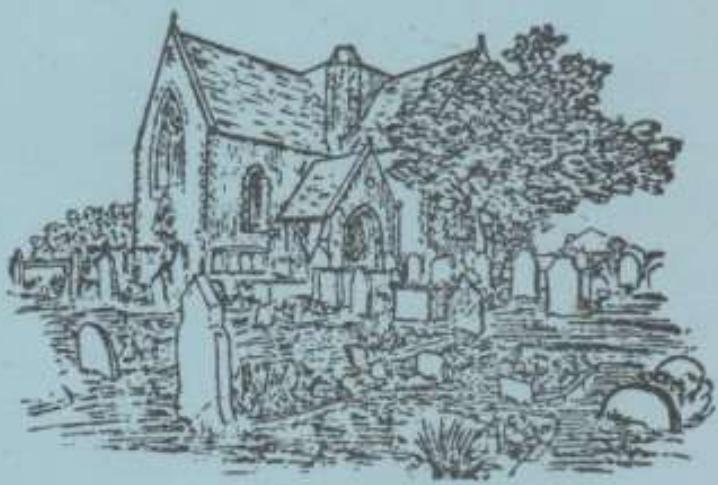


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ROATH
LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY
PROJECT NEWSLETTER

WINTER 1984 - 5

Vol. 2 No. 1



ROATH CHURCH

THE ROATH LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY was formed in November 1978. Its objects include collecting, interpreting and disseminating information of historical interest about Roath, taking as its geographical unit the ancient ecclesiastical parish, which included not only the present district of Roath but also Splott, Pengam, Tremorfa, Pen-y-lan and parts of Adamsdown, Cathays and Cyncoed.

Meetings are held every Thursday during school term at 7.15 p.m. at Howardian High School (Lower School), Colchester Avenue, Cardiff.

The annual subscription is £5.

Members receive free 'Project Newsletters', are encouraged to participate in group projects under expert guidance and are invited to join in guided tours to places of local historic interest during the Spring and Summer months.

The Society, while retaining its independence, maintains close links with the Extra-mural Department of the University College, Cardiff, who usually organise an annual series of lectures on local history during Michaelmas term.

Chairman: Alec Keir, 6 Melrose Avenue, Pen-y-lan, Cardiff. CF3 7AR. Tel. 482265

Secretary: Jeff Childs B.A. 30 Brithdir Street, Cathays, Cardiff. Tel. 40038

Treasurer: Margaret Reeves, 82 Strathnairn Street, Roath, Cardiff

PROJECT NEWSLETTER - VOLUME2 - WINTER 1984/5

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EDITORIAL

Thanks to the continued support of members who have renewed their subscriptions for 1984/5, we are able to proceed with production of the second volume of our series of Project Newsletters. With the launch of this first quarterly number for 1985, Volume 2 will consist of a Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn issue. A comprehensive Index has been prepared for Volume 1 and will be provided free to members on request. It will incorporate a separately indexed section of the Roath Keynsham Surveys of 1650 and 1702, the preparation of which could not have been accomplished in so short a time without the help of a computer program written by Robin Keir.

It will be seen from the Contents page that as well as continuing with the A to Z series of place-names in Roath, (now up to letter "D"), I have included same very brief historical notes on the church of Roath St. German's. I am indebted to Mr W. Hamlin for providing copies of the architects line drawings of the church.

In the course of preparing same notes for a future Newsletter on St. Margaret's, the old parish church of Roath, I became increasingly aware that a great deal remains to be done on the ecclesiastical history of the parish. Documents have yet to be examined at the Gloucester Record Office where I understand material of interest is deposited by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral, who as successors to the pre-Reformation Abbey of Tewkesbury, were the tithe-owners of a substantial portion of the land within the parish.

The Llandaff Diocesan records at the N.L.W. have not been fully explored as a source for the light they may throw on parochial history in Roath, nor indeed have the vestry minutes etc. held at the Glamorgan Record Office.

A justification, if one is needed, for publishing our Project Newsletters is to avoid falling into the slovenly habit of accumulating masses of snippets of information in filing cabinets and shoe-boxes in the hope that a future generation of local history enthusiasts may find them of absorbing interest.

Let us therefore put on record what we already have, however incomplete and inadequate compared with the best professional standards. Let us enjoy our hobby and publish and be damned!

Research is never complete. We can always add and amend as we go along. ;

PAROCHIALISM

Confining our studies to a single parish can be dangerously artificial and tends to stultify interpretation of historical events. What sense does it make, for example, to provide vital statistics of a community 'in vacuo', if comparison cannot be made with adjacent or similar or contrasting communities? Local trends, to be meaningful, must be measured against trends elsewhere, - local, national and even international. To fail to do so would be to expose ourselves to the charge of 'parochialism' - which means not being able to see the wood or the trees.

My favourite quote on 'parochialism' comes from Sir W. Scott's Diary, 1827, and consists of a prayer of the minister of the Cumbrays, "two miserable islands in the mouth of the Clyde."

O, Lord, bless and be gracious to the Greater and Lesser Cumbrays, and in thy mercy do not forget the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland.

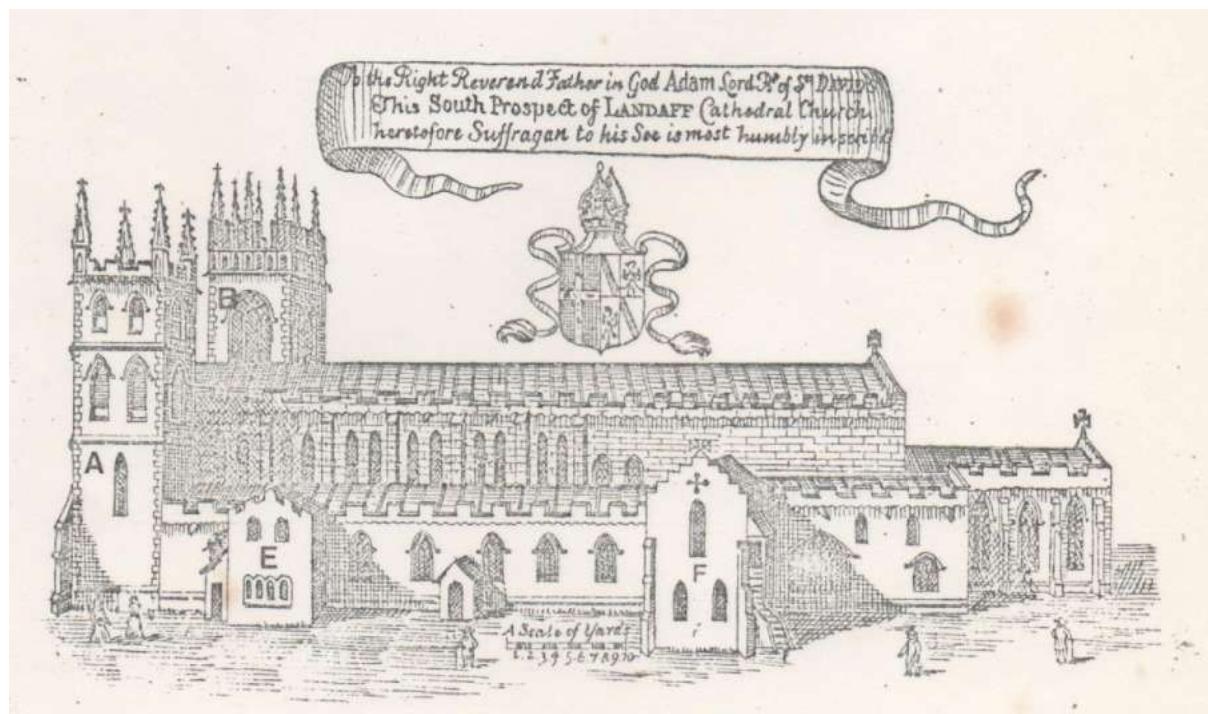
And so I offer no apology for the occasional extra-parochial incursions which will appear from time to time in these pages. In particular, no apology is called for in publishing the valued contributions by Jeff Childs on the Hearth Tax Assessments of Roath and Llanedeyrn and his notes on neighbouring parishes which will appear from time to time and have attracted so much interest when used as 'hand-outs' during our pleasant Summer field visits.

PROJECTS

Last term our dedicated band of workers completed various projects on the B.T.'s and completed card indexing heads of household from the 1861 Census. An analysis of Age/Sex structure has already been prepared and computer graphs produced. This term we intend to analyse in greater detail the later Llandaff Diocesan wills and inventories for Roath as well as the P.C.C. wills. Results of all these projects will be published in due course.

