BUILDING- ROOFED  
**Additional notes**

**Community Council** LLANFAIR MATHAFARN-EITHAF **NGR** SH51808115C **PRN** 5348  
**Site** ENCLOSURE,LLANBEDRGOCH  
**Site type** ENCLOSURE **Period** EARLY MEDIEVAL  
**Descriptive category** ENCLOSURE  
**Recorded as:** BURIED FEATURE  
**Additional notes** See PRN 5347. Geophysical results indicate aD-shaped enclosure, with high spots of activity within the ditch. excavation has established that the ditch was approximately 2m in width and 1m deep. its fill contained charcoal and the knob from a crucible of early medieval type, suggesting metalworking activity in the area. Calibrated c14 dates from the ditch fills are AD 450-770 and AD 760-1035.

|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
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| Community Council    | LLANFAIR MATHAFARN-EITHAF                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | NGR    | SH51358130C    | PRN | 5347 |
| Site                 | AREA OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, LLANBEDRGOCH                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | ENCLOSURE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category | ENCLOSURE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | RECORDED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     | The NMW is investigating the site for evidence of viking period activity and the possibility of native settlement.                                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANFAIRPWLL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | NGR    | SH54377168     | PRN | 5854 |
| Site                 | HUT PLATFORM, E. OF COED MOR                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | PLATFORM                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category | HUT- RECTANGULAR, PLATFORM                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     | A small hut scoop with level platform on downslope side, scarped into the slope at a point where the gradient of the hillside changes. Stone settings are visible on the platform. A large tree currently stands within the centre of the feature. |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANFIHANGEL YSGEIFIOG                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | NGR    | SH46567175     | PRN | 2726 |
| Site                 | PLAS BERW- C15th HOUSE & BARN, LLANIDAN 15-17AD                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | BUILDING                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category | BUILDING                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING-RUINED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANGFN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | NGR    | SH46867464     | PRN | 2727 |
| Site                 | TRE-GARNEDD MOATED SITE, LLANGFN                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | MOATED SITE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category | EARTHWORK, SQUARE ENCLOSURE, BANK & DITCH Recorded                                                                                                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| as:                  | EARTHWORK                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANGFN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | NGR    | SH46507575     | PRN | 5731 |
| Site                 | WINDMILL, CRAIG FAWR, LLANGFN                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | WINDMILL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Period | POST MEDIEVAL  |     |      |
| Descriptive category | BUILDING, TOWER                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING - RUINED                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Derelict windmill (since 1937) soon to be redeveloped by Orange Personal Communication Services. at present the windmill has no roof, blocked up windows, no door and the interior is full of rubbish and grassed over.                            |        |                |     |      |

Community Council LLANGOED NGR SH60557784 PRN 5376  
Site MEDIEVAL POTTERY FINDSPOT, LLANFAES  
Site type FINDSPOT Period MEDIEVAL  
Descriptive category  
Recorded as: FIND ONLY  
Additional notes

Community Council LLANGOED NGR SH62107915 PRN 2574  
Site MOUND (POSSIBLE MOTTE), LLANGOED  
Site type MOTTE Period MEDIEVAL  
Descriptive category  
Recorded as: EARTHWORK  
Additional notes A low tree covered mound, possibly defensive, partly eroding.

Community Council LLANGOED NGR SH61637930 PRN 2570  
Site MOTTE AND BAILEY, CASTELL, ABERLLEINIOG C11AD  
Site type MOTTE AND BAILEY, CASTLE Period MEDIEVAL  
Descriptive category EARTHWORK, BANK & DITCH, WALLS  
Recorded as: EARTHWORK  
Additional notes

Community Council LLANGRISTIOLUS NGR SH45507405 PRN 1609  
Site LLEDWIGAN LLYS (PLACE-NAME), LLANGRISTIOLUS  
Site type DESERTED VILLAGE Period EARLY MEDIEVAL  
Descriptive category  
Recorded as: PLACENAME  
Additional notes

Community Council LLANGRISTIOLUS NGR SH44977358C PRN 1608  
Site LLEDWIGAN LLAN (PLACE-NAME), LLANGRISTIOLUS  
Site type DESERTED VILLAGE Period EARLY MEDIEVAL  
Descriptive category  
Recorded as: PLACENAME  
Additional notes

|                      |                                               |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | LLANGRISTIOLUS                                | NGR    | SH42107400C    | PRN | 1607 |
| Site                 | BODHENLLI (PLACE-NAME), CERRIGCEINWEN         |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | DESERTED VILLAGE                              | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | PLACENAME                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                               |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANGRISTIOLUS                                | NGR    | SH44807370C    | PRN | 81   |
| Site                 | FIELD SYSTEM, TYDDYN BLEDDYN, LLANGRISTIOLUS  |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | FIELD SYSTEM                                  | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                               |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | LLANGRISTIOLUS                                | NGR    | SH44807370     | PRN | 405  |
| Site                 | HUT PLATFORM, TYDDYN BLEDDYN, LLANGRISTIOLUS  |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | PLATFORM HOUSE                                | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                               |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | MECHELL                                       | NGR    | SH351-905-     | PRN | 6333 |
| Site                 | PLAS Y MYNYDD MEDIEVAL HOUSE (SITE OF)        |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | HOUSR                                         | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | REPORTED                                      |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                               |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | MECHELL                                       | NGR    | SH351-927-     | PRN | 6332 |
| Site                 | GROESFECHAN ?MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, LLANFECHELL |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | SETTLEMENT                                    | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                               |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | REPORTED                                      |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                               |        |                |     |      |

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|----------------------|---------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | MENAI BRIDGE        | NGR    | SH55207340     | PRN | 1562 |
| Site                 | DINAS CADNANT       |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | SETTLEMENT-DEFENDED | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category | ENCLOSURE-CIRCULAR  |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STANDING MONUMENT   |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                     |        |                |     |      |

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| Community Council    | MENAI BRIDGE                                                                                                                                              | NGR    | SH55107184 | PRN | 7192 |
| Site                 | TIDAL MILL(SITE OF), CHURCH ISLAND MENAI BRIDGE                                                                                                           |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | TIDAL MILL                                                                                                                                                | Period | MEDIEVAL?  |     |      |
| Descriptive category | WALL                                                                                                                                                      |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                                                                                                                                       |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     | The remains of two stone dams built between the mainland and Church Island. Records of a double mill in this location survive from the sixteenth century. |        |            |     |      |

|                      |                                            |        |            |     |      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | MOELFRE                                    | NGR    | SH47248476 | PRN | 1553 |
| Site                 | BODAFON MOUNTAIN- POSSIBLE PLATFORM HOUSES |        |            |     |      |
| Site type            | SETTLEMENT-UNENCLOSED                      | Period | MEDIEVAL   |     |      |
| Descriptive category | PLATFORM                                   |        |            |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                  |        |            |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                            |        |            |     |      |

|                      |                                             |        |             |     |    |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----|----|
| Community Council    | PENMYNYDD                                   | NGR    | SH51547515C | PRN | 76 |
| Site                 | EARTHWORKS (BANKS/DITCHES), N. OF PENMYNYDD |        |             |     |    |
| Site type            | ENCLOSURE COMPLEX                           | Period | MEDIEVAL    |     |    |
| Descriptive category | ENCLOSURE-RECTANGULAR                       |        |             |     |    |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                   |        |             |     |    |
| Additional notes     |                                             |        |             |     |    |

|                      |                                                     |        |             |     |    |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|-----|----|
| Community Council    | PENMYNYDD                                           | NGR    | SH51857665C | PRN | 77 |
| Site                 | RECTANGULAR PLATFORMS, S.E. OF TY-FRY, RHOSCEFNIHIR |        |             |     |    |
| Site type            | PLATFORM HOUSE                                      | Period | MEDIEVAL    |     |    |
| Descriptive category | PLATFORM, DITCH-RECTANGULAR                         |        |             |     |    |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                           |        |             |     |    |
| Additional notes     |                                                     |        |             |     |    |



