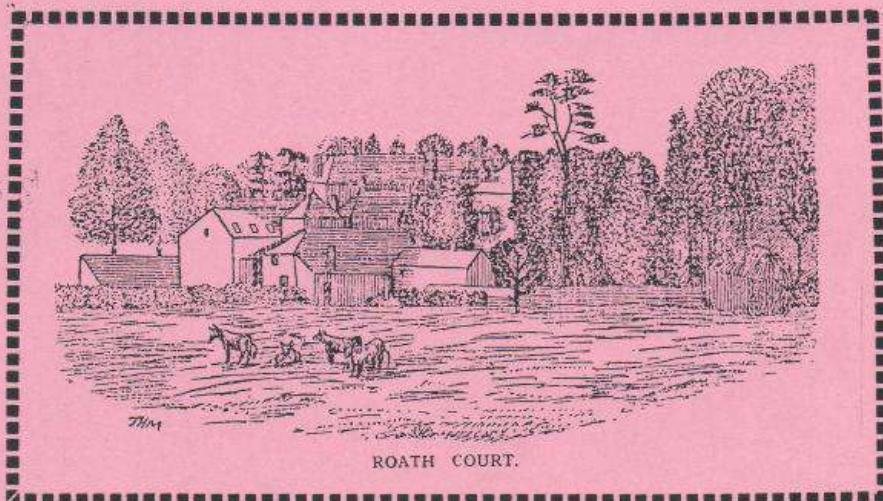


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Roath Local History Society

Project Newsletter



Autumn 1986

Volume 3 No.4

Editor

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CHRISTMAS

and

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

to

ALL OUR READERS

Last meeting of Autumn Term: 4 December 1986

First meeting of Spring Term: 15 January 1987

Meetings of the Roath Local History Society are held at Howardian

High School at 7.15 p.m. every Thursday during school term

EDITORIAL

With this Autumn 1986 issue of the Newsletter we complete Volume 3. If you are thinking of having the Volume (comprising Nos. 1 to 4) bound, please await the preparation of the Index to Volume 3 which is not likely to be ready until early 1987.

Orders from individual members for the Index should be made as soon as possible but orders are not required from institutional members and subscribing libraries. They will automatically be provided with a copy as soon as it is published.

Some copies of Vol.3 No.3 were unfortunately printed with a blank page 72 - an error which was not spotted before distribution. If you have one of these, please contact the Editor (Tel 482265). It would be appreciated if the defective Newsletter could be returned for replacement (postage will be refunded). Alternatively, a replacement sheet (pp.71/72) will be sent on request.

A fault with the printer which developed during the preparation of the last Newsletter and caused some consternation and delay has at last been remedied.

The last Newsletter contained a reference to a letter from Mr J. Barry Davies on the Radcliff family of Pen-y-lan giving evidence of their Welsh ancestry. He has kindly supplied us with a pedigree chart the publication of which has had to be held over until this issue.

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Officers elected at the A.G.M.1986

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

Secretary: Jeff Childs, 13 Harlech Drive, Dinas Powys, S.Glam. CF6 4NZ

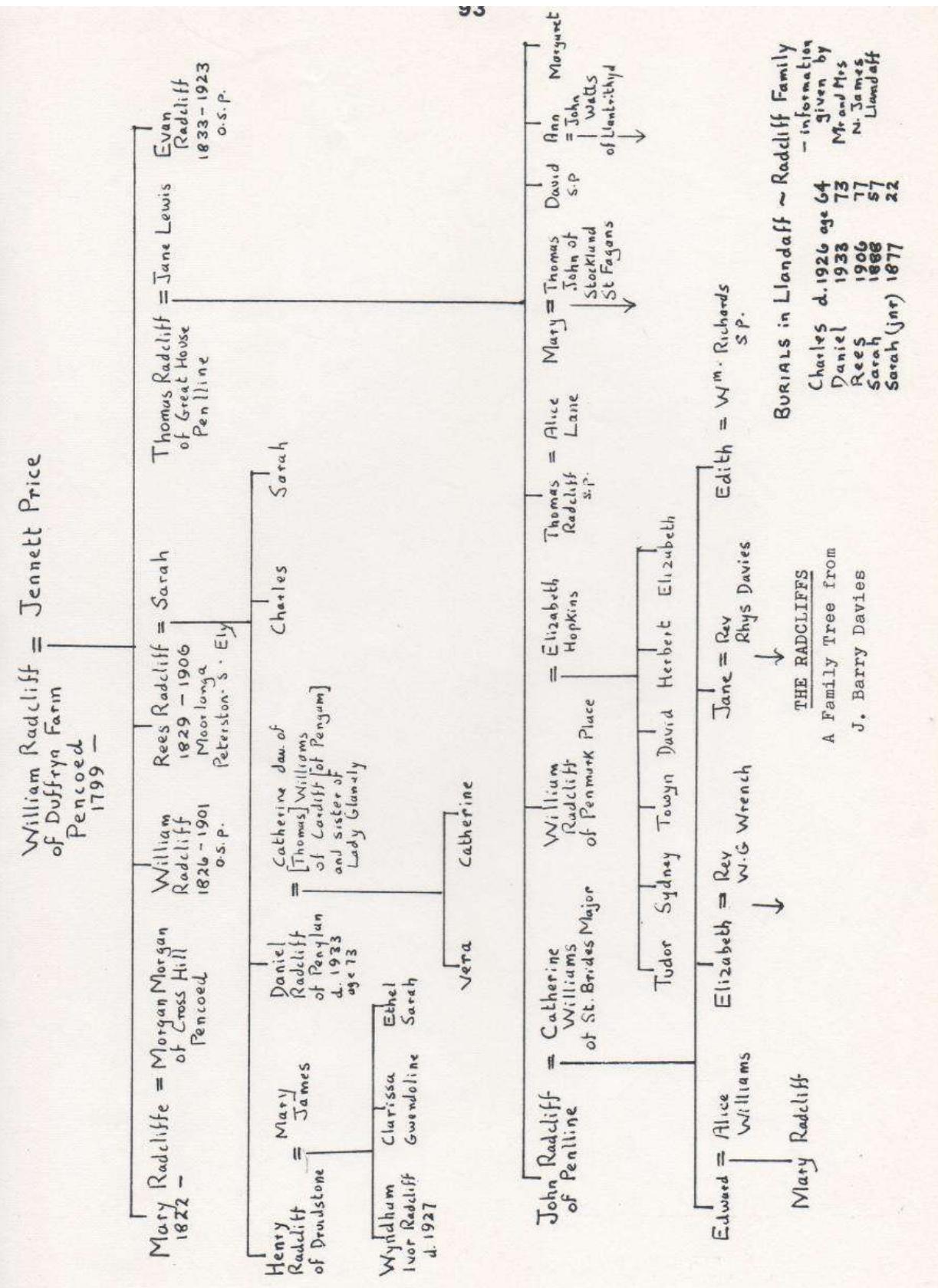
Asst. Secretary: Mrs Eunice Leeds, 78 Strathnairn St. Roath, Cardiff, CF2 3JP

Hon. Treasurer: Margaret Reeves, 82 Strathnairn St. Roath, Cardiff, CF2 3JP

The latest project to be completed is a "Street and Place Index to the 1871 Census of Roath". It contains an alphabetical list of names of villas, houses, inns, farms etc. as well as streets and gives the Enumeration District and Sub-district, folio, page number and schedule number for each of these entries on the Enumerators' Returns as shown on the P.R.O. Microfilm for the Parish of Roath. A copy has been deposited with the Cardiff Central Reference Library.