Finally, may I again remind our readers that contributions for publication in these Newsletters will be welcome, as will letters, queries, comments, suggestions and criticisms. We would particularly like to have suggestions on places to visit on Thursday evenings during the Summer months.

A.J.W.K.

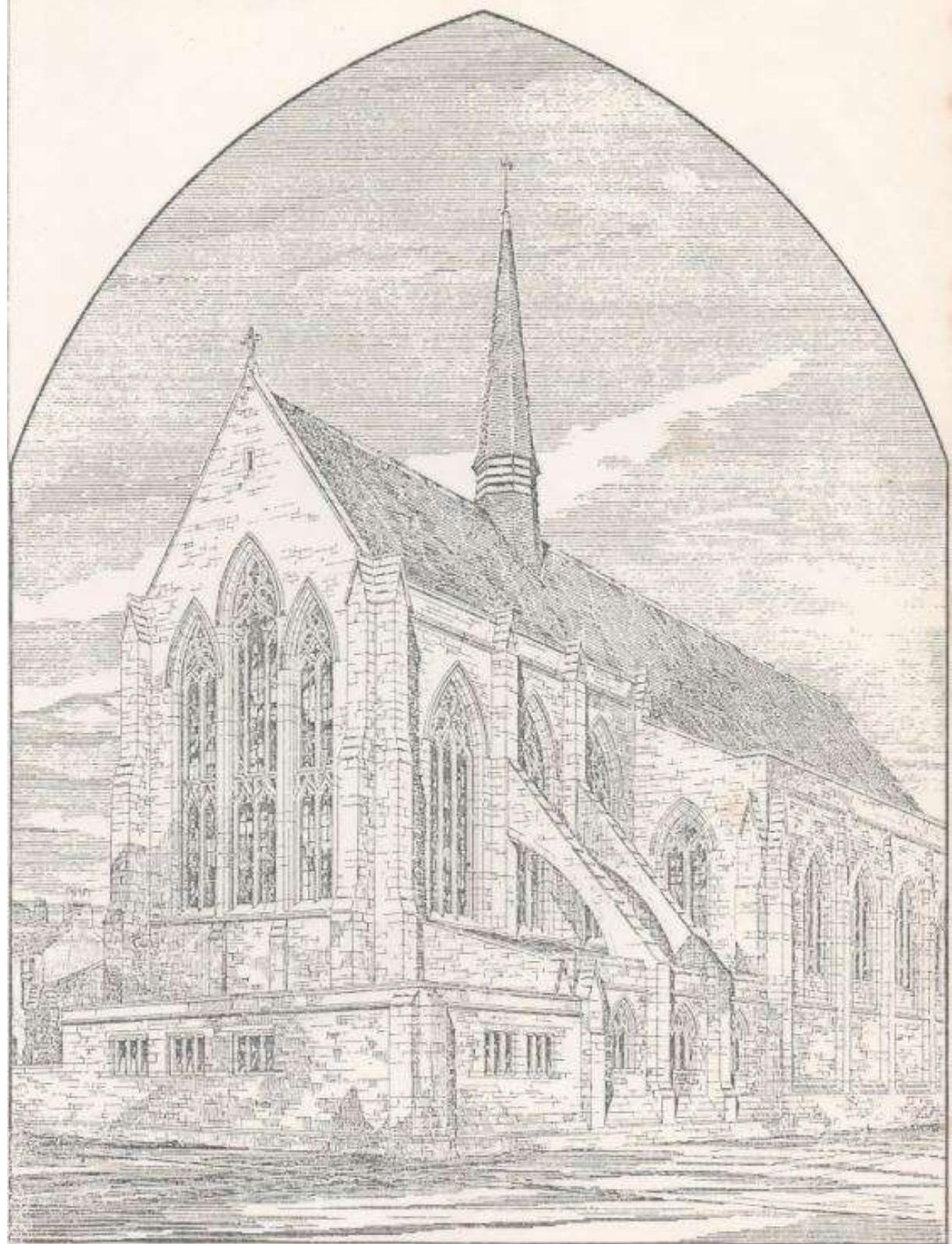


SOUTH PROSPECT OF LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL

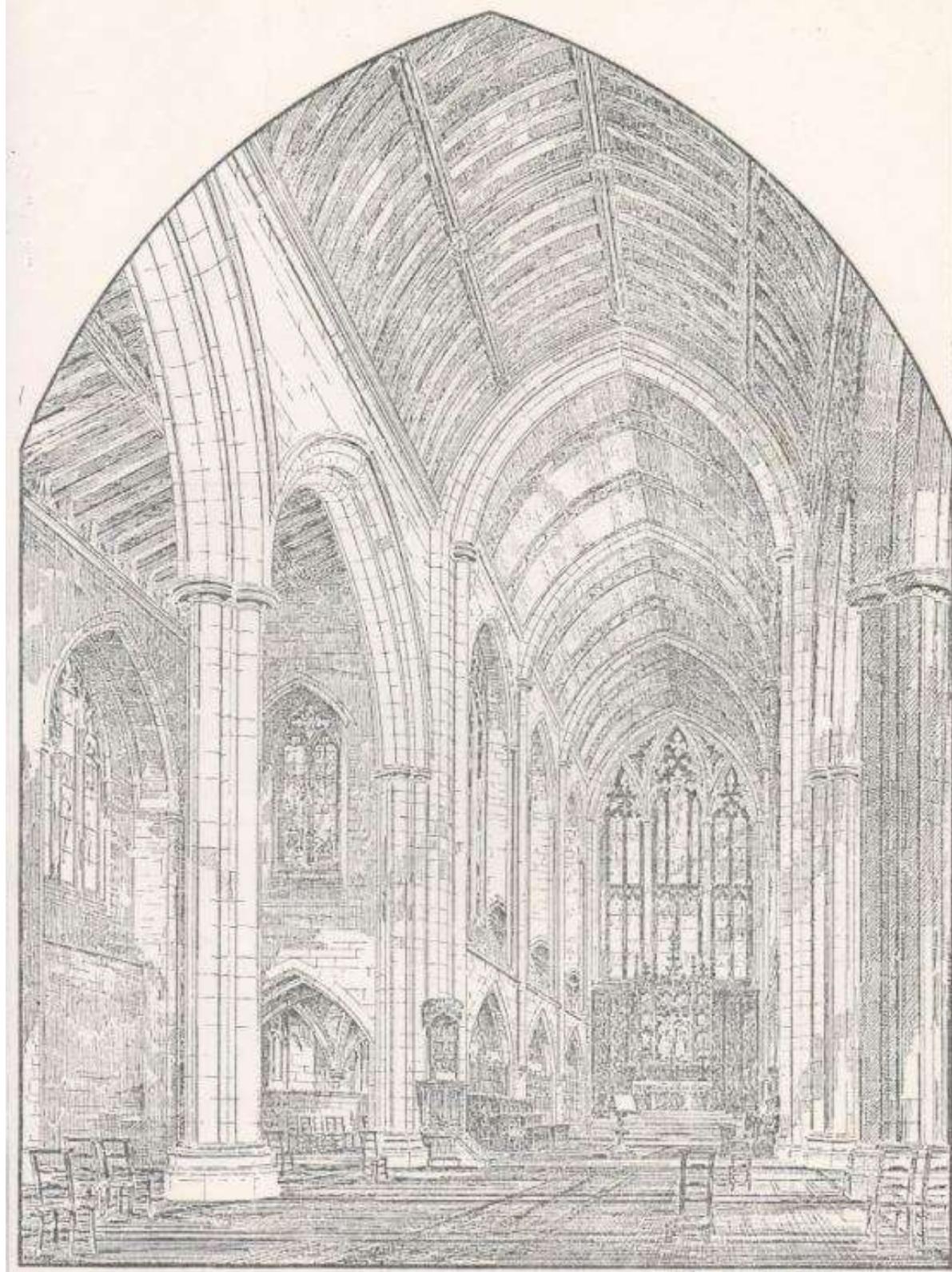
From an engraving by J.Lord (c.1715)

A. Old Tower. B. Jasper Tower E. Consistory Court (which has disappeared), where diocesan wills were proved, F. Chapter House, showing exterior staircase leading to upper room, then used as a schoolroom.

NEW CHURCH OF
S^T. GERMANS, CARDIFF.