|                             |                                       |               |            |            |      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------|
| <b>Community Council</b>    | PENTRAETH                             | <b>NGR</b>    | SH54357872 | <b>PRN</b> | 6647 |
| <b>Site</b>                 | PLATFORM, MYNYDD LLWYDIARTH           |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Site type</b>            | PLATFORM                              | <b>Period</b> | MEDIEVAL   |            |      |
| <b>Descriptive category</b> | PLATFORM, HUT - RECTANGULAR           |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Recorded as:</b>         | EARTHWORK                             |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Additional notes</b>     | A sub-rectangular platform c.7m x 8m. |               |            |            |      |

|                             |                                                                              |               |             |            |      |
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| <b>Community Council</b>    | RHOSCOLYN                                                                    | <b>NGR</b>    | SH26517494A | <b>PRN</b> | 7237 |
| <b>Site</b>                 | RIDGE AND FURROW, NR. PORTH YR HWNGAN                                        |               |             |            |      |
| <b>Site type</b>            | RIDGE AND FURROW                                                             | <b>Period</b> | MEDIEVAL?   |            |      |
| <b>Descriptive category</b> | RIDGE AND FURROW                                                             |               |             |            |      |
| <b>Recorded as:</b>         | EARTHWORK                                                                    |               |             |            |      |
| <b>Additional notes</b>     | Very denuded ridge and furrow running in a north-west- south-east direction. |               |             |            |      |

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |            |            |      |
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| <b>Community Council</b>    | RHOSCOLYN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>NGR</b>    | SH28907676 | <b>PRN</b> | 7159 |
| <b>Site</b>                 | TIDAL MILL, TY'N Y FELIN                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Site type</b>            | TIDAL MILL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Period</b> | MEDIEVAL?  |            |      |
| <b>Descriptive category</b> | BUILDING, MILL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Recorded as:</b>         | STONE BUILT FEATURE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Additional notes</b>     | The remains of a tidal mill located on natural outcropping with an associated dam and sluice. The mill structure includes a water wheel pit and a probable adjacent wheel pit. It is c. 11m by ?m with some external walling surviving. Internally there is sub-circular feature of set larger stones, possibly the footings for the internal mechanism. The scheduled area includes the stone dam holding back a tidal creek, a sluice channel and at the south-east end a rock cut channel which would have contained the mill wheel and the mill platform itself. |               |            |            |      |

|                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |            |            |      |
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| <b>Community Council</b>    | RHOSYBOL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>NGR</b>    | SH43358884 | <b>PRN</b> | 2102 |
| <b>Site</b>                 | BETWS BWCHWDW- SITE OF, PENYFYNWENT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Site type</b>            | ENCLOSURE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <b>Period</b> | MEDIEVAL   |            |      |
| <b>Descriptive category</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Recorded as:</b>         | EARTHWORK                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |               |            |            |      |
| <b>Additional notes</b>     | Pen y Fynwent earthwork in the east part of the parish on a low hill between the 200ft and 300ft contours, scheduled. A pentagonal earthwork defined by a bank and external ditch, with an entrance causeway on the north-east, the area enclosed being about 110ft square.. The site has been ploughed heavily, the bank being now less than 1m high and 30m x 30m internally. Probably a pre-medieval homestead, it has been suggested that it is the site of an early chapel, either Betws Bwchwdw or Capel Tegeryn. This site has been denuded by ploughing. |               |            |            |      |

|                      |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | RHOSYBOL                                                                                                        | NGR    | SH428-887-A    | PRN | 2099 |
| Site                 | SETTLEMENT - SITE OF, RHOS GOCH                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | SETTLEMENT                                                                                                      | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                                                                                       |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | RHOSYR                                                                                                          | NGR    | SH40426357     | PRN | 1904 |
| Site                 | HENDAI 2, NEWBOROUGH WARREN                                                                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | FARMSTEAD                                                                                                       | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category | BUILDING                                                                                                        |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING RUINED                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Possibly related to (or of similar date to) Hendai (3083), a late or sub-medieval homestead with attached byre. |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | RHOSYR                                                                                                          | NGR    | SH40486371     | PRN | 3083 |
| Site                 | HENDAI MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD, NEWBOROUGH WARREN                                                                    |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | FARMSTEAD                                                                                                       | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category | BUILDING, WALLS                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BUILDING- RUINED                                                                                                |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | RHOSYR                                                                                                          | NGR    | SH420-655-A    | PRN | 899  |
| Site                 | LLYS OF RHOSYR (SITE OF), NEWBOROUGH                                                                            |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | LLYS                                                                                                            | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | DOCUMENTARY                                                                                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     | Excavated                                                                                                       |        |                |     |      |
|                      |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Community Council    | RHOSYR                                                                                                          | NGR    | SH424656       | PRN | 3195 |
| Site                 | NEWBOROUGH MEDIEVAL TOWN                                                                                        |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | TOWN                                                                                                            | Period | MEDIEVAL       |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | BURIED FEATURE                                                                                                  |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                                                                                                 |        |                |     |      |

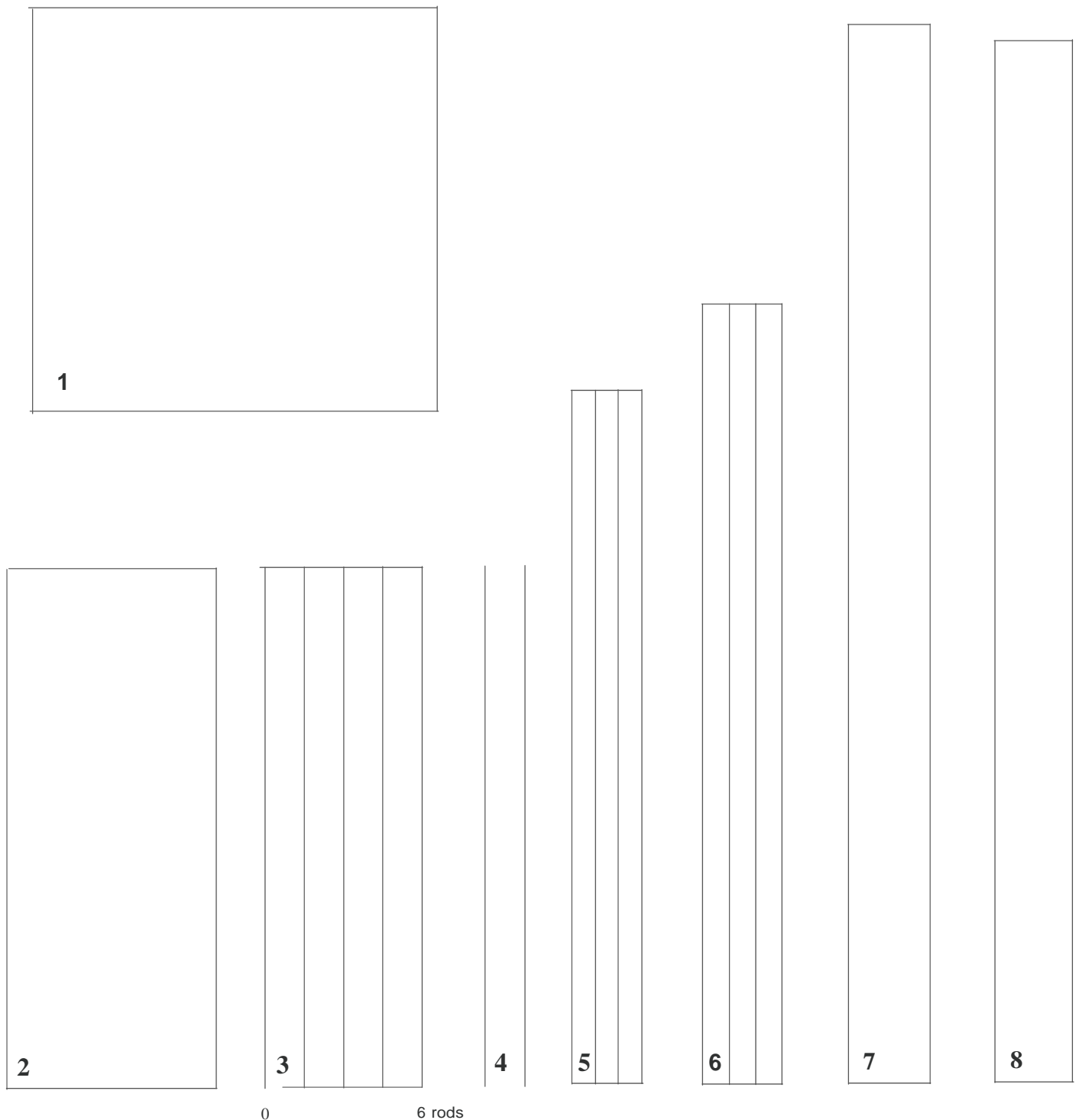
|                      |                                            |        |              |     |      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | TREF ALAW                                  | NGR    | SH37408750A  | PRN | 5634 |
| Site                 | POSS RECTANGULAR PLATFORM & RIDGE & FURROW |        |              |     |      |
| Site type            | PLATFORM                                   | Period | UNDETERMINED |     |      |
| Descriptive category | PLATFORM                                   |        |              |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | EARTHWORK                                  |        |              |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                            |        |              |     |      |