The Index is of little value on its own; it is intended solely for use in conjunction with the 1871 Census returns as a guide for people conducting searches. Copies are available from the Chairman or the Treasurer at £1. each post free.

Work is still in progress on the mammoth task of indexing by Surnames the 1871 Census returns for Roath. Meanwhile, Judith Hunt is keeping project workers busy on the Tithe Apportionment documents and accompanying Plans for Roath and contiguous parishes. The project which she has devised involves plotting the detailed distribution of land ownership, occupation and usage in surrounding parishes in the 1840's.



PLACE-NAMES IN ROATH (Continued)

TAI-COCHION. (Red Houses).

Latterly called by the English name.

A rambling house divided into tenements and afterwards known as Roath Workhouse. It stood north of Albany Road, near the Pen-y-lan Road.

Demolished 1899.

Footnote: There is a right of way through the garden and yard of the tenements forming a short cut south-eastward from Pen-y-lan Road to Albany Road.- C.R.V. 420.

Occupants of the "Red House" tenements are shown in the Census Returns from 1841 to 1881.

One of the oldest inhabitants in Roath in 1896 was Job Richards of Tai Cochion whose reminiscences were recorded in that year by J.Hobson Matthews in Vol.V. pp.328-330 (reproduced pp.22-23 Project Newsletter Vol.I.) Here it is said that the building derived its name from the red pantiles of the roof.

Shown on O.S.1:2500 Map 1880 Sheet XLIII.II.

31.12.1844: Roath Parish Register: - Harriet Gale, Red House, Roath, age 18, buried.

TAI-TY-COCH. (The houses by the red house).

A free tenement in the lordship of Roath Keynsham within the parish of Llanedeyrn (R.K.Survey 1702).

TAIR-ERW-GEY. A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764) per J.S.Corbett.- C.R.V.421

Also 1777 Splott, Tredegar Survey, Field No.2. 3a.1r.4p. (N.L.W. 56/442)

TAIR-ERW-MELYN. (The 3 Yellow Acres)

A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764) per J.S.Corbett - C.R.V. 421.

Also 1777 Splott Tredegar Survey, Field No.1. 4a.2r.16p. (N.L.W. 56/442).

TAIR-ERW-PENFAIN. (? the 3 slender-ended acres)

A piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764) per J.S.Corbett - C.R.V.421

Also 1777 Splott Tredegar Survey, Field No.5 (adjoins shore line).4a.2r.20p. (N.L.W. 56/442)

TAIR ERW'R BERLLAN. (Three Orchard Acres). Shown on 1840 Tithe Plan as "Taur Erw'r Berllan". Plot No.326. Arable. 2a.3r.22p. part of Ty Draw.

TAIR ERW UCHA. (Upper Three Acres).

Shown on 1840 Tithe Plan as "Taur Erw Ucha"). Plot No.330. Arable. 3a.2r.32p. part of Ty Draw.

TAIR-ERW-Y-THOLE (Also occurs as "Tair-Erw-Y-Dole" and variations as shown below).

Land Tax Assessments:

1784, Owner: Wm.Hurst. Occ: himself for Tair Erw y thole. Ass'd on rental of 15s.0d. Tax:3s.0d.

1788, Owner: Wm. Hurst. Occ: Mr Hurst. description looks like "Tair Erw Dole".

1789. Owner: Mark Wood. Tax:3s.0d. This and subsequent assessments up to 1820 refer to "Tair Erwyr Dole"

1790. Owner: Mr Hurst. Occ: Wm. Richard. Tax:3s.0d.

1800. Owner: Mark Wood.

1810. Owner: Sir Mark Wood, Bart. Occ: Wm. Upjohn. Tax:3s.0d.

1820. Owner: Sir Mark Wood, Bart. Occ: Wm. Timothy. Tax:3s.0d.

1830. As 1820 but description is "Tair Erw Dual".

TAIR ERW YR SCUBOR. (Three acres of the barn)

1777, Splott Tredegar Survey. Field No.28. 3a.1r.0p. (N.L.W. 56/442).

TENANT'S MEAD. A field of 12 acres of pasture land, parcel of the West Moor in the lordship of Roath Dogfield (c.1560) - C.R.V.421.

TIR ELBOD.

(Elbod's Land). A free tenement in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath Keynsham (1702).

Elbod, or Elfod is the name of a saint of the British Church, the first Bishop of Bangor in the 8th century. - C.R.V.422.

TIR-CWM-BACH. 1650. R.K.Survey.

[TIR-GRONO] yr LIGAID. 1650. R.K.Survey

TIR HOWELL KOS. (in 'Kencoed'). 1650. R.K.Survey.

TIR-NEWYDD. (The New Land).

1764: 73 acres on the Splot per J.S.Corbett. - C.R.V.423.

1777: Splott Tredegar Survey (N.L.W.56/442)

Field Nos.20. 16a.1r.0p.

21. 25a.2r.0p.

22. 31a.0r.0p.

TIR-SUSAN (Susan's Land)

Two acres and a rood on the shore of the East Moor - C.R.V.423.,

1777: Splott Tredegar Survey (N.L.W.56/442). Field No.12. 2a.1r.0p.

TIR -Y-COES. (Land of the Leg)

Freehold in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath Keynsham. (1702) - C.R.V.424

TIR-Y-TY-GWYN. (The land of the White House). In the parish of Roath, near Pont- Lleichi. A freehold tenement in the manor of Roath Keynsham. (1702) -- C.R.V.424.

TIR-CHWARTER-CAERDYDD. (The Cardiff three quarters of an acre). Piece of land on the shore of the East Moor (1764).

Also 1777. Splott Tredegar Survey. (N.L.W. 56/442). (spelt "Tri-Chwarter Cardydd"). Field No.8. 0a. 3r.10p.

TON-MAWR. R.K.Survey 1650.

TROCKER'S ACRE. An acre of land near Adamsdown in the lordship of Roath (1542) - C.R.V.426.

TWYNOG. See "Fawr Erw Twynog"

TY COLY

(Culley's House). Part of the Great House Farm (Ty Mawr). A farm on the South-east slope of Pen-y-lan. The Heath Enclosure Award of 1809 incorrectly spells the name "Tir-y-Colly".- C.R.V.427.

The holding can be followed through the Land Tax assessments:-

1788. Owner: Captn. Richards. Occ: Edwd. Howerd. Rental Valn. £2.10s.0d. Tax: 10s.

1789. Owner:as 1788. Occ: Wm. Howerd. late Edwd. Joseph.

1790. Owner:as 1788. Occ: Wm. Howerd.

1800. Owner: John Richards, Esq.

1810. Owner: ? Anthony Dean

1820. Owner: Sir Chas. Morgan. Occ; Wm. Evans.

1830. Owner: Sir Chas. Morgan. Occ: Wm.Evans Jnr.

1840. Tithe Appt. "Tir Colly, House etc." Plot 261. Owner: Sir Chas. Morgan. Plot 262. "Waun Tir Colly" - Pasture 5a.2r.20p.