C. F. BORLEY & CO. LTD.
14, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAYS, ESSEX.



BRIEF NOTES ON ST. GERMAN 'S CHURCH

Architecture

The following description is taken from the THE COMPANION GUIDE TO SOUTH WALES by Peter Howell and Elisabeth Beazley. (Collins, 1977):

From here, the suburb of Roath lies north-east. The part between the railway and Newport Road consists of a grid of humble terraced Streets, with names either astronomical or mineralogical. Between Star Street and Sun Street (behind the Royal Infirmary) is St German's Church, nothing short of a masterpiece. It was designed by G. F. Bodley and Thomas Garner, and built in 1882-4. Although tall and dignified, the exterior is comparatively uninteresting: the excitement is reserved for the interior, which is light and lofty. The nave windows are set deep between internal buttresses. Goodhart-Rendel called it 'a sort of greyhound church, strong, lithe, and thin'. The east window consists of a beautiful triplet of lights, the tracery of the centre light forming a cross. The glass was designed by Bodley and made by Burlison and Grylls (1900). The rood is also by Bodley (designed for a church in London), as are the pulpit and font, but the reredos is by Cecil Hare, Bodley's later (and greatly inferior) partner.

The account below is taken from J.B.Hilling's excellent article on "The Buildings in Cardiff" in Stewart Williams' GLAMORGAN HISTORIAN VOL.6.,p.62 (Pub.Cowbridge, 1969):

Although most of the ecclesiastical designers were local architects there were some notable exceptions. The most notable was the distinguished church architect, G. F. Bodley, who with T. Garner built two churches in the Adamsdown area during the eighties. Of these, St. German's church, Star Street, built in 1884 in Decorated Gothic, is one of the finest nineteenth century churches in Wales. Its superb interior has a graceful simplicity and soaring spaciousness that gives it a cathedral-like atmosphere emphasised by clusters of tall slender columns supporting a panelled wagon-vault roof. The chancel is large and has a flight of steps leading up to the high altar behind which there is a rather garish reredos and a splendid trio of tall lancet windows with stained glass installed in 1900. Wrought-iron screens separate the chancel from chapels on either side; on the north a small chapel dedicated to St. Agnes, and on the south the Lady Chapel, with new windows designed by Hugh Easton in 1953. Over both chapels there is graceful ribbed stone vaulting. The exterior of the church is not as impressive as the interior, mainly because there is no tower or spire to catch the eye, but there are some interesting features such as flying buttresses over the side-chapels, a slate covered fiéche (or spirelet) over the chancel roof and a handsome, spiky, wrought-iron Calvary sculpture by Frank Roper near the west entrance. St. German's was narrowly missed by bombing in 1941 (although some damage was done), but the parish hall alongside was destroyed and a new one has since been built on the same site.

History

The majestic pile of Roath St.German's church rises above the rows of humble terraced houses in the upper part of Splott. These houses were originally built to house Victorian manual workers and their families when they flooded into Roath in the second half of the 19th century.

Although the ancient Roath parish church of St. Margaret had been demolished and completely rebuilt by the Bute family in 1870, it held only about 350 persons and proved inadequate for the rapidly increasing population of the parish. The parishioners had increased in numbers from 312 in 1851 to 7991 in 1871 and by 1881 had reached over 23,000. Roath had become the most heavily populated parish in Wales by 1886 when the new ecclesiastical parish of Roath St.German's was created by an Order in Council on December 21 of that year.

As early as 1857 the barn of the Upper Splott had been converted into a church known as "the Splott Chapel" or "Christ Church", later used as the Infants' Department of St. German's Schools. The land of the Upper Splott Farm was part of the vast Tredegar estate and when building operations commenced. The homestead of the farm was let as an inn, known as "The Great Eastern".

Under Forster's Education Act of 1870, secular schools were to be provided by the newly constituted School Boards wherever the need existed. The Church authorities set to work with feverish haste to pre-empt the spread of Board Schools in the parish by setting up their own Church Schools. In Splott, the chapel of Christ Church, their only local place of worship, was converted into an infants' school, while funds were channelled into a new school building for girls and boys - St.German's School, known as Metal Street School, which continued in use until 1983, when it was forced to close owing to lack of pupils.

In 1874, Puller and his curate Gnythies (later Bishop of Zanzibar) arranged for a second-hand iron church to be brought from Dudley and had it erected on a site later to be occupied by St. German's Parish Hall. It was while this iron church was being erected that the then Vicar of Roath, the Rev. F.W. Puller, browsing in the library of Margam Abbey, came across an account of German of Auxerre, the Dark Age Celtic saint, who may have passed through these parts.

The story captured his imagination and he resolved there and then that the new church to be built in his parish should be dedicated to St. German. But the old iron church continued in use until 1885. On 18 April 1882, the foundation stone of the new St. German's Church was laid by Lord Tredegar. A bottle containing copies of The Times and The Western Mail was placed in a cavity in the foundation stone which forms part of the northern wall.

The church was opened on St. German's Day, 1st October 1884 but it was not consecrated until 9th March 1886, the delay being occasioned by protracted legal formalities in the conveyance of the property from the Tredegar Estate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Once this was done, the way was clear to take steps to form a separate parish and for the patronage to be placed in the hands of Keble College, Oxford. Hence the strong associations of the church with the Oxford Movement. The Vicar of the new parish was the Rev. R.J. Ives.

Roath St. Germans was the first of several new ecclesiastical 'town' parishes created to cover the old ecclesiastical parish of Roath. The incumbent became chaplain to the nearby Cardiff Royal Infirmary,

built at the same time as the church. St.German's parish itself was divided when St. Saviour's district was formed into a new ecclesiastical parish by Order in Council dated 30 January, 1893.

The ceremonial of St. German's has from the outset been 'High Church', its clergy following the tradition of the great Tractarian vicars of Roath, F.W.Puller and C.A. Smythies.

The Clergy House, alongside the church in Metal Street, was opened and dedicated on 24 April 1894 in the presence of Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union.

In 1941 the Parish Hall and Institute, with the outside Calvary, were destroyed in an air raid, which also caused considerable damage to the windows and doors of the church.

Bibliography and Acknowledgments:

I am grateful to Mr W. Hamlin for providing a reproduction of the architect 's line drawings from THE BUILDING NEWS, 23 DECEMBER 1881.

HISTORY OF ROATH ST. GERMAN 'S Joint Editors: A.C.Hooper & Marmaduke Warner. Pub. Western Mail, Cardiff 1934. 101pp.illus.

"1934 - 1944" a publication to mark the ten years following the Golden Jubilee.

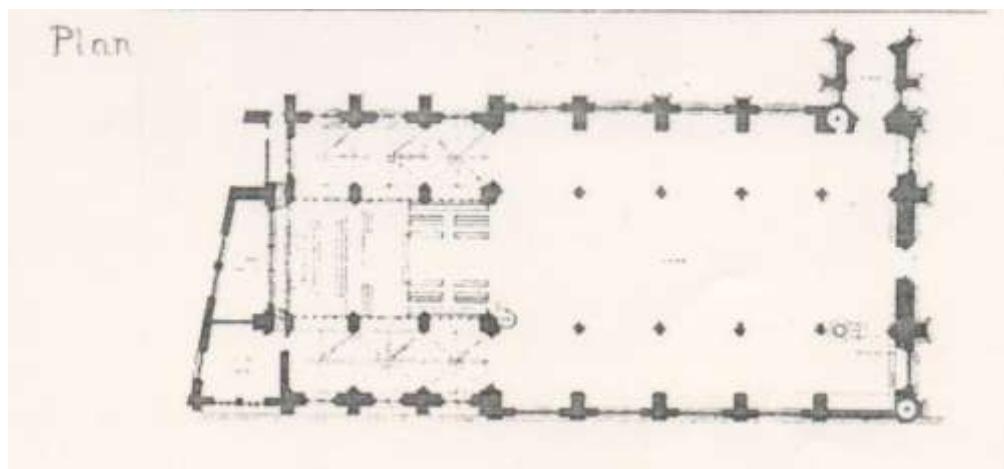
THE CENTENARY OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ROATH ST. GERMAN 1884-1984 Edited by Megan E. Blackmore. Price £1.50. Obtainable in the Church or from the Vicar: Rev. Martin I. Williams, The Clergy House, Metal. Street, Splott, Cardiff. 71pp.illus.

THE CHURCH IN OUR CITY. Edited by the Rev. John C. Read. (Cardiff 1954) 104pp. illus.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF SCHOOLING: THE STORY OF ST.GERMAN S SCHOOLS, ROCATH, CARDIFF. 1873 - 1973. H.C.Waters, F.M.A.Jones, V.E.M.Fisher & K.M.Evans. Cardiff 1973. 58pp. illus.

SOUTH WALES ECHO 1 May 1964. No.5 in series of articles by the Revd. John Guy. .

THE BUILDING NEWS, Dec.23 1881.



A to Z OF PLACE-NAMES IN ROATH (continued)

Key to Owners in Tithe Apportionment:

M Sir Charles Morgan

MW Wm Mark Wood

The number of the plot in the 1840 Tithe Apportionment Schedule and plan is given where appropriate.

Dairy Farm. See "Deri"

Deanfield, Deansfield or Dean's Farm.