|                      |                                 |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | TREWALCHMAI                     | NGR    | SH40147621     | PRN | 1613 |
| Site                 | BODWINA (PLACE-NAME), GWALCHMAI |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | DESERTED VILLAGE                | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                 |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | PLACENAME                       |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                 |        |                |     |      |

|                      |                                     |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | TREWALCHMAI                         | NGR    | SH38--76--A    | PRN | 1611 |
| Site                 | TREWALCHMAI (PLACE-NAME), GWALCHMAI |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | DESERTED VILLAGE                    | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | PLACENAME                           |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                     |        |                |     |      |

|                      |                                     |        |                |     |      |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------|-----|------|
| Community Council    | TREWALCHMAI                         | NGR    | SH38357597     | PRN | 1612 |
| Site                 | HAFOD LLWYN (PLACE-NAME), GWALCHMAI |        |                |     |      |
| Site type            | DESERTED VILLAGE                    | Period | EARLY MEDIEVAL |     |      |
| Descriptive category |                                     |        |                |     |      |
| Recorded as:         | PLACENAME                           |        |                |     |      |
| Additional notes     |                                     |        |                |     |      |

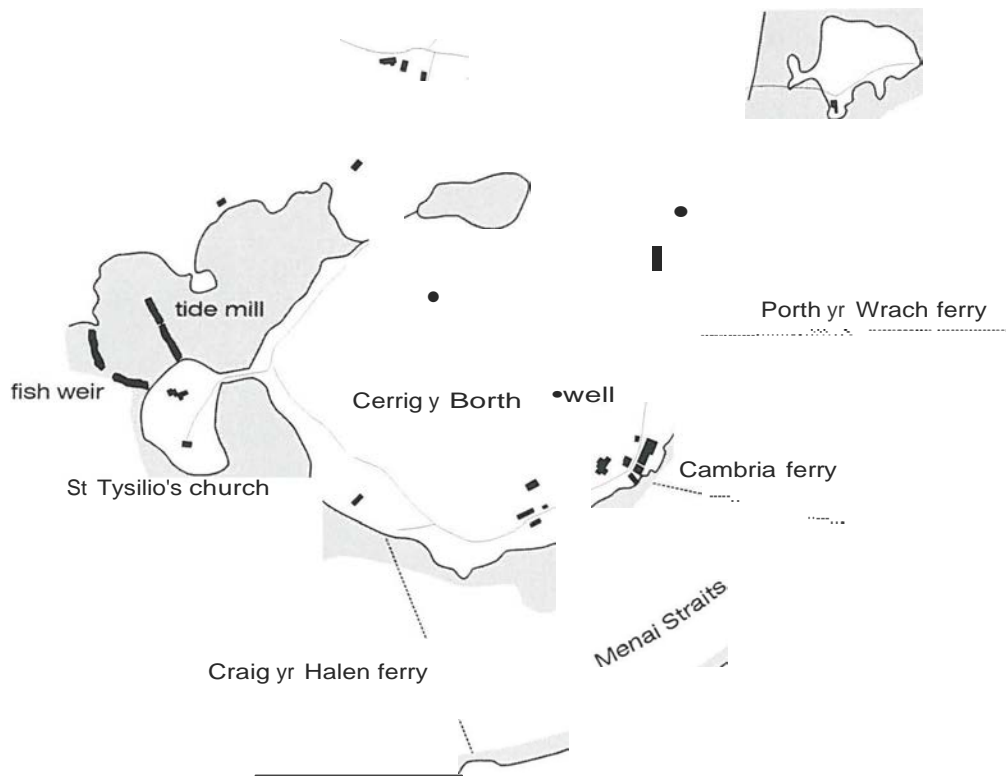
## The layout of fields



1. statute acre: 4840 sq yd
2. 3240 sq yd: the area of a large customary acre and the dimension of the fields at Llawr y Glyn, Montgomery, and y Ddwy Lathen, Criccieth
3. 2430 sq yd: the area of a small customary acre and the dimension of y Llathen, Criccieth. The illustration shows the hypothetical subdivision of the field into 4 llathenni of 607.5 sq yd each.
4. A hypothetical llathen of one *land's* width and 607.5 sq yd area.
5. A 'lorwerth' erw of 1440 sq yd (120yd by 12yd)
6. An erw laid out to the proportions of the lorwerth redaction using a 13.5ft/4.5yd 'Cyfnerth' rod. The width of the erw is three such rods or two *lands*.
7. An average relict *lain* or quillet recorded on the 1845 Tithe Apportionment map, Newborough, 1845.
8. A small customary acre formed by laying two pairs of llathenni, each llathen a land's width, end to end.