1851 Census: Sch. No.43. "Ty y Colly": Charles Hill. (Army pensioner) age 70, Martha Hill. his wife age 69 Charlott Thomas, servant, age 57.

1861 Census: Sch. No.421. "Ty Colly" Charles Hill, widower, age 84. Charlotte Thomas, married sister, age 70.

TY-CRWM. (bent house) or TY-CRWN (round house). A farm in Roath and Llanedeyrn. The Heath Enclosure Award incorrectly spells the name "TIR-Y-CROM". - C.R.V.427.

TY-DRAW. (The yonder house). A thatched house in the parish of Roath on the east side of Roath Park. - C.R.V.427.

A photograph of the cottage is reproduced facing page 353 Vol.V. Cardiff Records.

c.1830. Shown on one of the O.S.working drawings of O.S. map as "Troedyrhiw".(U.C.C. Library)

1836. Roath Parish Register: 27 Nov. Edmond son of Thomas (Occupation: labourer) and Jane William of Ty draw, Roath, was baptised.

1840. Tithe Plan. Plot No.321 (Homestead). Owner: Chas. Morgan. Occ. Wm Davies. Adjoining farmland: 48a. 2r.12p.

1841 Census: William Williams age 40 (Ag.Lab.), Mary age 40, Mary age 14, David age 8, Catherine age 4, John age 1.

1851 Census: (Sch. No.41): Charles Vincent age 26, (Ag. Lab. Thrasher), Eliza his wife age 30, their two sons - David age 4 and William age 1.

Also at the same address but a separate household (Sch. No. 42):

Mary Rowland, a widow age 33 described as a pauper, formerly housemaid. Her 10 year old daughter Sarah, and four sons - John, William, Edward and Thomas aged respectively 8, 6, 3 and 1.

1861 Census: Sch. No.409. Folio 65.

John James age 27 (Wheelwright), his 22 year old wife Susan, a three year old son, John and a one-year old daughter, Mary June. Also staying there as a visitor was Charlotte Rees, age 11, a scholar. The other household at the same address (Sch. No.410) consisted of William Gregory age 35 (Ag. Lab.), his 33 year old wife Elizabeth and their three year old son, Morgan.

TY GWYN. See also "PEN-Y-LAN"

(White House). A house and land bounded east and north by the grounds of Pen-y-lan House and south by Cefn-coed Lane. (Heath Enclosure Award, 1809).

Also, the original name of Pen-y-lan Farm, now the Convent of the Good Shepherd on the southern slope of Pen-y-lan. (See also "Whitehouse"), -

C.R.V.428,

Land Tax assessments:

1788. Owner: Wm. Williams. Occ: Edwd. Jenkin. Rental: £3. Tax 12s.

1789 & 1790. Owner: Sir Chas. Tynt. Occ: as above.

1800. Owner: John Kemys Tynt. Occ: as above.

1830. Owner: M. of Bute. Occ: Wm. David.

1836. Roath Parish Register: 12 February. Buried. Mary Humberston of Ty Gwyn, Roath, age 78.

1840. Tithe Plan. Homestead. Plot No.297. Owner: M. of Bute. Occ: Wm Evans,Jnr. In the Apportionment schedule it is shown as "Ty Gwyn and Penlan".

1841 Census: Richard Lewis (Ag. Lab.) age 40, Eliza his 30 year old wife. (Ages probably rounded down as is usual). Their four children are Thomas, Eliza, John and David aged respectively 8, 6, 4 and 1. Also shown in the Census return, apparently as an afterthought at the very end "Tye Gwyn" - Thomas John age 60 a pensioner, Mary John age 45, Ann John age 19 and Ann John age 6 months.

1851 Census. (Schedule No.26). Shown there as "White House".

Head of household = Llewellyn Morgan, age 57. Farmer. 110 acres, employing 4 men. Place of birth: St Fagans. His wife, Mary, gives her age as 55 and her place of birth as Pentyrch. Also living there was their 15 year old daughter, Catherine, born St.Fagans, and a 15 year old niece, Margaret homas, born Pentyrch, and a 34 year old nephew, Llewellyn John, born St. Pagans, as well as two farm servants and one domestic servant.

1861 Census: Sch. No.408 p.65.

Mary Morgan. Head of household. Widow. age 67."retired from business".

Mary Thomas, cousin, unmarr. age 73.

William Morgan Evan, grandson age 6.

Edward Evan, grandson age 3.

Margaret Evans a house-servant age 18

Llewellyn Jones a farm servant age 44

Arthur Dyer a farm servant age 18.

1871 Census: Sch. No. 289 - "Bronwydd House, Pen-y-lan"

J. Hobson Matthews in C.R.V. p.324 records the reminiscences of Dr. William Morgan Hier-Evans who refers to his maternal grandmother having been tenant of Ty Gwyn. He says that the barn of the farm became the chapel of the Convent of the Good Shepherd.

TY MAWR. (The Great House)

This was one of the oldest and most substantial homesteads in the Village near Roath Church. It showed 16th century features but it was demolished in January 1967 and an Old People's Home which has been built on the site retains the old name - "Ty Mawr. " It was owned by Sir Charles Morgan in the 18th century and as such, became part of the Tredegar Estate.

In 1748 it was in the occupation of Sir George Howells.

In the latter part of the 18th century it was leased by the Howard family but Richard Griffith was briefly in occupation at the beginning of the 19th century. The notional rental valuation of £7.12s.6d. for Land Tax purposes on which tax of £1.10s.6d. was charged between 1782 and 1830 indicates that it was one of the most valuable land holdings in the parish.

The Evans family seems to have leased the house and land sometime between 1810 and 1820.

In 1840, when William Evans, junior was the occupier, the Tithe Plan and Apportionment inform us that it had some 65 acres of land in addition to the 32 acres of "Ty'r Colly House" which was part of the Ty Mawr estate. The 1841 Census tells us that 13 persons were there on the night of the 6 June. They were 41 year-old William Evans, the younger, a farmer, and his wife and two children. Also living there was Ann Hier, age 68, a lady of independent means, 2 female servants, a shepherd and four male servants.

According to the 1851 Census, William Evans was farming 303 acres of arable and 129 acres of meadow, employing 14 men and 2 women. Living in the Great House with William Evans were his wife and three daughters, aged 5, 3, and 1 as well as a nurse, a housemaid, a dairymaid and three male servants.

In 1861 Jane Evans, now widowed, age 48 was living there with her three daughters, 4 servants, and a niece/dressmaker.

TY'N Y CAE. (The house in the close)

1871 Census Enum. Dist.27/1. Sch.14/15. shows occupier as Jas. Dimond, a shepherd.

TY'N-Y-COED. (The house in the wood)

A farm house which stood a little north of Albany Road in the parish of Roath. It was demolished in 1895, but the name is preserved by Ty'n-y-coed Place, close to the site of the house. - C.R.V. 428.