1788 - 1820. Land Tax assessments shows "Dean's Land" as owned by Anthony Dean and occupied by Wm. Richard. Rental: £2.7s. Tax: 9s.4.1/2d.

1824. The Terrier accompanying David Stewart's Bute Plan No.8.(G.R.O. D/CB E.1) of Dean's Farm & Pengam Moors describes Plots 1 - 15 (Dean's Farm) as house, buildings, yard & garden in Village as 103a.2r.23p. and lands on Pengam Moors (Plots 17 to 21): salt marsh 15a.2r.36p. making a total of 119a.1r.19p. in the tenancy of Wm. Evans.

1830. Land Tax assessment shows Marquess of Bute as owner and Mrs Richards as occupier.

1840. Tithe Plan. Dean's Farm shown as comprising 117 acres of land south of the highway, the farmstead itself standing on a small plot of Bute land of 3/4 acre in the village. Wm. Evans, Senior is shown as the occupier.

1841. Census shows Wm Evans (Senior) age 73 as occupier.

1851. Census shows Thos. Evans age 24, farming 20 acres, as occupier.

1861. Census. The property is now under name of "Great Barn Farm" and shows Thomas Evans age 34, farmer, as occupier and head of household.

1871. Census. Property described as "Dean Farm near Roath Church". Occupier and head of household: Thomas Evans, age 44, farmer of 90 acres employing 3 labourers and 2 boys.

J.H.M. in C.R.V.361 gives "Deanfield" : A piece of land at Roath Court Farm, or Dean's Farm.

"Dean's Farm": Another name for Roath Court Farm, otherwise Cwrt-bach.

Deg Erw'r Bant MW 156 10 acres in the hollow

15a. 3r.4p. Pasture Occ. Wm. Evans, Senr.

Deg Erw'r Felin M 276 Ten mill acres

13a.0r.20p. Arable. Occ. Miss Jennet Morgan.

Delta Place.

A row of small old dwelling houses near Tai-cochion (Red Houses) shown on O.S. 1:2500 (1880) as Plot No.174. The houses stood at the Albany Road end of Pen-y-lan Road and were demolished in 1899. (See C.R.V. 362)

Deri,Y. The Oaks.

According to C.R.V.362, "corruptly called 'the Dairy Farm'. A homestead a little north-east of Roath Church."

1840 Tithe Plan: Not named therein but pending further research I would tentatively identify it with the land of John Homfray (Plot 273) consisting of 23 acres occupied by John Richards.

1841 Census: "Dairy Farm" Living there were Elizabeth Morgan age 80, Ann Richards age 45, both described as dairywomen, Jennet Morgan, age 15, female servant, and Henry Miller, age 50, male servant.

1851 Census: Property not named. Head of household: Ann Richards, widow, age 55, farming 40 acres and employing one man. Living there were her unmarried nieces, Jennet Morgan, age 25, dressmaker, Ann Richards, age 18, (no occupation) and Amelia Richards, aged 13.

1858 Bird's Directory: Ann Richards. Derry Farm, Roath.

1861 Census: Dairy Farm: Head of household: Ann Richards, widow, age 66, farming 20 acres. Also living there was her unmarried niece, Ann Richards, age 27, dairymaid. Staying there as a lodger was a widower, James Rowe, age 38, a miller journeyman.

1871 Census: shown as "Roath Brook Farm". Head of household: Anne Richards. unmarried. age 37. farming 70 acres & employing one man. Living with her was her unmarried sister Amelia, age 32, dressmaker.

A photograph of Deri Farm 1890 from Waterloo Gardens is reproduced in Stewart Williams" "Cardiff Yesterday" Vol.9. plate 23.

Deuddeg Erw (Spelt "Errw"). Twelve acres.

1777, Tredegar Survey. Splott. (N.L.W.56/442). 13a.lr.0p. Field No.27

Deuddeg (spelt "Dauddeg") Erw Yr Clawdd

1777. Tredegar Survey. Splott.(N.L.W.56/442). 14a.Or.0p. Field No. 30

Duc.

Land in manor of Roath Dogfield, mentioned in a deed c.1200. C.R.V.363. (See also "Which Erw'r Duke")

Dwy-Erw-a-Haner--Genol . The middle two and a half acres.

Piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764). C.R.V. 363.

Dwy-Erw-Coed. The two acres of wood.

A field in the parish of Roath referred to in Inquest of 28 March 1750. Here Wm. Llewellyn made a fire in a hollow tree and the burnt tree fell and crushed him. See report of inquest C.R.V.363.

Dwy-Erw-Doneg. (? Dwy-Erw-Doniog). The enclosed two acres.

In the parish of Roath and manor of Roath Keynsham (1702). C.R.V. 363.

Dwy-Erw-Syr-Hari. Sir Henry's Two Acres.

In parish of Roath (1709). C.R.V.364.

To be continued

ROATH PROBATE RECORDS 1600 - 1700

PART 1

The study of probate records i.e. wills, inventories and letters of administration has proved to be a popular pursuit by professional and amateur historians over the last two decades or so. Indeed, collectively such records form such an ubiquitous source in community reconstruction that their importance cannot be overestimated. Whilst it is true that only a small proportion of people resorted to making wills in any community it is frequently the case that they are the only records available 'which allow us to see beyond the veil of statistics' which embody other sources. For the seventeenth century they are often the only original source material available that one is sure of finding in any reasonable quantity. Such material is indispensable in tracing personal backgrounds, family relationships, religious affiliations, standards of living, inheritance customs, local credit patterns, literacy levels, occupational and social structures.

The parish of Roath lay within the diocese of Llandaff whose consistory or diocesan court had responsibility for probate jurisdiction until 1857 when under the Court of Probate Act of that year when all ecclesiastical jurisdiction ceased and was superseded by civil district registries subordinate to the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House. The records of Llandaff, like all Welsh diocesan consistory courts are held at the National Library of Wales and it was from there that photocopies of documents relating both to testators and intestates for Roath from 1636 (the earliest) to 1837 were obtained, the names being gleaned from a locally held copy of a manuscript index arranged alphabetically and classified parochially.

Seventeenth century wills differ little in content from their modern counterparts with the exception of their religious preamble. Then, as now, a will consisted of a written statement by which a person formally instructed the disposal of moveable property, rights (and sometimes lands), in the form of bequests to relatives or friends. The document was normally signed by, or given the mark of, the testator as well as being witnessed.

The executors he appointed were responsible for seeing that his instructions were carried out and on some occasions overseers were also chosen to see that the executors acted properly. Some wills however were designated 'nuncupative', which signified an oral transmission of the wishes of the testator whose death was usually imminent. These were no doubt quickly written down by those in attendance and subsequently drawn up formally and verified by witnesses. The document, for obvious reasons, was not signed by the testator.

Other wills, although only a minority, were proved at the prerogative courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York. Llandaff, like all the Welsh dioceses, came within the Province of Canterbury, and therefore came under the ultimate jurisdiction of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.). Records appertaining to this court are housed at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. A twelve volume index of names and places down to 1700 has been published by the British Record Society and is available locally (Cardiff Central Library). Although the P.C.C. appears to have been seldom resorted to by Welsh testators, the index reveals that seven from Roath did so.

Those who chose the superior jurisdiction of the P.C.C. were usually of sub-gentry status or above. It should be said, however, that access to the Court was open to all. A prime motive for resorting to the P.C.C. was that its decision carried greater weight than the lesser diocesan courts, and this was especially the case in the disposal of large estates where subsequent disputes could quite easily arise. Where however property lay in more than two dioceses but within one ecclesiastical province, the P.C.C. or P.C.Y. was the appropriate authority. Where property was divided over two provinces the P.C.C. had the overriding authority. A separate Study of Roath P.C.C. testators will follow in a later Project Newsletter.

Accompanying the will in many cases was an inventory of the 'goods, cattles and chattels' of the deceased drawn up by several appraisors. The inventory was an itemised list of the personal goods of the deceased (personalty) and excluded lands and buildings (realty). Again, more will be said about this document in a later issue.

Letters of administration (usually abbreviated "admons") relate to intestate persons, and were grants made to the deceased's relatives who, after applying to administer the estate, were authorised by the appropriate probate court to distribute it. Although nowhere near as informative as wills, they are still important primarily because they sometimes have inventories attached.

Table 1 gives the number of probate grants for Roath parish at decennial intervals. It is broken down into wills, inventories and admons., as well as various combinations. All relate to documents proved at the consistory court of Llandaff.

TABLE 1.