Fig. 1

## Porthaethwy before 1810



## Menai Bridge in the 20th century

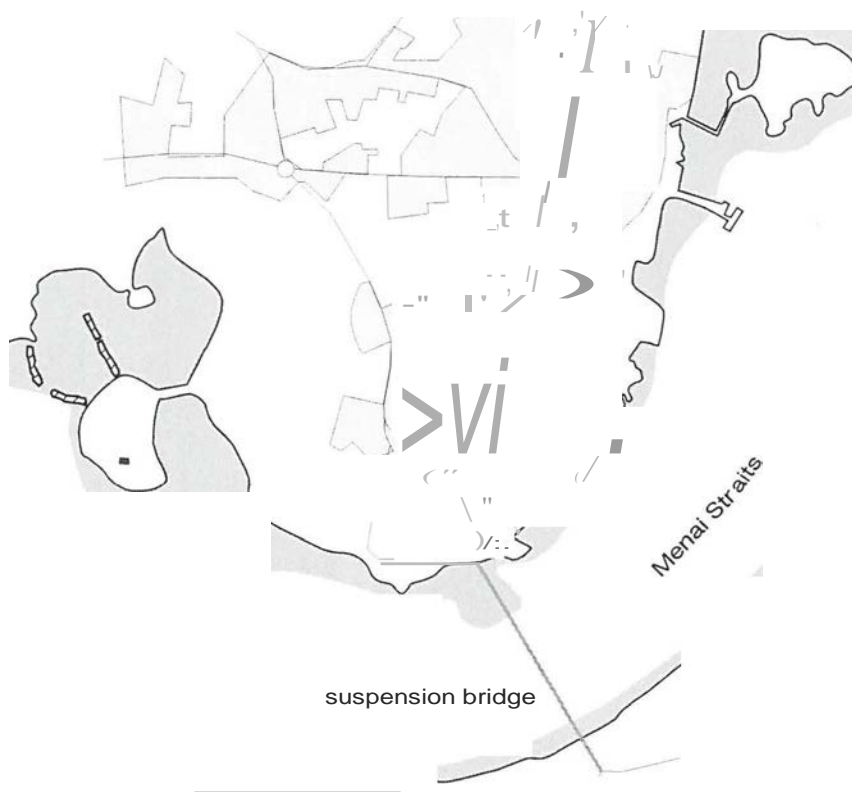


Fig. 2

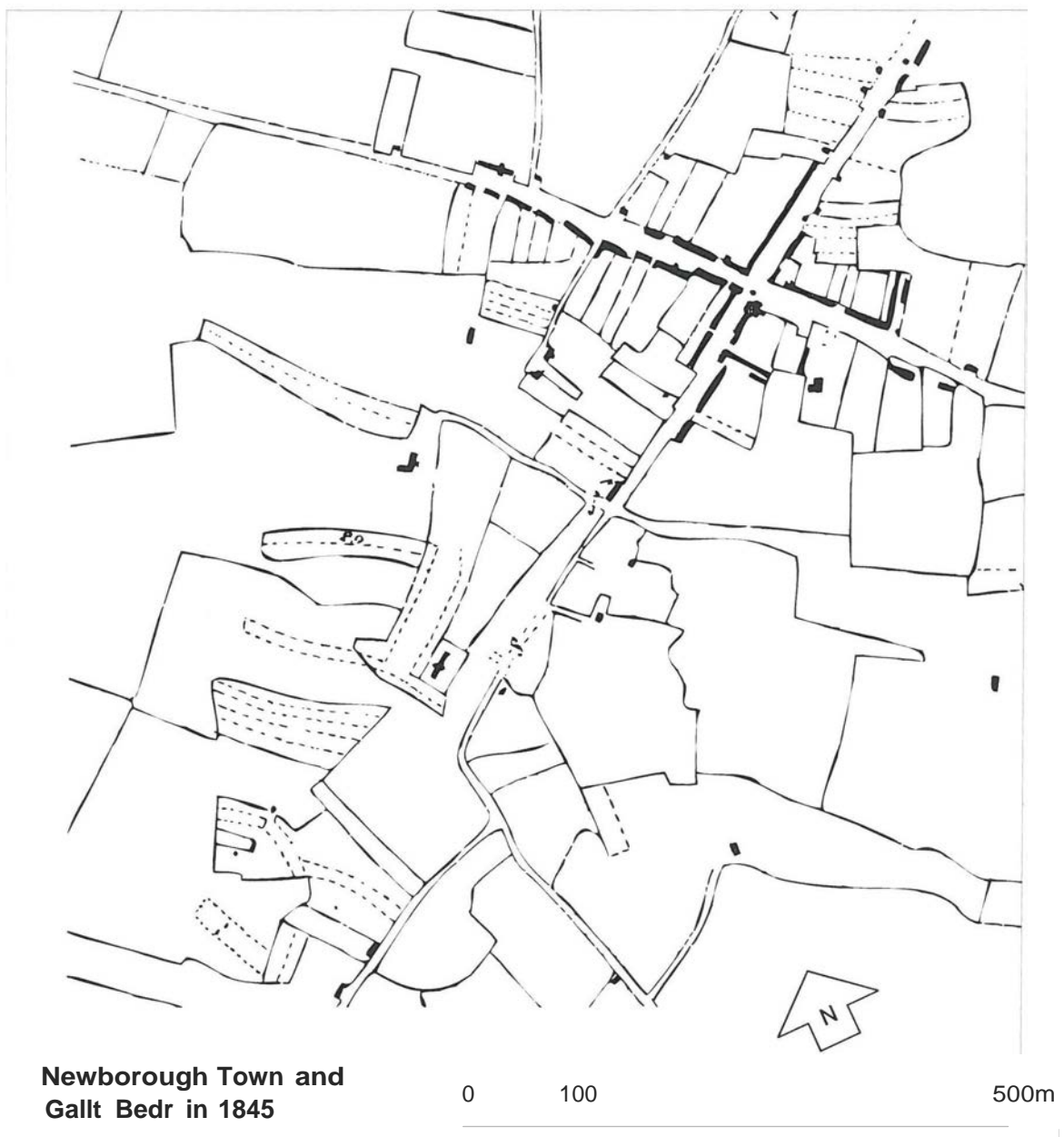


Fig. 00. Newborough town and Galt Bedr in 1845 (Tithe apportionment map).  
A number of unenclosed quilleys are visible, dispersed among the lands of consolidated holdings. St. Peter's Church is south-centre of the illustration and the excavated site of the Ilys is immediately south west of the church.