The land attached to the farm seems at one time, together with Plasnewydd, to have been a part of the Roath Court Estate.

Land Tax Assessments:

1782. Owner: Robert Jones. Occ: Thomas French

1785. Owner: Robert Jones. Occ: John Richards, Esq., senior.

1788. Owner: Robert Jones. Occ: Morgan Wm.

1806. A deed (D/DX e.0.22) in the Wood papers recites at para.16 a Lease and Re-lease of 19/20 November 1806 relating to Ty yn y Coed - tenement, farm and lands 37 acres in Roath.

Under the Heath Enclosure Act of 1801 under which allotments were awarded in 1809, a parcel of land at Ty'n-y-Coed consisting of 4a.2r.38p. was awarded to Joanna Jones, widow, but it is then recorded to have been purchased by John Wood (deceased) from her and her son, Robert. A parcel of 24a.1r.32p. land was awarded to Wriothesley Digby and purchased by John Wood (deceased) from Peter Rigby who purchased the house from John Jacob to whom the same had been sold by Wriothesley Digby.

A deed at G.R.O. D/D x eo 22 (Wood papers) refers to:-

A messuage and tenement, buildings and land of 37 acres formerly in the tenure or occupation of David Meredith, afterwards of John Richards, Esq., and then of David John, his heirs etc... Ty yn y Coed and contained together with 2 acres of Moorland thereto belonging and an allotment adjoining on the west and then allotted by the Heath Enclosure Commissioners' Award dated 15 August 1809 42a.3r.1p. then in the occupation of David John.

The deed recites a Lease/Re-lease of 30/31 October 1809 between Peter Rigby late of Sunny Bank in the County of Brecon and since of Roath Court and John Wood, the father, the other parties involved in the transaction being Rev. John Saunders of Usk, Clerk and Henry Hollier of Adamsdown.

When Wood's property was put up for sale by auction on 14 February 1824, the Sale Catalogue (C.C.L. Q.O. L.C.81 658 82), contained the following entry :-

LOT 15

A FREEHOLD FARM, called TY YN Y COED, situate in the Parishes of Roath and St.John the Baptist Cardiff, and (together with other lands), in the occupation of Mr Robert Thomas, as Tenant from Year to Year, consisting of a Farmhouse and all necessary Out-buildings, and Several pieces of Meadow, Pasture, and Arable Land, containing (more or less).....
90a.3r.27p.

These Premises are situate near the Town of Cardiff, and adjoin the last described Lot. Part of this Lot consists of Allotments awarded by the Commissioners, under an Act of Inclosure of these and other Parishes, passed in the year 1801, to the Corporation of Cardiff, and Wriothesley Digby, Esq; the Purchaser, therefore, shall be satisfied with the Vendor's Title commencing with the Commissioners award.

There is a great quantity of ornamental Timber and thriving Plantations growing on the Three last Lots.

1827. A draft assignment of lease for 500 years in trust dated 22 December 1827 (G.R.O. D/DX e.0.61): Thos. Bassett of Welsh St Donats, gent. and Wm. Kempe of Roath Lodge, Esq., to Nick Jn. Kempe of Roath Lodge Esq., [lands not specified]. This could possibly relate to land which included Ty'n-y-coed.

In 1830 there were two separate Land Tax assessments on Ty'n-y-coed - both parcels of land being owned and occupied by Wm. Kempe, Esq.

1840. Tithe Map: "Ty yn y Coed". Plot 224 is the Homestead. The total area of land was 67a.2r.30p. The Owner was John Mathew Richards and the occupier was Henry Griffin.

1841 Census: Henry Griffin, age 36, farmer. Mary, age 40. Henry, age 12. Mary, age 36. Daniel, age 7. William, age 3. Samuel, age 2.

1843. 22 December, the owner of the Ty'n-y-coed land, John Matthews Richards, who survived his wife, died intestate, leaving issue by his wife Arabella, two sons - John Robert Richards and Edward Priest Richards.

1845. The eldest son, John Robert Richards died 12 April under the age of 21.

In the Voters' Lists for the years 1845 to 1868 Henry Griffin is enfranchised by virtue of his occupation of lands at " Twyn-y-coed" (sic)

1851 (Sch. No.46).Census: "Ty y Coed". Henry Griffin was farming 97 acres, employing 2 men and 2 boys. Henry gives his age as 45 and his place of birth as Trowbridge, Wilts. His wife Mary gives her age as 50 (probably rounded down) and her place of birth as Shepton Mallett, Som. Their 19 year old daughter, Ann was employed at home as were the three sons, George, William and Samuel aged 20, 13 and 12 respectively.

1861 Census (Folio 68, Sch. No. 429)

Henry Griffin is now shown as farming 94 acres and his two sons, William and Samuel are also shown as farmers. Employed on the farm is a 2] year old carter and a 14 year old cow-boy and in the house a 30 year old house-servant.

See the family chart of the GRIFFIN family.

1871 Census: The head of the household is now Samuel Griffin age 32. His wife, Mary Anna age 28 was born in Fitzhead, Somerset. Their 8 month daughter was born in Roath.

THE GRIFFINS OF TY'N Y COED

Henry Griffin = Mary Ann
of Ty-y-n-y Coed
d. 17 Nov. 1886
age 81
d. 18 April 1866
age 68

Henry d. 1 Feb. 1877	George shown as age 20 in 1851 Census age 49 shown in 1841 Census as age 12	Mary Anne bapt. 15 July 1832 Shown as Ann in but name occurs nowhere else	Daniel bapt. 1 June 1834	William bapt. 1 June 1834	Samuel = May Ann = Elizabeth Ann He was bapt. 28 July 1839 He was also bapt. 28 July 1839 *
-------------------------	--	--	--------------------------------	---------------------------------	--

The fact that William and Samuel were baptised on the same date does not indicate that they were twins. William was elder brother - age 3 in 1841, Samuel being shown as age 2 in 1841.

William Henry
d. 24 May 1870
age 13 months.

Jane
shown as
8 months old
in 1871 Census

Mary
d. 24 Sept 1875
age 2 yrs 5 m.

Sources: Monumental Insers. Roath.
Parish Registers. Census Returns.

Tyr Caled

Land Tax Assessments:

1782. Owner: Anthony Dean. Occ: Wm. Williams

1789 - 1820. Owner: Anthony Dean. Occ: Wm Richard.

1830. Owner: M. of Bute. Occ: Mr Richards,

Ty-y-Cwn.

(the dog's house). Also, but incorrectly, called Ty-yn-y-cwm, the house in the valley, though the valley is non-existent. The real name probably indicates that the lord's hounds were kept here. Cf.Ty-y-cyw.

Ty-y-cwn was a small but solidly built cottage having a thatched roof a mullioned window with stone frame, joist and hood moulding - apparently dating from the 16th century. It was situate on the north side of Albany Road a little east from the end of Pen-y-lan Road. It was demolished in 1898. - C.R.V.430.

See illustration C.R.V.430, reproduced in Project Newsletter Vol.1 opp. p.24.