ROATH PROBATE GRANTS 1636-1700

1 DECade	2 GRANTS	3 INVENT	4 WILLS	5 W+t	6 ADMONS	7 Atl
1630-9	4	3	4	3	1	-
1640-9	2	1	2	1	-	-
1650-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1660-9	7	-	6	-	1	-
1670-9	6	2	3	2	3	-
1680-9	7	7	4	4	3	3
1690-1700	4	3	3	2	1	1
TOTALS :	30	16	22	12	8	4

It will be seen from this table that the number of grants was only 30 between 1636 and 1700 (grants in this case relate to the total number of wills or admons. per decade. By aggregating columns 4 and 6 one should arrive at the grant figure in column 2. The only exception to this is the decade 1630-9 and is explained by the fact that for one testator there was a will and admon. in existence - a rare occurrence). This underlines the fact that will-making was an atypical activity. It will also be noted that no grants were recorded in the 1650s. This is very often the case for many areas, explained by the non-recognition of ecclesiastical jurisdiction by the Interregnum authorities.

RELIGIOUS PREAMBLE

In analysing probate documents it is the wills and inventories which command the greatest attention. Characteristic of the will in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the religious preamble. Generally this followed a standard format, commencing thus:

In the Name of God Amen I (testator's name) of the
parish of (...) and county of (...) being sick in
body and perfect in mind laud be praised unto God
for it doe make and bequeathe my last Will and
Testament in manner following

This format was certainly adhered to by the great majority. Two cases however, are worthy of quotation to indicate the diversity that did appear on rare occasions. The first relates to Edward Stradling, esquire, whose grandiloquent terminology reflected his status in life:

in the name of Gd Amen th: assurance of a
dissolucon and the uncertainty of that time hath
bred in me A continuall meditacon of death which I
doe heereby cheerfully expect, knowing that my
Redeemer liveth, and that I shall see him as hee
is. And therefore to present all such impediments
as may hinder me in my Journey unto Glory I Edward
Stradling.....

A less verbose but nevertheless unusual example is that recorded by Phillip Williams, a yeoman, in a will of 1690/1

To all Christian people to whom this pfec
writeinge shall come I Phillip Wms...

It is only to be expected that there will be a deviation from the normal format when one examines nuncupative wills. There are two cases in Roath. Although varying stylistically such documents generally take the following form:

"Memorandum that upon or about the sixth day of March 1685 English style William Miles of the parish of Roath".

BEQUEST OF THE SOUL

The religious preamble invariably contained what was in effect the first item in the will, namely the bequest of the soul to God. This can on occasions be very revealing as to the religious affiliation of the deceased. Margaret Spufford in her study of three Cambridgeshire communities has argued that a will which makes mention of the Virgin Mary, the saints or the angels may well reflect Catholic inclinations, whereas those which emphasise salvation through the meritorious death and passion of

Jesus Christ may be considered of the Protestant faith. In between the two extremes, as Spufford says, "lie a vast number of indeterminate neutral wills, which simply leave the soul to "Almighty God, my Creator", or on which the stress on salvation through Christ appears so minimal, that they cannot be classified". Spufford is quick to point out however that one should proceed with caution and be wary that the degree of religious affiliation discernible in the documents is not more than the reflection of the scribe's leanings as opposed to the testator's. An identification of the scribes employed in drawing up the wills can be done, with patience, by studying closely the handwriting and certain distinctive features contained in the document. In this way it is possible to avoid misinterpreting a testator's faith.

Putting the above criteria to the test in Roath it is found that the protestant and neutral classifications prevail.

Of the 22 Roath wills proved at Llandaff, no less than 14 (or 64%) incorporate the key words 'death', 'merits' or 'passion' which could be a pointer to Protestant leanings. The remaining wills are indeterminate.

There is, then, nothing positively discernible in the probate documents of Catholic or Nonconformist traits, and this is endorsed by our sources. The Compton Census of 1676 reveals 20 (Anglican) Conformists, no Papists, no Nonconformists - obviously an under-recording. In the Glamorgan recusant rolls between 1577 and 1611 Roath again does not appear.

SPECIAL BURIAL PROVISION

Having dealt with the bequest of the soul it sometimes occurs that a testator would subsequently give instructions as to burial. References to special burial provision within wills is usually indicative of a person's standing or rank within the community. In Roath 9 testators out of 22 make a special bequest for burial. Of the 9, six wished to be buried in the parish church of Roath. This included Rowland Johnes (1636) who specified that he wished to be buried in the 'chancell', and another, Blanch Meredith (1684), whose late husband Miles Meredith was buried and interred there.

There are three examples of Roath testators who wished to be buried in other parishes. For example, Thamas ap Thamas (1663) requested burial in Llanishen church. Moving further afield, Philip Williams in 1690/1 cited the parish church of Landoch (Llandough) as his resting place.

Of the remaining testators in Roath where no special burial provision is made it can be assumed in the majority of cases that they were interred in the local parish church. Overall it can be said that special burial provision in another parish is probably indicative of previous association with that area, perhaps being the testator's native parish.

BEQUESTS TO THE CHURCH

Within Roath there are only two testators who made a specific bequest to the church, and only one of these felt disposed to give to the parish church. This was Rowland Johnes, a yeoman, whose will of 1636 states that he gave 12d. towards its reparation. A similar contribution was given by him in

respect of Llandaff Cathedral. Two general points can be made concerning church bequests. In the first place they are comprised, exclusively of cash payments. Secondly, the majority were pre-Restoration. There is only one example of a testator from the parish making such a bequest after 1660, and this may be indicative of growing disaffection towards the Anglican church.

BEQUESTS TO THE POOR

As with the bequests to the church, only a minority felt inclined to give to the poor in Roath. Within Roath there were 5 testators who made such provision, mostly to several parishes including Roath. The most interesting example in this category was Phillip Meredith, described as a gentleman, who by his will of 1669 gave to the parishes of Roath and Rumney as well as the town and parish (sic) of Cardiff. To each of the parishes of Roath and Rumney he bequeathed for distribution to the poor 2 bushels of wheat and 2 bushels of barley. In respect of Cardiff one peck of each sort was given to each of the poor. The main feature of this will, however, is that the names of the poor were specified, there being 8 beneficiaries in each area. Within Roath the paupers named were John Jenkin, Joan Morgan John, Robert John Mayo, John Mathew, Tho. Howell, Morgan David, Rykil David and Myles Edwards. The date of Meredith's will is almost contemporaneous with the Roath hearth tax assessment of 1670, which document, it will be seen from the paper on that subject in the current number of this Newsletter, also specified the names of paupers, and a comparison between the two shows that the first four names mentioned in Meredith's will also appear on the hearth tax assessment of that year; a Tho. Howell is shown as being taxable on 2 hearths.

Footnotes:

Photocopies of the Llandaff indexes of wills etc. are available in the Glamorgan County Record Office and the Arts and Social Studies Library, University College, Cardiff.

P.C.C.Wills. The 12 volume index by the B.R.S. is available at the Cardiff Central Library. The set held by the Arts and Social Studies Library, University College, Cardiff, is incomplete.

Quotations acknowledged in the text are from pp.321-326 of Margaret Spufford. CONTRASTING COMMUNITIES: ENGLAND VILLAGES IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES. Cambridge. 1974.

Jeff Childs

APPENDIX A.
 CONSSISTORY COURT OF LLANDAFF. PROBATE INDEX TO WILLS AND
 ADMONS HELD AT N.L.W.*
PARISH OF ROATH

<u>Surname</u>	<u>Christian Name</u>	<u>Will or</u>		<u>Dates of</u>
		<u>Admon</u>	<u>Will</u>	<u>Probate</u>
1. Jones (Johnes)	Rowland	W	13 May 1636	24 May 1636
2. Evans	Thomas	W	25 Feb 1637	8 Mar 1637
3. Jenkin	Llewellyn	W	14 Dec 1639	30 Jan 1639/40
A. Stradling	Anne	W	5 Ap 1639	18 Ap 1639
5 Jones (Johnes)	Lewis	W	14 Sept 1643	23 Nov 1643
6. ap Richard	Richard	W	4 May 1644	1644
7 Evan(s)	Watkin	A	-	23 Mar 1660
8. Bawdrepp	Katherine	W	7 May 1658	29 Aug 1662
9. ap Thomas	Thomas	W	22 Sept 1663	23 Nov 1663
10. William(s)	Evan	W	2 May 1664	23 May 1664
11 Ralph(e)	Mathus (Mathew)	W	12 Dec 1664	20 Oct 1665
12. Miles	Thomas	W	7 Oct 1666	15 Oct 1666
13. Meredith	Phillip	W	4 June 1669	16 June 1669
14. Watkin(s)	Rice (Rees)	A	-	17 Jan 1670
15. Stradling	Edward	W	22 Dee 1670	19 Ap 1672
16. Meredith	Miles	A	-	15 Oct 1677
17. Thomas	Edward	W	26 Ap 1679	27 May 1679
18. Meredith	Jenkin	W	11 Ap 1679	15 Oct 1679
19. Lewis	Thomas	A	-	7 Nov 1679
20. Morgan	Meredith	W	7 Feb 1682/3	19 Feb 1682/3
21 Meredith	Blanch	W	31 May 1684	17 July 1684
22. Griffiths	Thomas	A	-	20 Aug 1684
23. Miles	William	W	6 Mar 1685	18 Mar 1685
24. Thomas	Miles	A	-	7 Sept 1686
25. Lewis	EdwardK	A	-	8 Aug 1688
26. Lewis	Blanch	W	3 June 1689	16 Oct 1689
27. Williams	Phillip	W	16 Jan 1690/1	24 Feb 1691/2
28 (Meredith	William	W	26 Mar 1694	27 Sept 1694
(Meredith	William	A	-	24 Mar 1695
29. Meredith	Mary	W	23 Nov 1694	22 Ap 1695
30. Stradling	Ann	A	-	4 May 1699
(Mathew ¹	Anthony	W	13 July 1696	11 Dee 1701)

1 - Not included in thorough probate analysis as probate is granted post 1700.
 The documents have only been used incidentally, in the text.