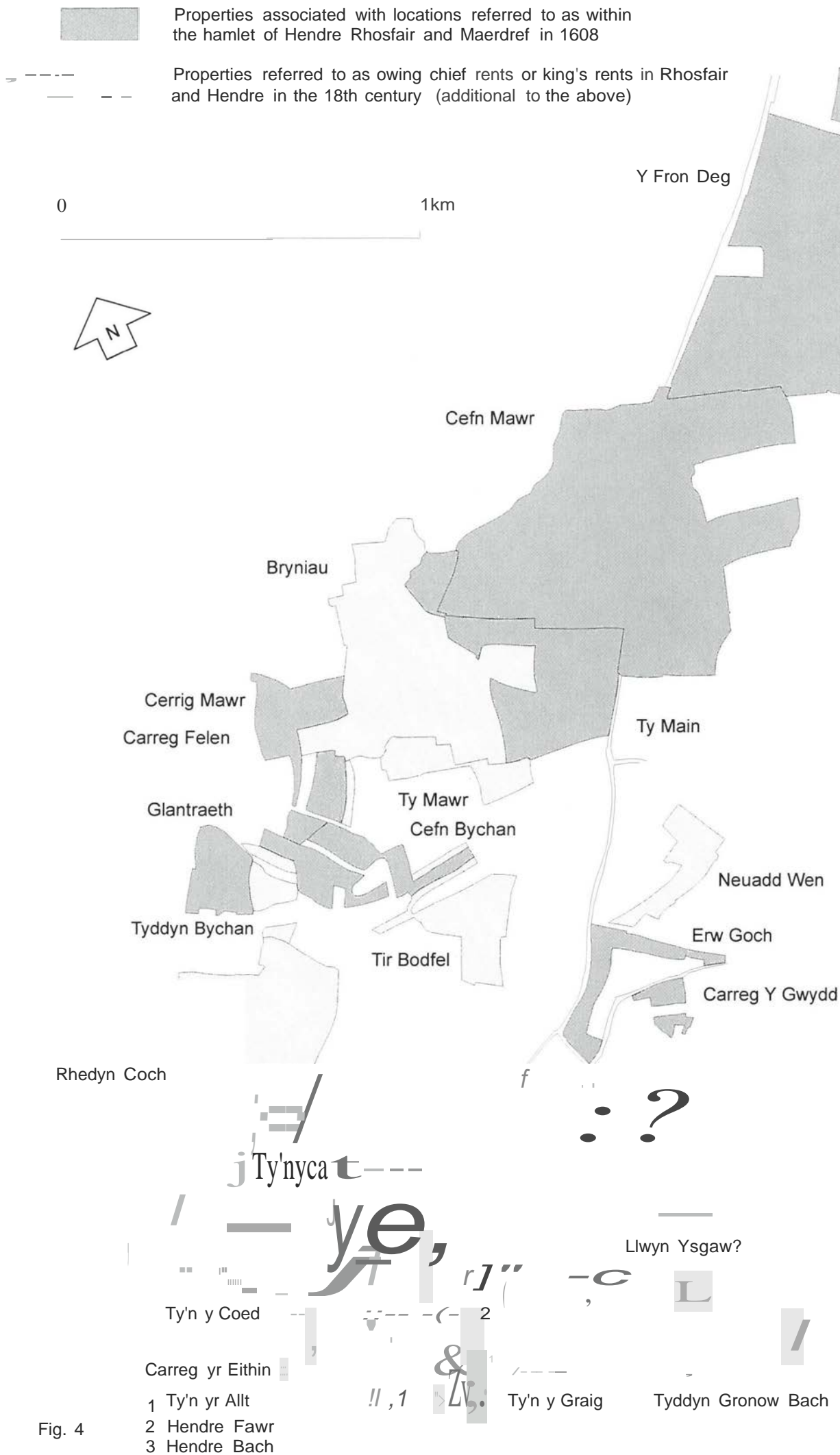


Fig. 4

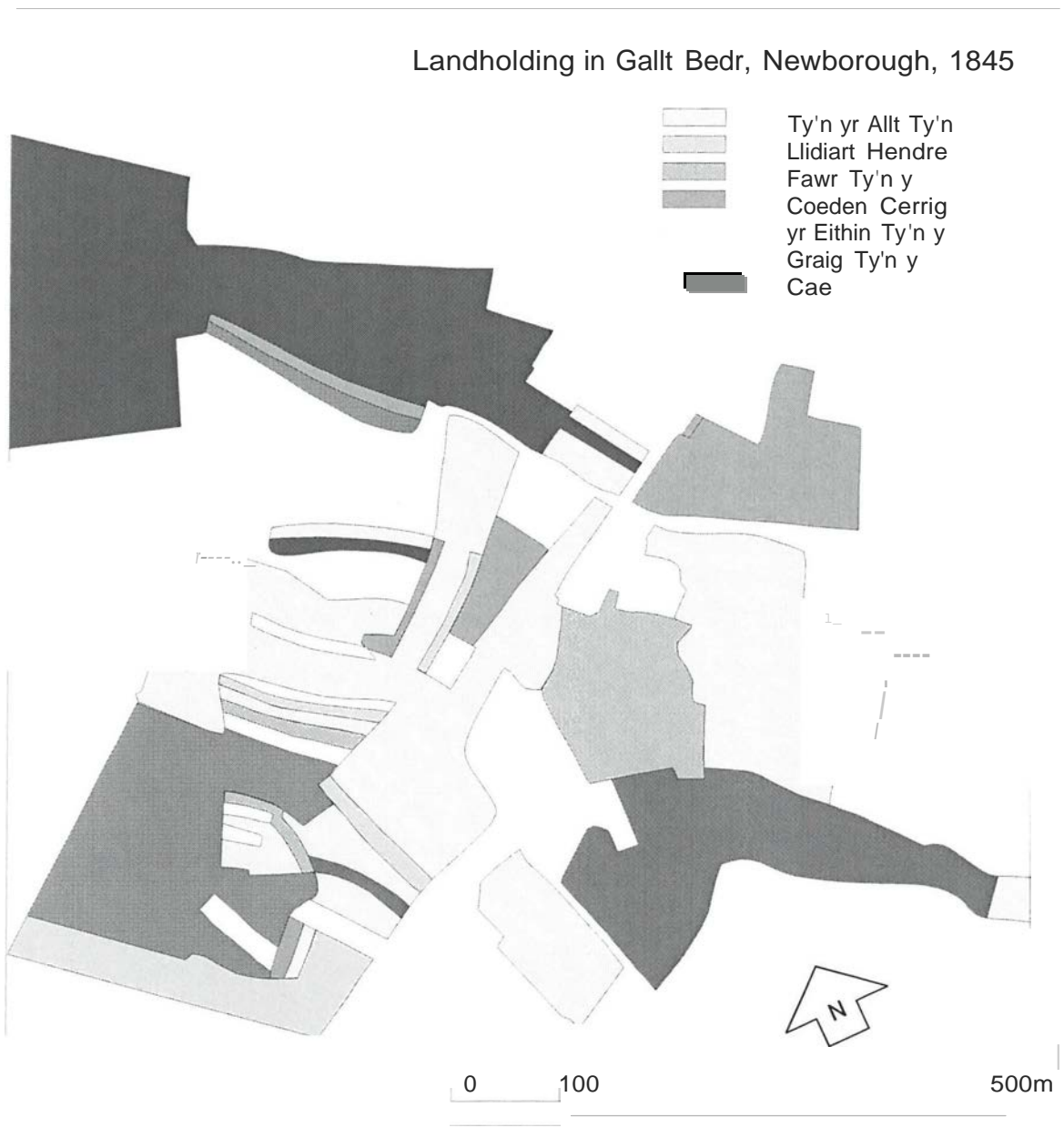
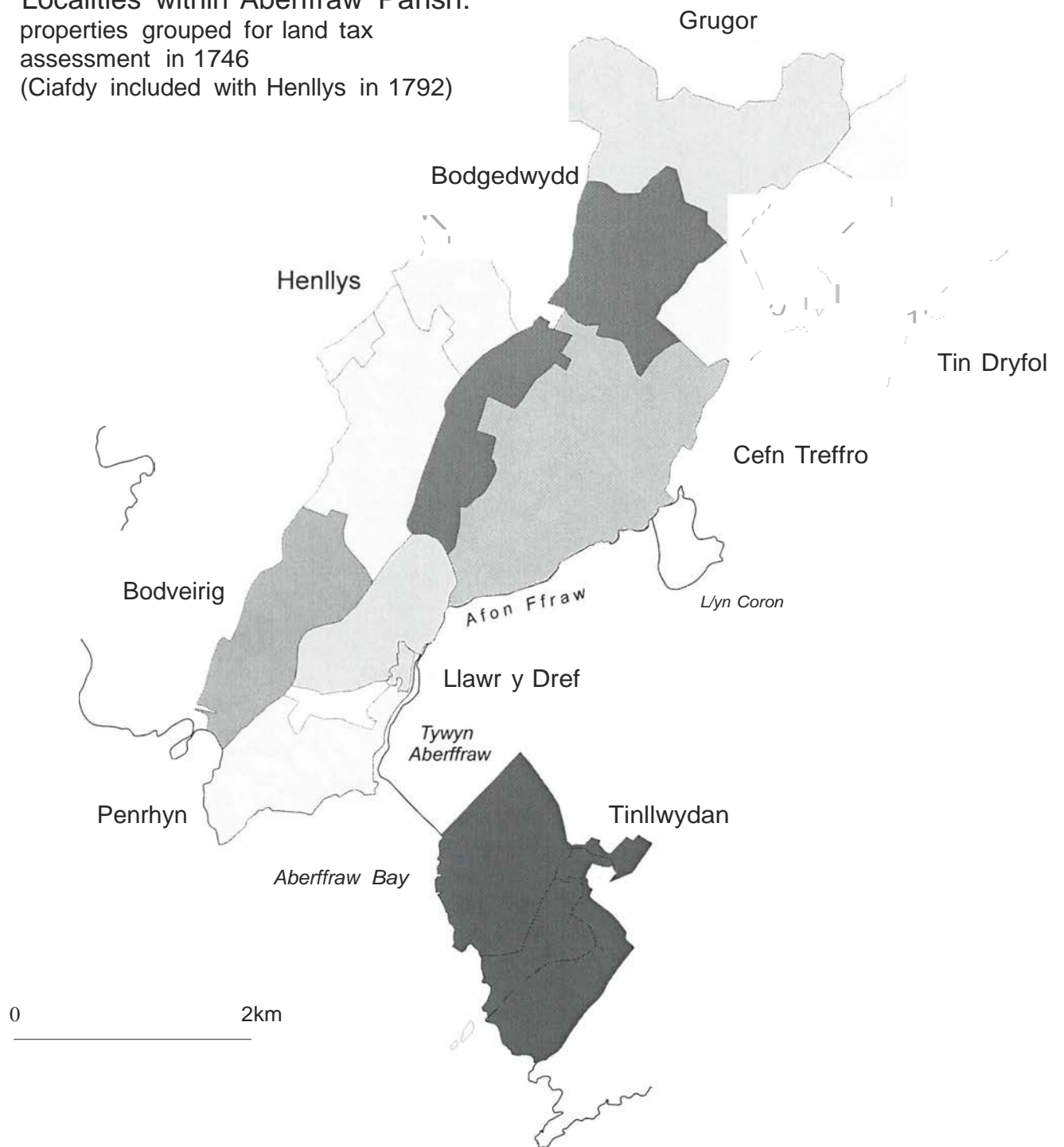


Fig. 5. Landholding in Gallt Bedr, Newborough, 1845 (Tithe apportionment map).