The cottage stood on the site now occupied by the Albany Road Baptist Church.

A plot (No.277) on the Tithe Plan is named "Dwy Erw Tir Cyn"

Ty-Rhos-Llwyn.

(the house of the rose-bush). The Welsh name of 174 Newport Road in the parish of Roath.

This, which is the private residence of the Town Clerk, Mr J.L.Wheatley, was built in 1877 on that part of the lands of the Island Farm which was occupied by the Roath village smithy. - C.R.V.429.

This house still stands in the block between Priest Road and Stacey Road and it must have been included in J. Hobson Matthews' "Schedule of Place-names" in Volume V of "Cardiff Records" out of deference to Joseph Larke Wheatley, the Town Clerk for Cardiff during the period that J. Hobson Matthews was working for the Council's Record Committee. Wheatley's full page portrait occupies the frontispiece to Volume II, and his signature appears on a small interleaf inserted in the front of each volume of the Cardiff Records.

Ty-y-Cyw (also "Tyr Cue")

A small farmhouse on the south eastern side of Pen-y-lan in the parish of Roath. The name means "the chicks' house", but perhaps originally signified "the whelps' house" (1731).

Not far south is Ty-y-cwn. (q.v.) - C.R.V. 430.

A Land Tax assessment of 1788 which seems to be identifiable with the land of Ty-y-Cyw was owned by John Morgan and occupied by Thomas John.

The rental valuation was £5 and the tax charged was £1.

In the Tithe Apportionment and Plan, 1840, the homestead (Plot No.278) is shown as "Tir Eryw". The owner: Sir Charles Morgan.

Plot No.266, consisting of 8a.1r.33p. is described as "Waun Ty Cyw".

Upper Hill. Tithe Appt. Plot 336. Meadow 5a.1r.10p. Part of Upper Llwyn-y-grant.

Owner: Thos. Wm. Edwards. Occ: Wm David.

VIA JULIA MARITIMA. (The Julian Maritime Way).

The following paragraph by J. Hobson Matthews taken from Cardiff Records Vol.V. p.431 is considered of sufficient interest to be worthy of reproduction in its entirety as reflecting the state of knowledge in 1905.

This is the Latin name given to the military road constructed C.A.D.75 by the Roman general, Julius Frontinus, from Gloucester to Neath, for the purpose of facilitating operations against the Silures and other tribes of South Wales. This Roman road still exists. In some places it retains its ancient character, the modern road deviating from the old course in order to avoid a steep hill. At other parts of the route the present highway covers the ancient road. In relation to Cardiff, the Via Julia is represented by the Newport Road, Crockherbtown, Queen Street, Duke Street, Castle Street and the Cowbridge Road. The original course, however, enters the Borough further north than the Newport Road, traces of it being discernible between Pen-y-lan and Llanedern. In the Middle Ages the Via Julia Was known as the Portway, because it connected the burghs. In Welsh this word becomes Pwrtwe - in composition "Y Bwrtwe."

Wal schmenhull

(Welshmen's Hill)

In the lordship of Roath. Named in a Minister's Accounts of 1392. It is perhaps to be identified with Pen-y-lan. - C.R.V. 432.

See also C.R.I.101., C.R.I.156. - Minister's Accounts 1392 - "And for 20s. of tithes of the sheaves of Walschmenhull".

Wardrobe Leas ("Wardropelees"). Meadows "at the forks" in the lordship of Roath occupied in 1492 by the Gatekeeper of Cardiff Castle. - C.R.V. 432.

Waste.

1777. Splott Tredegar Survey. N.L.W. 56/442.

Field No.23 5a.3r.0p.

Field No.24 4a.2r.0p.

Waterleader's Croft or Mead.

A meadow in the lordship of Roath (1492). It was destroyed by a flood in that year. There was a family surnamed Waterleader in whom that office was hereditary. - C.R.V. 432.

Waun Fain. (narrow meadow)

Tithe Appt. Plot 267. Pasture. 2a.1r.0p. Owner: Chas. Morgan. Occ: Wm. Evans, Junior.

Waun-Fawr, Y. (The great meadow)

In the parishes of Roath and Llanedern holden of the manor of Roath Keynsham at a chief rent (1702). C.R.V.432.

Tithe Appt. Plot 291. 19a.0r.17p. Part of "Ty Gwyn and Penlan". Owner: M. of Bute. Occ: Wm. Evans, Junior.

Waun Ferin Grobes. Tithe Appt. Plot 294. Pasture. 5a.3r.31p. Part of "Ty Gwyn and Penlan". Owner: M. of Bute. Occ: Wn. Evans, Jnr.

Waun Isha. (The lower meadow). Tithe Appt. Plot 292 14a.1r.12p. Part of "Ty Gwyn and Penlan". Owner: M. of Bute Occupier: Wm Evans, Jnr.

Waun Maylog. (Maylog's Meadow)

? from pers. name - Sir Wm. Maelog, temp. Henry III (1216 - 72).

Land Tax Assessments:

1788 - 90. Owner: John Morgan. Occ; Jon Williams. Rental Val: £1. Tax:

4s.0d. 1830. Owner: M. of Bute. Occ: Edward Richards.

Waun Wen (white meadow)

Tithe Appt. plot 265. Pasture. 7a.1r.20p. Owner Chas. Morgan.

Waun Y Felin.

Tithe Appt. Plot 268. Pasture. 5a.3r.6p. Part of Great House.

See also "Roath Mill".

Waun Y Shed.

Tithe Appt. Plot 287. Pasture. 6a.0r.20p. Owner: Sir Chas. Morgan.

Weaver's Cot, The

In Roath village, bounded on the north by the Newport Road (1809) - C.R.V.432

Webcroft.

A close of pasture in the lordship of Roath (1492). - C.R.V.432

Wedal, The

A brook which rises on Cardiff Heath and flows into the Nant-mawr (Roath Brook) near Fairoak. The name is perhaps the local form 'waedol', bloody - in allusion to the battle of Cardiff Heath fought near its source, between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. - C.R.V. 432-3

Well Plot

Tithe Appt. Plot 357. Meadow. 6a.1r.13p. Part of Lower Llwynygrant.
Owner: Thos Wm Edwards. Occ. Wm Richards.

Weryngtrowes,

A place in the lordship of Roath (1440)

West Moor

A farm of pasture containing 2000 acres in the lordship of Roath Dogfield (c.1560).
Mr Corbett's annotated map shows it as being the Site of Bute Docks. - C.R.V.133

Wecher a Hanner.

1777 Tredegar Splott Survey. Field No. 36. 7a. 3r .0p.

Which Erw Drawr Nant. (Six acres beyond the brook)

Tithe Appt. Plot 105. 11a.2r.36p. Pasture

Note: "Which" = probably "chwech". See p. 340 "Place Names in the Dinas Powis Hundred" by Prof. Gwynedd Pierce,

Which Erw'r Duke.

Tithe Appt. Plot 127. Meadow 9a.0r.32p. Part of Pengam.

Which Erw'r Curt.