THE HEARTH TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR ROATH AND LLANEDEYRN 1670 and 1673

ORIGIN

The levying of the hearth tax was undertaken in 1662 following the passing of an act in that year (14 Car.II, C.2). This sanctioned the raising of an annual tax on householders based on the number of hearths, fires or stoves in their houses. It was estimated that this tax together with other fiscal measures would augment the income of the Restoration monarchy by some £1.2 million per annum. Every householder who was 'Rated or Rateable to Church and poor' was liable for an annual payment of 2s. for every fireplace and stove in his house. Those in receipt of poor relief or in houses deemed to be of a valuation less than 20s. per annum and not paying parish rates were exempt as were inmates of hospitals and almshouses

NATURE AND ADMINISTRATION

The tax was to be collected half yearly by a collector and the local parish constable who compiled a list of householders together with the number of hearths each possessed and were assessed on. The assessments were to be delivered by the constable to the justices at quarter sessions, to be enrolled by the clerk of the peace and a duplicate sent to the Exchequer. Of all the hearth tax records it is the assessments comprising lists of names and the number of hearths which is the most useful for community studies. The assessments were, in effect, preliminary reckonings of the number of taxable hearths that should be charged for and provided the basis on which the taxes were subsequently levied. Records of the actual collection like the day to day and later the final accounts of revenue received or the collector's accounts of arrears have the drawback that they record only what was in practice collected which often fell far short of that recorded in the assessments. The latter list the name of payers and their hearths i.e. what should have been collected, and are in most cases fuller and more accurate than those lists recording only 'de facto' payments. On occasion the assessments also list those exempt from payment or 'not chargeable' largely on the grounds of poverty. Assessments are to be found amongst the Exchequer records in the P.R.O. (class E.179) although many County Record Offices have microfilm copies relating to their area.

Such direct taxation involving as it did intrusion into the home was disliked and often actively resisted. The visits of the 'chimney-men', as they were called were widely resented. The great unpopularity of the tax resulted in frequent non-payment, evasion, falsification of assessments and deliberate under-recording. The local machinery of assessment and collection very quickly proved to be unreliable and repeated measures were taken to reorganise the administration of the tax.

In 1663 (15 Car.II.c.13) new checks were introduced at each stage of the assessment on the grounds that the local officers had been negligent in their duties. Furthermore, all hearths, whether taxable or not, were to be indicated in the assessments. Receivers-General were twice appointed by the Treasury - in 1664 and 1669 - to administer the tax. From 1666 to 1669 and between 1674 and 1684 the tax was 'farmed out' by contract i.e. the right of collection was sold or given to private hands - this early example of what today would go under the name of 'privatisation' was common practice in the seventeenth century.

From 1684 to 1689 administration was controlled by salaried commissioners. Under these different kinds of administration, records were kept but were closer to private business accounts in nature and being outside the machinery of national government they were not returned to the Exchequer. Although in theory assessments should exist from Michaelmas 1662 when it was first collected to Lady Day 1689 when it was abolished (yielding then £170,000 a year), in practice with a few rare exceptions they only survive in England and Wales from Michaelmas 1662 to Lady Day 1666 and from Michaelmas 1669 to Lady Day 1674 - i.e. periods when the taxes were directly administered by the government.

GLAMORGANSHIRE ASSESSMENTS

The assessments for Glamorgan are classified under the administrative unit known as the 'hundred' which in turn was divided into parishes. The assessments for the parishes of Roath and Llanedeyrn are grouped under the hundred of Kibbor (Cibwr). Only for the two years 1670/1 and 1673 are full assessments extant; again, these are years when the responsibility for the tax rested with the central government. Although the assessments are presented merely as bald compilations of householders' names together with an enumeration of hearths, such nominal data are nevertheless extremely useful to the local historian for the following reasons:

- 1) an analysis of the annual assessments particularly on a regional basis can give some idea of the population distribution and the relative density of population. Local population totals can be projected, albeit crudely.
- 2) the distribution of wealth can be crudely ascertained within a community. In particular, the 1670/1 assessment and its designation of those 'not chargeable' is especially useful in highlighting the incidence of poverty within the community.
- 3) they can provide a valuable aid to the architectural historian seeking to reconstruct a property, particularly one that can be positively identified, and
- 4) they can be used in conjunction with other contemporaneous source material, notably probate records (in particular inventories) and manorial sources (particularly surveys), in order to increase our perception of the social structure of the community.

Although it will be seen that the hearth tax assessments will be put to some of the above uses, their immediate relevance lies in their projection of local population levels. The main difficulty involved in an exercise of this nature, however, lies in deciding what multiplier figure to use to take account of those members of society not included within the assessments: that is to say the householders' dependants and children. Leonard Owen estimated that there were on average 5.33 persons per household, whereas Moelwyn Williams in a study of the Cardiff area between 1660-1720 believed that a figure of 4.8. was more realistic. Williams obtained this figure by taking the average number of children as given in a sample of 68 Cardiff wills made during this period, namely 3.2, which, together with parental addition, gave a household total of 5.2. He then compared this figure with the average size of a Cardiff family, obtained from the 1801 census, of 4.5 and took an average of

the two. Although a similar exercise to determine the average number of children per household could have been undertaken for Roath and Llanedeyrn from the probate material available, this has not been done for the Main reason that Williams' figure of 4.8 is so close to that officially adopted by the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure that such an exercise seems unwarranted. The 4.75 multiplier used by the Cambridge Group is generally recognised as a sound reflection of average household size in the seventeenth century, and as it has also been recently adopted elsewhere in South Wales it has been used as the basis for the tabulations that follow.

TABLE 1.

HEARTH TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR ROATH AND LLANEDEYRN 1670 AND 1673

(Note: A full list of householders is given in Appendix A)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Householders</u>	<u>1670/1</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1673</u>	<u>%</u>
Roath	Paid tax	45 ^a	68.2	15	23.8
	exempt	21	31.8	48 ^b	76.2
Llanedeyrn	Paid tax	65 ^c	71.4	19	25.0
	exempt	26	28.6	57 ^d	75.0

a Includes 3 houses with two taxpayers in each dwelling (Nos. 8,11 and 23 in Appendix A)

b Includes 1 house with two taxpayers (No. 51 in Appendix A)

c Includes 1 house with two taxpayers (No. 57 in Appendix A)

d Includes 1 house with two taxpayers (No. 52 in Appendix A)

The significant differences in the numbers assessed and taxed between 1670 and 1673, as revealed by the above table, seems to be symptomatic of these records, at least locally. Matthew Griffiths found the same discrepancies in his study of Penmark and Porthkerry. The reasons for such a difference are not clear, but one would not wish to dissent from that put forward by Griffiths that they reflect under-recording on the part of the constable, either because of favouritism or because he encountered active resistance in making his assessment. It seems unlikely that it was due to a large increase in the incidence of poverty as one might be led to conclude.

When the figures in Table 1 are used in conjunction with a multiplier of 4.75, the following population projections for the two parishes are obtained:-

TABLE 2.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Total Householders</u>		<u>Multiplier</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Projection</u>
	<u>1670/1</u>	<u>1673</u>			
Roath	66	63	4.75	314	299
Llanedeyrn	91	76	4.75	432	361

Compared to the census returns of the nineteenth century it is perhaps arguable that the above projections are inflated, and this in turn leads one to suggest that the multiplier itself is overvalued

for these particular localities. This may be so - the multiplier is after all only a general approximation. In any event the uses of the hearth tax assessments have by no means been exhausted for our purposes, as the following tables reveal.