Localities within Aberffraw Parish:  
properties grouped for land tax  
assessment in 1746  
(Ciafdy included with Henlllys in 1792)

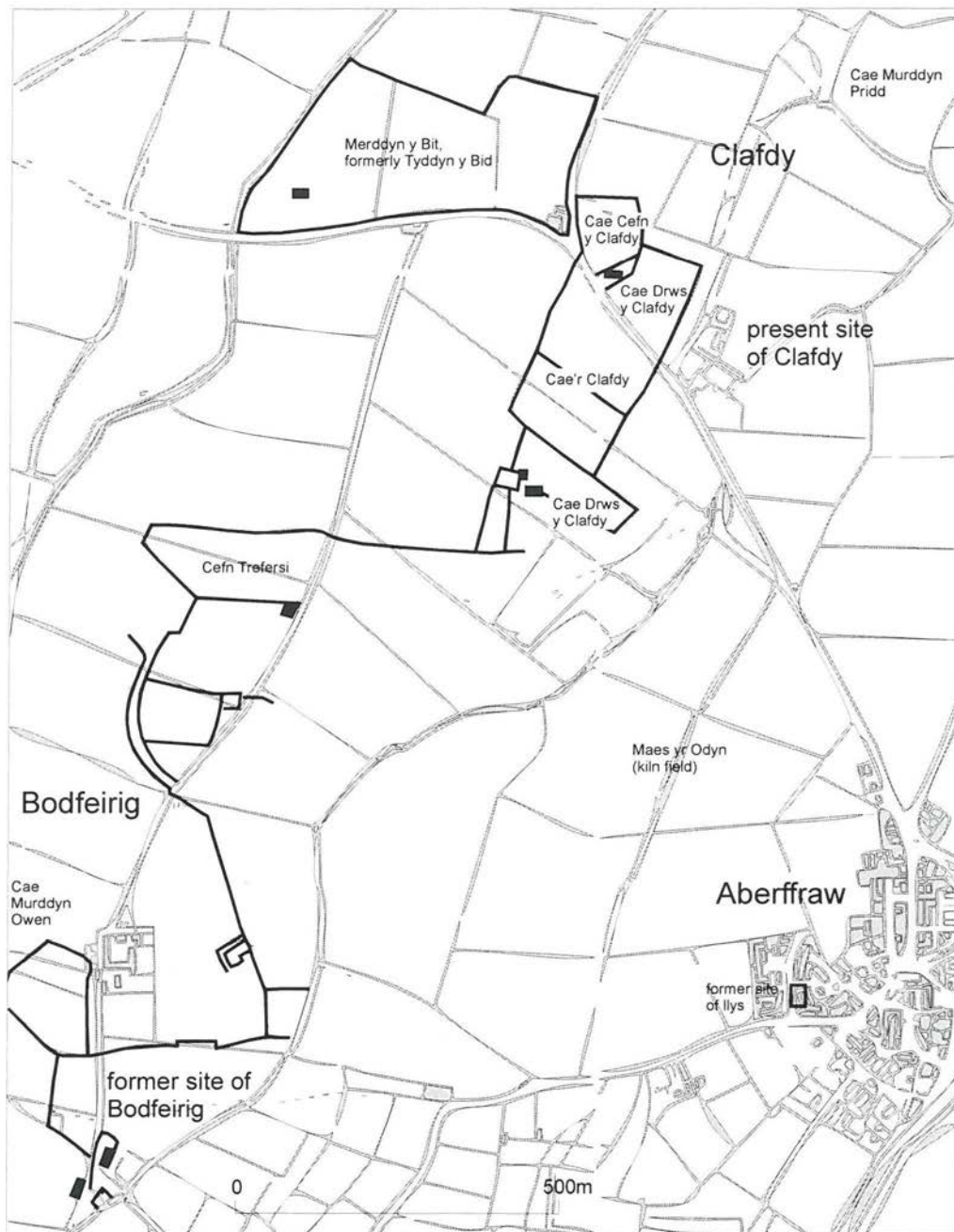


Llawr y Dref: Tyddyn yr Hwrdd; the Mill; houses in Aberffraw  
 Bodveirig: Bodveirig farm; Tyddyn y Bid; Ty'n y Caeua (not located)  
 Penrhyn: Penrhyn; Fron; Penrhyn Isaf  
 Cefn Treffro: Bwlan and Pandy; Tire Iddon; Ty Mawr; Cefn Du Bach; Glan y Llyn; Creig  
 Bodgedwydd: Tai Malion; Bodgedwydd; Boggedwydd Isaf; Cae Mawr; Qurtai; Tyddyn Isaf; Glan y Felin  
 Henlllys: Rhos Badrig; Henlllys Groes; Pen Henlllys; Ty yn yr Allt; Henlllys Wen; Tyddyn Bach; Henlllys Fawr; Llwyn Ysgaw; Ciafdy  
 Grugor: Cerrig Gafael; Cerrig Mynnan; Grugor Bach; Ty yn Rhos; Grugor Fawr; Cefn Du  
 Rhosydd; Cerrig Engan and Penrhyn; Tindryfol; Tin Dryfol mill  
 Tin Dryfol: Tin Dryfol farm; Tyddyn y Pwll; Bodwrdin; Cae'r Fron; 'the Joynture'; Tyddyn Rhos; Casdeillago;  
 Tinllwydan: Trefryw; Tinllwydan; Pen y Cnw; Tire Cornor; Chwintan (not located)

Fig. 6

## Landscape change in Aberffraw

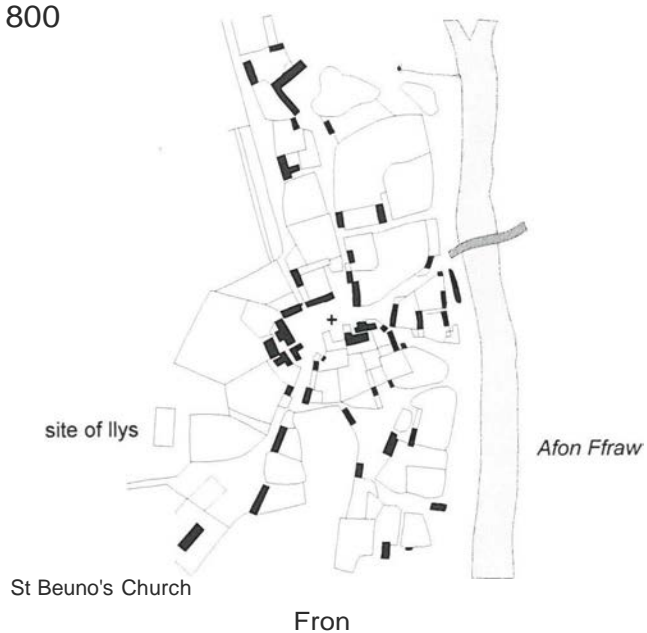
Black lines show a selection of field boundaries and settlements of the 18th century landscape which have not survived into the 20th century. These include the important sites of Clafdy - the leper house - and settlements in the area of the free gwely of Bodfeirig. Murddyn place names indicate structures already ruinous by the 18th century (Merddyn y Bit by the early 19th century)



Aerial photographs (1947) show the former site of Bodfeirig, a free gwely of Aberffraw, as still visible as an earthwork (left photo: bottom left). The presumed former site of the llys of Aberffraw had yet to be built on (right photo: left centre).