Tithe Appt. 8a.1r.25p. Part of Pengam

Whicker

Tithe Appt. Plot 309. Arable.6a.0r.19p. Part of "Ty Gwyn and Penlan". Owner M. of Bute. Occ: Wm. Evans ,Jnr.

Tithe Appt. Plot 315. Pasture. 7a.1r.37p. as above.

Whicher Duon. (black 6 acres)

1777 Splott Tredegar Survey. N.L.W.56/442. Field No.3 on shore line.

William, Evan

Tithe Appt. Plot 128. "Dwy Erw Evan William" 3a.1r.26p. Part of Pengam.

Wyth Erw-y-Winch (8 acres of Winch).

1777, as "Wyther yr Winch", Splott Tredegar Survey
N.L.W.56/442. Field No.43. 8a.1r.24p.
1789 Map. N.E. of Upper Splott

Wyth Erw'r Longcross. (8 acres of Longcross)

1777. Splott Tredegar Survey N.L.W.56/442. shown as "Wyther y Landcross" Field No.41. 8a. 1r.0p.
1789 Map. S.S.W. of Upper Splott, East of Adamsdown.

See also Seithewr y Landcross

Wyther Duon (Black 8 acres)

Splott Tredegar Survey N.L.W. 56/442. Field No.4. 9a.2r.0p. Field No.4 on shoreline.

Wyther y Bottom

Splott Tredegar Survey. N.L.W.56/442. Field No.35. 10a. 3r.10p.

Wyther y Splott lsh(a)

Splott Tredegar Survey N.L.W.56/442. Field No. 33. 9a.2r.20p

Wyther yr Winch.

1777. Splott Tredegar Survey
N.L.W. 56/442. Field No. 43.
(See same entry at Wyth Erw y Winch)

Ysgubor Fach (Little Barn)

A tenement on the lands of Pen-y-waun per J.S.Corbett. - C.R.V.437
David Stewart's Survey of Bute land (G.R.O. D/OB. El. Map No. 10 (Pen-y-lan) shows Pen-y-lan farm as being bordered on the S.W. by Skibor Fach Farm.

Zeal

Freehold land in the parish of Roath and manor of Roath Keynsham (1702) - C.R.V. 437.

Zealand

In an undated (probably 1702) printed Rental (Tredegar .N.L.W.TRED.141/78-80), Thomas Morgan is shown as holding certain lands called Zealand in the parish of Roath at an annual chief rent of 2d. payable to John Morgan, the lord of the manor of Roath Keynsham.

* * * * *

This concludes the long-running series of the A to Z of Place-names in Roath. Inevitably, it is incomplete if only because further names, particularly field names are still being discovered in such archives as Rentals etc. of the Roath landowners in the National Library of Wales and the many deeds deposited with the Glamorgan Record Office.

WHY SPLOTT ?

The question I'm most often asked when I'm giving talks on local history is "Where does the name Splott come from ?"

The name always seems to cause amusement especially to non-Cardiffians. Whether it was in the old music-hall or a local pantomime, a comedian had only to mention Splott on the stage of one of the Cardiff theatres to cause the audience to roll in the aisles with laughter. Years ago I remember one comic whose parody of a B.B.C. weather forecast always started with "An anti-cyclone is centred over Splott and is moving eastward....". It was always good for a laugh.

It was not that the place itself or the people who lived there (heaven forbid!) were ever thought of as funny. No, it was just that the name itself seemed to tickle some people's sense of humour and perhaps still does. It may be that certain sub-conscious alliterative connotations, like "splosh, spit, split" are responsible for evoking amusement.

Perhaps because I was so familiar with the name, if not the place, during my childhood in Cardiff I cannot say that I have ever thought of it as particularly humorous.

There was some correspondence in the South Wales Echo during the early part of 1986 about the derivation of the name. It would be nice to think that the name "Splott" had some exciting or romantic origin - that it was derived from some delightful piece of folk-lore that we could pass down to our children and grand-children. If this were so, everybody would, of course, know and remember the derivation and nobody would need to ask questions at meetings or write to the Echo. Alas, the truth can often be unromantic, unexciting and banal.

One possibility, though I'm afraid, not generally accepted by scholars is that it is a shortened version of "God's plot". In apparent support of this explanation it can be said that one of the earliest local records - the ancient Book of Llandaff - refers to a plot of land being given by the local Welsh prince in pre-Norman days to the Bishop of Llandaff. The description of the donated land does seem to fit the parcel of land which later became known as Splott. We know for certain that from early medieval times Splott was a detached portion of the manor of Llandaff. The Bishop's estate at Splott was bought by a William Bawdripp of Penmark Place who had previously been a leasehold tenant, at a time in the 17th century when the Church was in an impoverished state. Shortly before 1600 the property came to be divided into two farms, later known as Upper Splott (the site of the Great Eastern Hotel) and Lower Splott (the site of St. Saviour's vicarage). The fact that it was an episcopal estate does, on the face of it, seem to add weight to those who argue that the name comes from "God's plot". On the other hand, it is difficult to explain how the deity came to be disappear from the place-name and even more difficult to account for the fact that the name "Splott" in any of its variant spellings does not make an appearance until the 14th century.

An alternative explanation is that the name originates from the Welsh word "Ysblad" - meaning a firm piece of land surrounded by marshes. To me, this suggestion is not at all convincing. Even if such a Welsh word ever existed, there is no reason to believe that the English word "Splott" is derived from it. Amongst many documents and maps I have examined I have yet to come across

"Ysblad". Bill Barrett (S.Wales Echo 7 May 1986) argues that from "Ysblad" came "Splatle" then "Ye Splotte" according to old map-makers. What old map-makers are these, I wonder? The Tredegar Rental of Splott of 1777 gives all the field names in Welsh, including "Gwain y Splot isha." No mention here of Ysblad. And "Splatle" sounds like a variation of "Spital" - a different estate.

According to the most respected authority on local place-names, Professor Gwynedd O.Pierce, in his book "Place-names of the Dinas Powys Hundred", splott was found occurring as a field name across the Bristol Channel in Devon and was in use as a dialect word in South-West dialect. "Splots" was found as a place-name in Wenvoe and "The Splots" in Penmark. (Interesting that the Bawdrip family came from across the Bristol Channel and held both Penmark and Splott). Professor Pierce shows "splott" to be an Old English word for 'a plot of land, a small patch of ground'.

I am sorry to be so mundane but it does begin to look as if "Splott" merely means "plot". And there's nothing hilariously funny about that!

Alec Kier

Splott and Vicarial Tithe

It is of some interest (and may possibly help corroborate the fact that Splott was at one time ecclesiastical land) that the pre-amble to the Tithe Apportionment Schedule lists as land free from vicarial tithe "Splott Farm and lands comprising Upper and Lower Splott Farms." It was free of the vicarial tithe by virtue of a "modus" of one guinea. The land comprised 374 acres approximately and was all exempted except one field of approximately 2 acres in Skyrme's occupation which was formerly part of the Roath Court Estate.