TABLE 3

PROPORTION OF SINGLE OR WIDOWED WOMEN WHO WERE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Parish	Women 1670/1	% of Total	Women 1673	% of Total
Roath	9	13.6	5	7.9
Llanedeyrn	21	23.1	21	27.6

It will be seen from Table 3 that there is a sizeable percentage difference in the number of women who were heads of households in Llanedeyrn in contrast to Roath, with nearly a quarter of the households being headed by women in the former parish in both years, compared with a very much smaller proportion in the latter.

TABLE 4.

PROPORTION OF PAUPERS IN THE TWO PARISHES

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Paupers</u>	
	<u>No. in 1670/71</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Roath	21	31.8
Llanedeyrn	26	28.6

In the case of Table 4 it is only possible to use one of the two years for which full assessments are extant.

As the lists at Appendix A reveal, unlike the assessments for 1670/1, it is not stated specifically that the 'Not Chargeable' entries for 1673 relate to paupers. Many undoubtedly do, as a closer examination of the two would indicate. Many categorised as paupers in 1670 are again classified as 'Not Chargeable' in 1673, and with the number of hearths remaining static in the interim, the inference must be that their material circumstances had changed little. On the other hand a few are quite unlikely to have been paupers (e.g. Lamerock (Lambrock) Stradling).

The 1670 assessments are however sufficient for our needs. What they signify in both parishes is the sizeable proportion of the community who were designated as paupers, the majority of whom no doubt received support from the overseers of the poor. Table 4 reveals that approximately one third of the householders in both parishes were poor, a material state of affairs which would be applicable to their dependants.

Table 5 below details the number of single women or widows described as paupers as a percentage of the total poor and the total number of women.

TABLE 5

PROPORTION OF SINGLE WOMEN OR WIDOWS DESCRIBED AS PAUPERS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE
TOTAL POOR AND OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN NAMED

<u>Parish</u>	<u>1670/1</u>			
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>(ii) to (i)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>(ii) to (i)</u>
Roath	(1) Paupers 21		(1) Women 9	
	(ii) Women 5	23.8	(ii) Women Paupers 5	55.6
Llanedeyrn	(i) Paupers 26		(i) Women 21	
	(ii) Women 10	38.4	(ii) Women Paupers 10	47.6

The striking feature of this table is the significant number of women paupers as a percentage of women householders - 56% Roath and 48% Llanedeyrn. No doubt several of them encountered personal hardship as a result of widowhood.

Apart from its significance as a tool for estimating population levels the most important use of the hearth tax assessments lies in its crude determination of the distribution of wealth within a community. The following tables - 6, 8, and 9 - give the proportion of 1, 2-3, and 4+ hearth householders in the two parishes for 1670/1 and 1673. A further table - 7 - indicates the proportion of paupers living in one-hearthed houses for 1670/1 only.

TABLE 6

PROPORTION OF ONE-HEARTHED HOUSEHOLDERS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>1670/1</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1673</u>	<u>%</u>
Roath	45	68.2	46	73.0
Llanedeyrn	61	67.0	48	63.2

TABLE 7

PROPORTION OF PAUPERS LIVING IN ONE-HEARTHED HOUSEHOLDS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>1670/1</u>	<u>%</u>
Roath	18*	85.7
Llanedeyrn	26	100.0

* The remaining 3 paupers mentioned had two hearths (Nos. 44, 50 and 51 on Appendix B).

TABLE 8PROPORTION OF 2-3 HEARTH HOUSEHOLDERS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>1670/1</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1673</u>	<u>%</u>
Roath	14	21.2	12	19.0
Llanedeyrn	27	29.7	25	32.9

TABLE 9PROPORTION OF 4+ HEARTH HOUSEHOLDERS.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>1670/1</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>1673</u>	<u>%</u>
Roath	7	10.6	5	7.9
Llanedeyrn	3	3.3	3	3.9

In general terms those with one hearth (the norm) may be considered of humble means, whereas those with 7 or more can be thought of as living in some affluence. Table 6 shows that one hearth householders predominated in both communities. Furthermore it is only to be expected that the vast majority of those designated paupers should inhabit one-hearth dwellings (Table 7). The percentage of 2-3 hearth householders (Table 8) is proportionately higher in Llanedeyrn than Roath. With regard to Table 9 the proportion of 4+ hearth householders differs significantly. The greater preponderance of 'gentlemen's houses' in Roath, mentioned later by Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary (1833) may account for this, especially as several are known to have existed in the seventeenth century.

Finally, the following table examines assessments for all Cardiff parishes according to the 1670 hearth tax roll

TABLE 10

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of Households</u>	<u>Total No. of persons at 4.75 per household</u>	<u>Total No. of persons in 1801 Census</u>
Roath	66	314	236
Llanedeyrne	91	432	301
Lisvane	62	295	221
Llanishen	73	347	329
Caerau	17	81	65
Llandaff	80	380	405
St. John's)	319	1515	1870
St. Mary's)			
<u>TOTAL:</u>	708	3364	3427

HEARTH TAX RETURNS FOR THS PARISHES OF ROATH AND LLANADEY RN 1670/1 & 1673

(Reference Public Record Office, E 179/221/294 and E 179/221/297; micro-film copies are held by the Glamorgan Record Office and the library at University College, Cardiff.)

ROATH 1670/1 (Ref. PRO E179/221/294)

<u>Names/Householders.</u>	<u>Hearths</u>
1. Howell Llen	2
2. Jenkin Tho: or Capt. Meredith	1
3. Thomas Wm.	1
4. David Thomas	1
5. Anne Tho: David	1
6. Herbert Lewis gent	1
7. Thomas Griffith Clr (or Lin?)	2
8. Edd. Tho: & Edward Rees	1
9. Meredith Morgan	2
10. Rees Watkin	1
11. Tho: Jo. & Hary Wm. Jenkin	4
12. Gabriell Lewis gent	6
13. Edward Wm	2
14. Lewis Meshman	1
15. Henry Meredith	2
16. Wm. Thomas Rees	2
17. Mr. Henry. A barn.	1
18. Maud Watkin	1
19. Henry Meredith for Mr. James Herbt.	1
20. William Bassett	1
21. Miles Edward	1
22. John Lewis or Capt. Meredith	3
23. John Lewis & Capt. Meredith	1
24. Thomas Howell	2
25. Edward Stradling Esqr.	9
26. ? Kath: Herbert	6
27. Jones Tho: in 2 houses, one a forge.	3
28. Thomas John	1
29. Edward Lewis gent	1
30. Edward Phillip	1
31. John ap John	1
32. Ralph Thomas	1
33. Thomas Blethin	1
34. Henry Wm Smith. one a forge.	2
35 Anne Jones	1
36. Thomas Griffith in 2 houses	2
37. William Miles	1
38. Mile Thomas	1

39. Mr. Thos Lewis in 2 houses	7
40. Thomas Morgan	1
41. Jenkin Meredith	1
42. Edward Thomas	1
43. Mr. Wm Meredith	4
The following persons are paups:	
44. Evan Bevan	2
45. Kath. fflemin	1
46. Llen. John	1
47. Johan James	1
48. Edmond David	1
49. Edd. William	1
50. Maud William	2
51. John William	2
52. Gwenllian Lewis	1
53. Thomas William	1
54. John Mathew	1
55. Robt. John Mayo	1
56. William Jenkin	1
57 James Thomas	1
58. John Owen	1
59. Johan Morgan John	1
60. John Jenkin	1
61. Alice William	1
62. Didvill James	1
63. James Price	1
64. Barbara Watkin	1

Viewed by (Edward Landeck Coll(ector)).

(Edward Tho: Constable.)

NOTES.

1. There are 66 householders in all (Nos. 36 and 37 refer to two houses) of which 21 are paupers who were exempt from the tax. In order to obtain a rough estimate of the population of Roath at this time (1670/1) it is necessary to multiply the number of householders by an appropriate average figure representing the number of persons to each household. Adopting the figure used by the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure of 4.75 persons per household we obtain a total figure of:-

$$66 \times 4.75 = 314.$$

This figure can be compared with later accurate statistics as given by the decennial censuses from 1801.

2. The numbers on the left hand side (i.e. 1-64) have been inserted by myself and do not appear on the original document.