Fig. 8

Aberffraw town c. 1800



Aberffraw town c. 1990

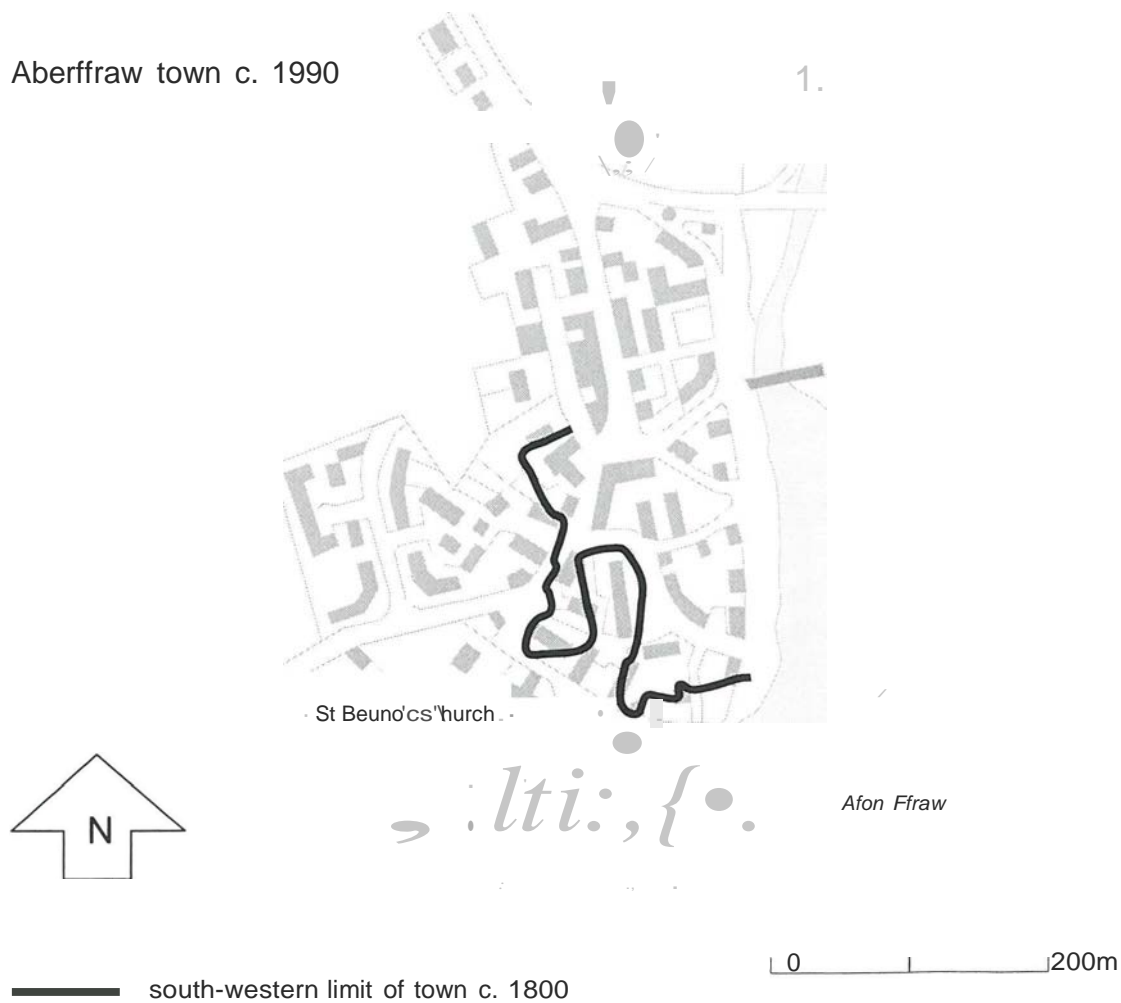
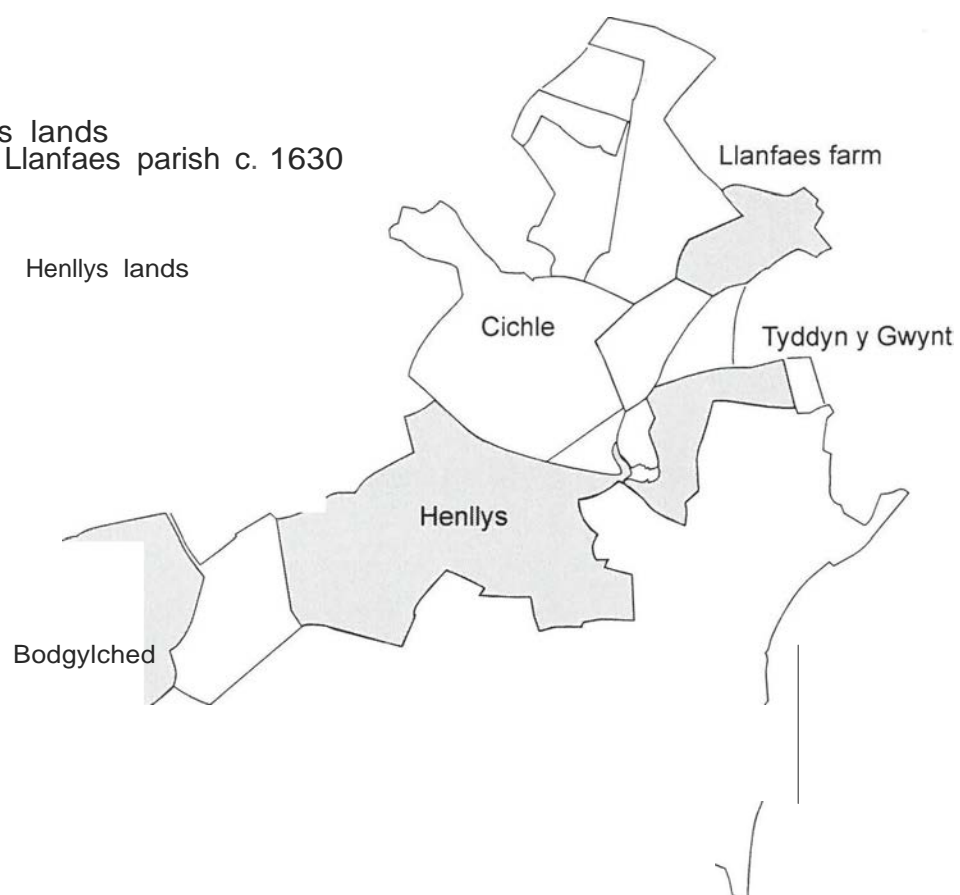