A "modus" was an agreement, often of ancient origin, whereby the tithe owner (in this case the Vicar of Roath Church) agreed to accept a fixed annual sum (in this case £1.1s.0d.) in lieu of his tithe. The right to receive vicarial (or "small tithe" as it was sometimes called) was the privilege of the vicar for the time being and was legally classed as his "freehold" property. Thus we find the Rev. William Leigh Morgan included on 19th century Voters' Lists as entitled to vote by virtue of his freehold vicarial tithes from whole of the parish of Roath, which amounted to £75 a year, and was not index-linked!

The Morgan (later Tredegar) estate map of Splott in 1777 is interesting in several respects.

In interpreting the map, care should be taken not to confuse the crease lines (where the original document was folded), with landscape features. One such line runs roughly south to north cutting through plots 1, 22, 34, 33, 31, to Caya Llewellyn at top right. Other crease lines run at right angles, through plots 9 and 7; 23, 24; through 40, 35, 32 and 20; and through 45, 44 almost parallel with Portway Lane.

Plwcca hallog Lane (later Castle Road and City Road) is shown joining the highway marked "Road leading from Cardiff to Roath Church". - the present Newport Road. The "portway Lane" follows the track of the later Green Lane, re-named Broadway. A "portway" was a road leading to a market town (in this case, Cardiff). The map clearly shows the existence of another road called "Brundon Lane" south of the portway lane and almost parallel with it. Apart from plot 44, it constituted the northern boundary of the Splott estate. The track is not shown so clearly on the 1840 Tithe Plan. Another road runs south-eastward to the sea-wall from the waste plots 23 and 24 and separates plot 21 from plot 22. This road is also shown on the Tithe Plan.

Upper Splott Farmstead lies between plots 41 and 43 while Lower Splott farm buildings are surrounded by Plots 24, 33, 29 and 28.

The numbered plots were those belonging to the Estate. The un-numbered plots are labelled with the owners' names.

The original plan has reprographically reduced and re-orientated to fit an A4 size page. The facsimile of the accompanying rental schedule has also been reduced and Slightly re-arranged to fit the page format.

SPLOTT in 1777



45 20.2.0
 44 4.2.0
 41 8.1.0
 42 6.2.0
 38 7.0.0
 37 6.1.0
 13.0.0 at 18 Quarters and
 96x
 7974. = 183.9.6

Names of the Fields

	a	p
1. Tair eurw melyn	4	2.16
2. Tair eurw Goy	3	1.4
3. Wether duon	8	
4. Wether duon	9	2.
5. Thalau pen yva	4	2.20
6. Tair yr bloddy	1	1.10
7. Gwbin John Howell	10	
8. Tair chevakes Cardiff	0	3.10
9. Seithers clawn y rhwva	7	3.20
10. Tair a thanes	1	2.0
11. Dair eurw a Gwernyfed	3	1.24
12. Tair llawn	2	1.
13. Tair yr yrrwys	1	1.10
14. Penhewdrys	6	
15. Tair yr Bram	1	2.30
16. Seithers y Gloyd	8	3.
17. Tair blod y Gwadurion	5	
18. Llawn		
20. Tair y newydd	16	1.
21. Tair newydd	3	2.
22. Tair newydd	3	3.
23. A waster	4	2.
25. Llywain y Splot isha	6	1.
26. Gwain Gwol y Brindonna	3	3.10
27. Dudddeg Llud	13	1.
28. Tair eurw yr yrrwys	3	1.
29. Tair eurw y Splot isha	7	
30. Dduib y Tair eurw yr yrrwys	11	
31. Tair eurw yr yrrwys	5	2.4
32. Dwyer a thanes	3	3.
33. Wether y Splot isha	9	2.20
34. Hawer y Botrys	10	2.10
35. Wyrthes y Botrys	10	3.10
36. Wether a hanner	7	3.
37. Bumia haf y Splot isha	5	1.
38. Tair eurw y bren down	6	3.18
39. Seithers Bach	6	3.6
40. Ca Picca	6	3.5
41. Wyrthes y Lansceob	8	1.
42. Seithers y Llancaer	6	2.16
43. Wyrthes y Ynyswylt	8	1.24
Splot House buildings &c	1	2.4
Lower splot wasty yn	3	6.
	315.2.16	
45. Splot Field	20.2.0	
44. Tair eurw y Splot isha	4.2.0	
	340.2.16	

NLW Tredegar Schedules

VOL 3 p 913

BOX NO 56

A Plan of Splot Farm

in the parish of Roath 1777

NLW Reference = 56/442

A	3.0.6	
	2.0.20	
	2.2.0	
B	1.2.30	
	1.2.0	
	3.4	
		For Matthew Caddack
		Earth belongs
		to his &c
		<u>13.1.134 Int. Not of Cardiff applies for a lease</u>
		<u>of the above</u>
		13 1/4 acres at 30/- amounts to 19.17.6
		House Garden & Buildings in Meath 2.12.6
		£ 22.10.0
22. Tair newydd		31.0.0
23. Tair newydd		25.2.0
24. Tair newydd		16.0.0
25. Seithers y Gloyd		7.0.0
26. Tair eurw y Splot isha		5.0.0
		84.2.0
25. Gwain y Splot isha	6	1.0
26. Gwain y Splot isha	3	3.0
		14.4.0

38. acres - intituted Meadow and land	
land worth at least 10/- a acre	3.0.0
120 acres - rich arable and pasture land with a	570.0
tract 20/- an acre	1140.0
96 acres - rich clay moor, Meadow and	
pasture land, below labour required	
work at least 15/- an acre	71.15.0
65 acres - Salt marsh and hay ground	
for a quarter acre of land 1/- a acre	26.1.7.6
at least 1/- a acre	
319 acres - amount of Splot Farm	£ 273.0.2.0
7.1. Tair land between Black Heath and	
6.1.9. acres at least 1.7.10.0	
20 1/2 acres of Splot Farm	43.1.0
for a quarter acre of land 1/- a acre	
9.1.9. acres and the Mill at	
North worth at least 1/-	30.0.0.0
	£ 80.0.0.0
District towards Taffy and Towy	£ 353.13.6
which are to fall on the Tenant	£ 33.13.6
next Rent of £ 1.000	£ 320.0.0