ROATH 1673 (Ref. PRO E179/221/297)

	Names/Householders.	Hearths
		Chargeable.
	1. John Evan	2
Not chae	2. William Milles	1
	3. Thomas Griffith	2
"	4. Mathew Morgan	1
"	5. Anne Jones	1
"	6. Edmond Phillippe	1
	7. Capt. William Meredith	2
	8. Lamerock Stradlinge	15
"	9. Thomas Blethyn	1
"	10. James Thomas	1
"	11. Ralph Thomas	1
"	12. Phillip Meredith	1
"	13. Henry Williams	1
	14. Francis Evans	2
"	15. Thomas Morgan	1
	16. Thomas Herbert gent	7
"	17. Jenkin Meredith	1
	18. Meredith Morgan	2
"	19. Miles Thomas	1
	20. Howell Llewellyn	2
	21. Henry Meredith	2
	22. Capt. William Meredith	2
	23. Edward Williams	2
"	24. William Bassett	1
	25. Edward Reese	2
"	26. William Morgan	1
"	27. David Thomas	1
"	28. John Evan Llewellyn	1
	29. Edward Lewis	2
"	30. Edward Thomas	1
	31. Herbert Lewis gent	6
	32. Harry William Jenkin	4
"	33. Reece Jenkin	1
"	34. Reece Watkin	1
"	35. Thomas John	<u>1</u>
	CHARGEABLE	<u>74</u>
	To be deducted	<u>20</u>
		<u>54</u>

	Not Chargeable
36. Edmond David	1
37 John Owen	1
38. John Jekin	1
49. Thomas John Awbrey	1
40. Katherine John	1
41. Llewelin John	1
42. ? Morgan	1
43. Morgan Lyson	1
44. Morgan John	1
45. Robert John May	2
46. William Jenkin	1
47. Maud William	1
48. James Price	1
49. Thomas William	1
50. Thomas Howell	1
51. Johan Thomas & Miles Edward	2
52. Evan ap John	1
53. Mrs ffleming	1
54. Margaret William	1
55. Edward William	1
56. William John	1
57. Jenkin Thomas	1
58. Edmond Lewis Esq ^r	4
59. William Meredith	1
60. Lemmoroke Stradling	1
61. Henry Williams	1
62. James Herbert	1
63. John Evan Llewelyn	<u>1</u>
NOT CHARGEABLES	32
To be added	<u>20</u>
	52

Total number of householders 63, of which 48 were not chargeable.

Estimated population: $63 \times 4.75 = 299$.

LLANEDERN PARISH.HEARTH TAX RETURNS 1670. (Ref. E 179/221/294).

<u>(Names/Householders).</u>	<u>(Hearths)</u>
1. Edd.? Rees	1
2. Wm. David	1
3. Barbarah Robert	1
4, Margarett Mathew	3
5. Capt. Withigift Wm.	1
6. Mr. Wm Morgan one in A Mill	6
7. Mr. Wm Morgan for Tho. Morgan	3
8. Evan Llen	3
9. David Jenkin	1
10. Richard Clement	1
11. Evan John	1
12. Richard Rees	1
13. James Thomas	1
14. David Morgan Harry	2
15. Lewis Morgan	1
16. Llen Morgan	1
17. Wm Hatt	3
18. Lewis Phillip	1
19. Robert Howell	2
20. David Richard	3
21. Joshua Hallett	2-
22, John Thomas	5
23, Watkin John	2
24. William Edward	2
25. Llen John	1
26. Ellena James	1
27. Thomas Howell	1
28. Phillip John	2
29. Kath. Wm David	3
30. William Rees	2
31. Jenkin John David	1
32. Jenkin John Richard	2
33, Edward Hamerston	2
34, Gabriell Lewis Esq ^r . Vau ^t . ?	2
35. William Thomas	1
36. Evan Phillip	1
37. Rowland Lewis	2
38. Watkin John	1
39. James Morgan	2
40. William Morgan	1
41. James Morgan in A barne	1
42. Cecill Rowland	1

43. Thomas Hamerston	2
44, Kath. William David vau ^t . ?	1
45. Rees Lewis	2
46. Edward Thomas	2
47, Luce Morce	1
48, Lewis Howell	1
49. Gilliam Buck	3
50. Rowland Gibbon	3
51. Lady Kemis for A Mill	1
52. Edward Bridges	2
53. Rees David	1
54. Edward Morice gent	3
55. Edward Nicholls Clr.	1
56. Mr. Lewis Thomas	6
57. Edd. Howell & Mr. Thomas	1
58. Sarah Tomllinsson Widd.	2
59. Oliver Robotham	2 (or 3)
60. John Morgan Harry	1
61. Kath. James	1
62. Margarett Meredith	1
63. John ap John	1
64. Thomas William	1
65. William Rees	1

There are 2 psons in this pish yt receive ? ssant relief of the pish.

The psons following are paups.

66. Mary Harry	1
67. Edward Lewis	1
68. John Robert	1
69. Edward Meyrick	1
70. Charles Rosser	1
71. David Lewis	1
72. Kath. Richard	1
73. Margarett William	1
74. Phill: Price	1
75. Rees Thomas	1
76. Thomas Jenkin	1
77. ? John David	1
78. Thomas David	1
79. Kath. Jenkin	1
80. Cecill David	1
81. William Robotham	1
82. William John	1
83. Cristian David	1

84. Thomas Rees	1
85. Jenett Llen	1
86. George Edward	1
87. William Morgan Jo ⁿ .	1
88. Kath Howell	1
89. Barbarah William	1
90. Kath: Phillip	1
91. Kath: William Morgan	1

Viewed by (Edward Landeck Collec^r
(Rees Watkin Constable.

Estimated Population = 91 x 4.75 = 432.

LLANEDERNE PARISH

HEARTH TAX RETURNS 1673.

(Ref. E 179/221/297).

	<u>(Names/Householders).</u>	<u>(Hearths)</u>	
			<u>Chargeable.</u>
Not Cha.	1. William Edwards .	2	
	2. Major Lewis Thomas	6	
	3. Capt. Edward Morrice	3	
	4. Reece Lewis	2	
"	5. Sarah Thomlison	2	
"	6. James Morgan	2	
"	7. Margarett Meredith	1	
"	8. Mr. Oliver Robothan	3	
"	9. Mr. William Morgan	6	
"	10. Whitguift William	1	
"	11. Llewelyn David	1	
"	12. William David	1	
"	13. Barbara Herbert	1	
"	14. Mr. Thomas Mathews	3	
"	15. David Jenkin	1	
"	16. John Edward	1	
"	17. Evan John	1	
"	18. Richard Rice	1	
"	19. Llewellyn John	2	
"	20. Phillip John	2	
"	21. David Morgan	2	
"	22. Edward Lewis	1	
"	23. Ffrancis Creede	1	
"	24. Katherine James Morgan	3	
"	25. Llewellyn Morgan	1	
(8)	26. David Llewelyn	2	
"	27. James Thomas	2	
"	28. John ap John	1	
"	29. John Morgan	1	
"	30. Harry Watkin	3q	
"	31. Robert Howell	2	
"	32. Thomas William Thomas	1	
	33. Mr John Thomas	5	
	34. Mary John	3	
"	35. Joshuah Hallwood	2	
"	36. Watkin John	2	
"	37. William Brooke	2	

38. Edward Thomas	2
" 39. Charles Rosser	1
" 40 Lewis Howell	1
" 41. Cicill Rowland	1
" 42. John Robert	1
43. Mr Edward Hamerston	3
" 44. Andrew William	1
" 45. William Thomas	1
46. Katherine Will David	3
" 47. Thomas Howell	1
48. Elizabeth James	1
" 49. Edward Howell	1
50. Mr Edward Briggs .	2
51. Oliver Edward	<u>4</u>
Chargeable	97
to be deducted	40

LLANEDDERNE PARISH - NOT CHARGEABLE.

52. Scissill David & John David	1
53. Thomas William	1
54. Thomas Rice	1
55. Wisham Thomas Richard	1
56. Anne Edwards	1
57. Katherine Richard	1
58. Margrett William	1
59. Phillip Rice	1
60. Katherine Will. James	2
61. Griffith Llewelyn	1
62. William John	1
63. Latticke John	1
64. Thomas Jenkin	1
65. Katherine Jenkin	1
66. Elizabeth Meredith	1
67. John David	1
68. Thomas David	1
69. Barbara Williams	1
70. Mary Thomas	1
71. William Robert	1
72. Katherine Phillippe	1
73. Katherine Morgan	1
74. Katherine Howell	1
75. Rowland Jenkin	1
76. Mary Harry David	<u>1</u>
Net Chargeable	31
to be added	<u>40</u>
	71

Notes:

1. Estimated Population = $76 \times 4.75 = 361$.
2. Not cha = Not Chargeable. I am aware that the 'Not Chargeable' section on this page totals 26 and not 31. I have been unable to detect why it should be the latter number, yet 31 is given in the return.
3. The 40 'Not Chargeables' to be deducted in the first section seems to be made up of 32 (signified by a ditto) and an 8 which appears below David Llewelyn (No. 26).