Fig 8b

Henllys lands  
within Llanfaes parish c. 1630

D

Henllys lands



Henllys and Baron Hill lands  
in Llanfaes parish in 1847

D  
D

Henllys lands

Baron Hill lands

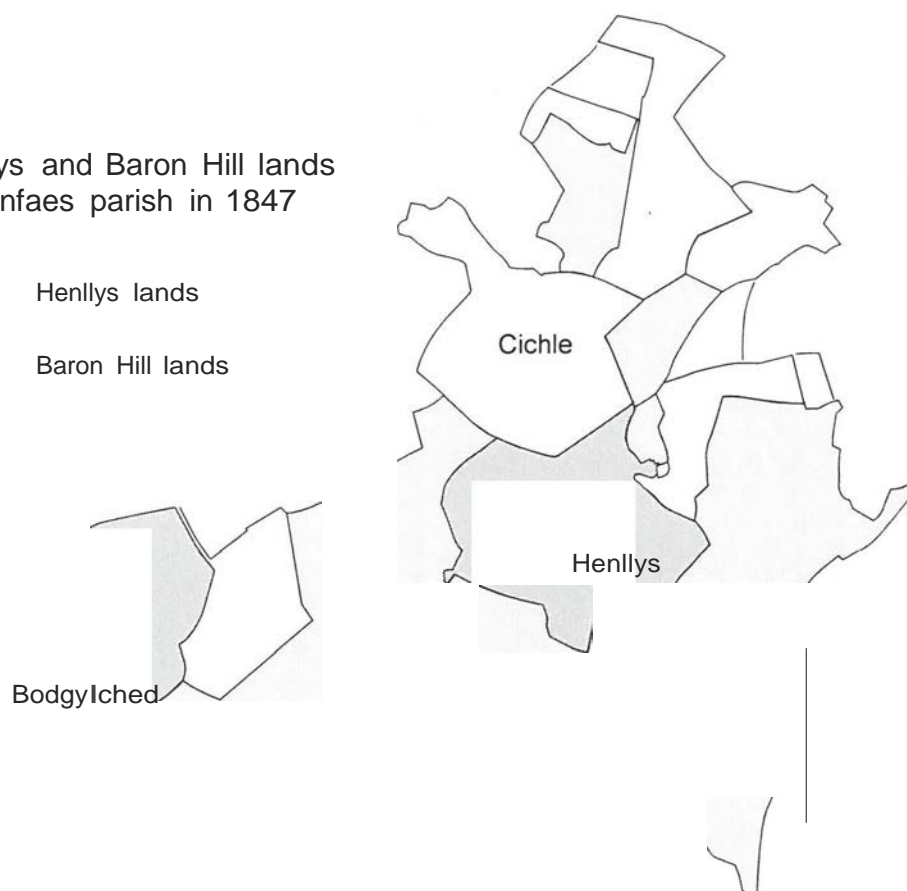
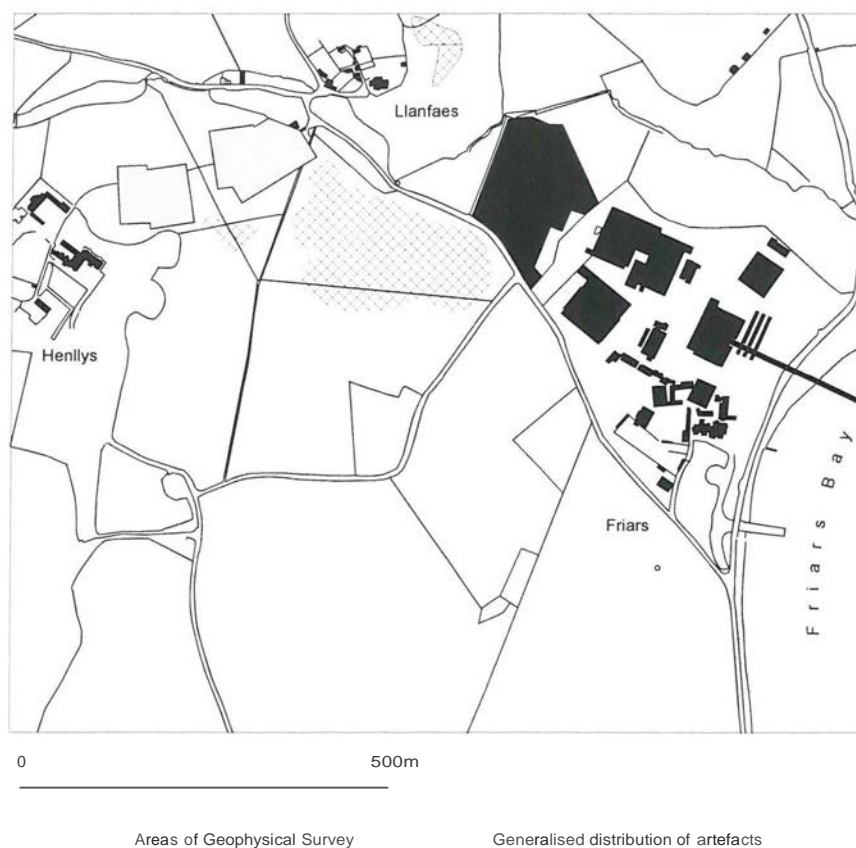


Fig. 9

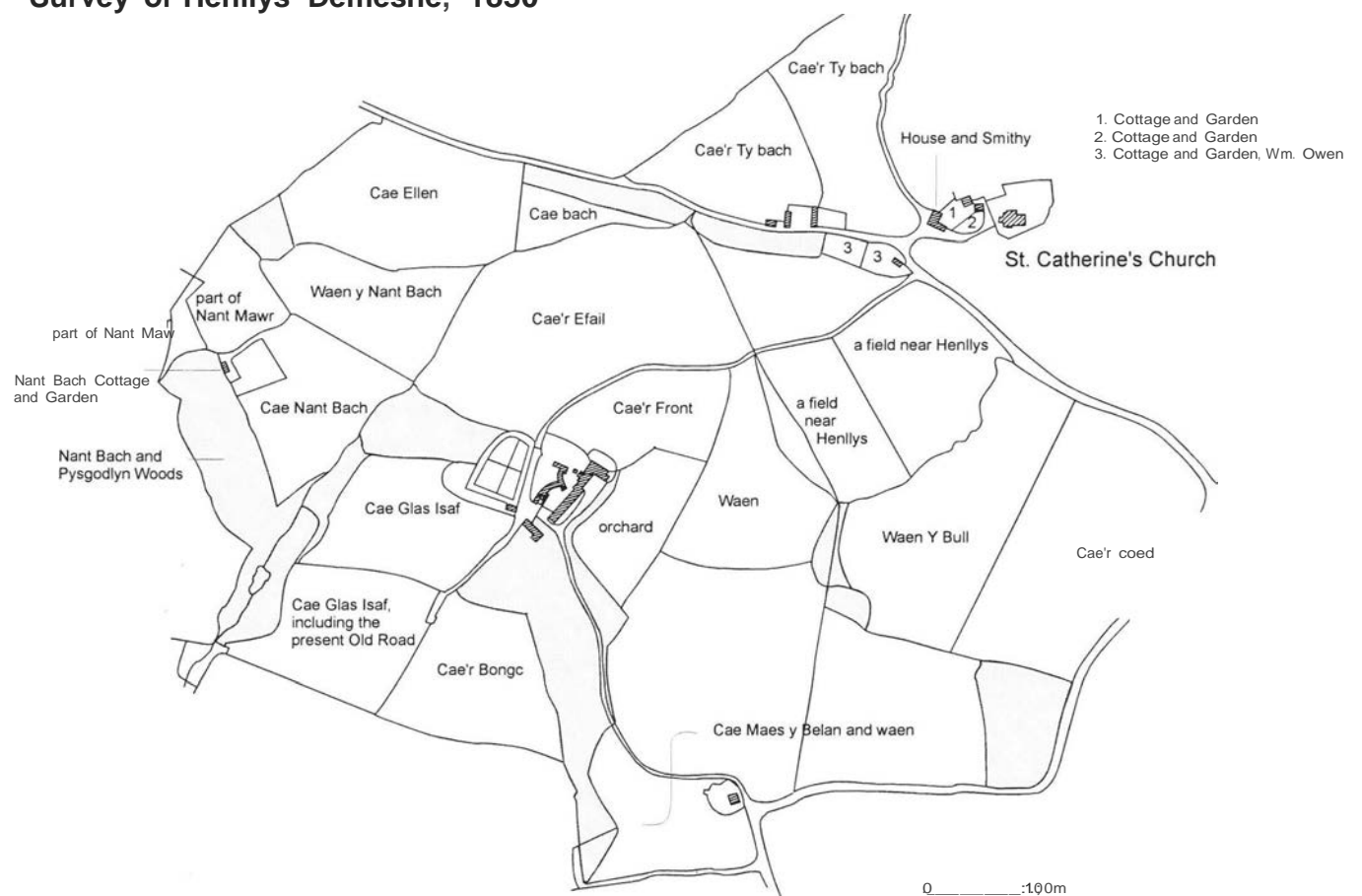




**The Llanfaes area, showing recent development, distribution of archaeological stray finds and area of geophysical survey**



## Survey of Henllys Demesne, 1830



**Fig. 13**