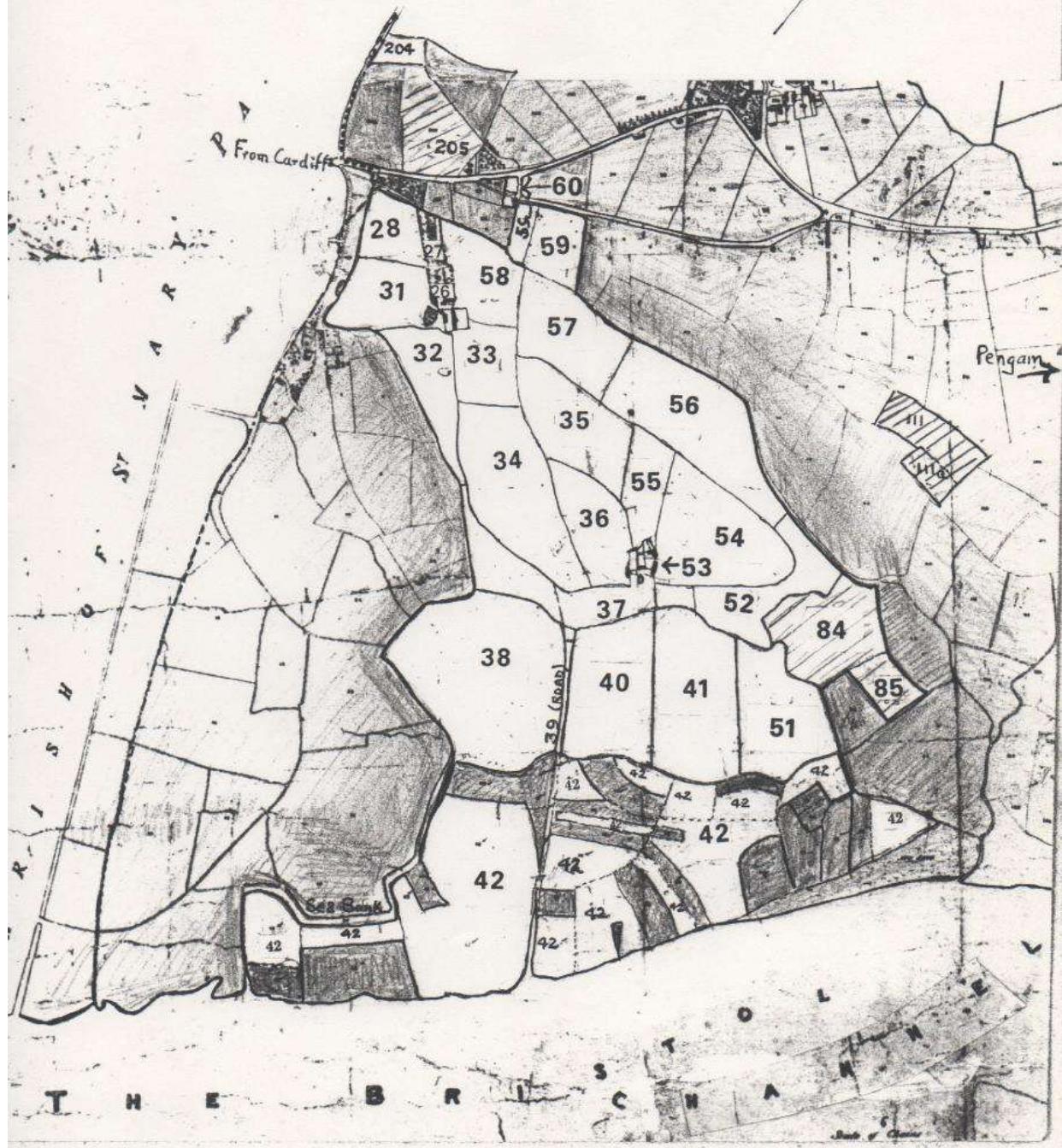
2. * Described in the lease thus - And also all those two parcels of Land lying together on Splot Moor containing in the whole together by estimation about 12 acres, more or less, belonging to the Southold Lands of Oliver Robotham; on the north, the Lands of Sir George Morgan on the south, Cardiff moor with other lands of the said George Morgan on the first party thereof.

Splott in 1840

Based on Tithe Plan

Scale in Chains
0 10 20 30

Approx 5 inches = 1 mile



KEY to TITHE PLAN

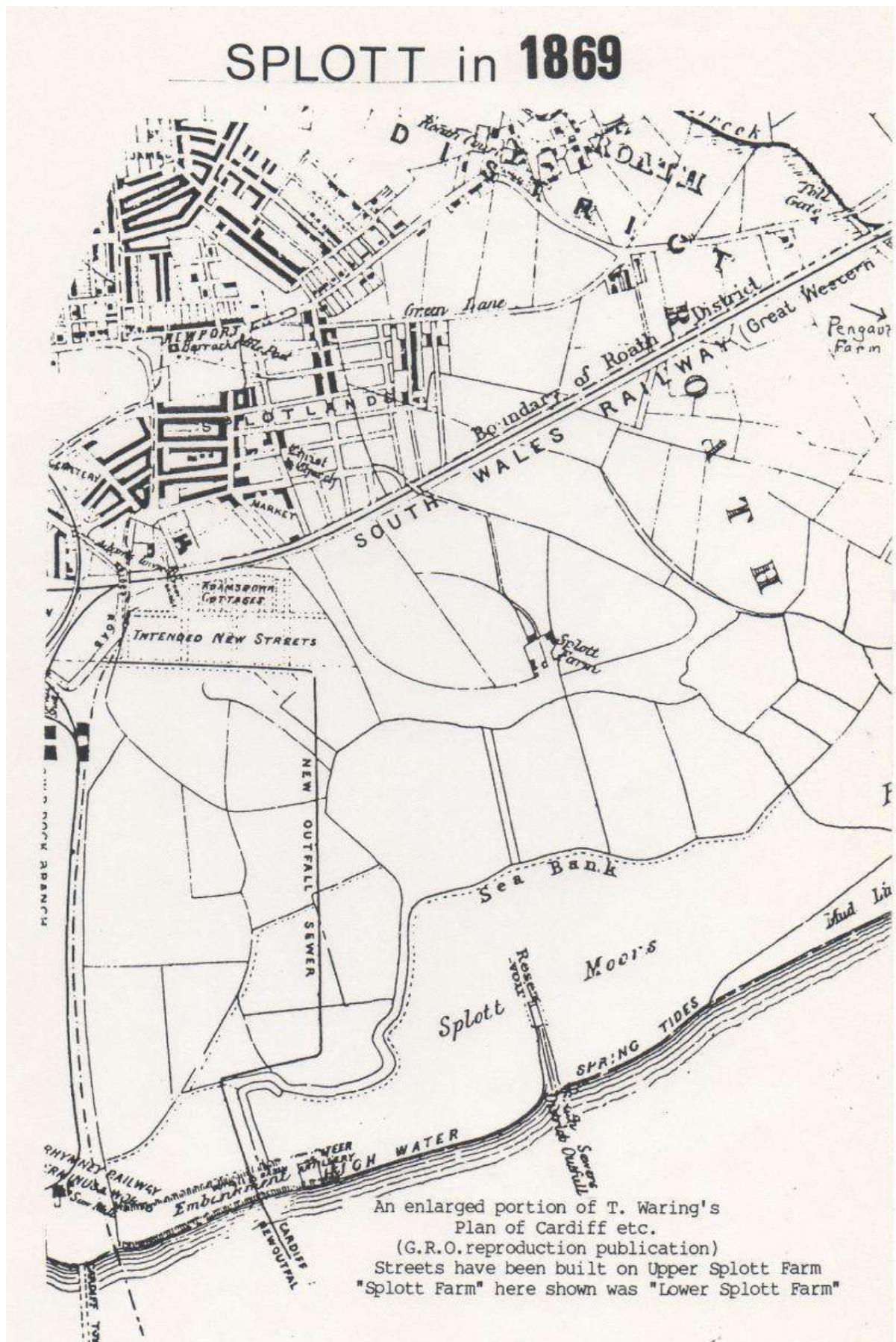
SPLOTT FARM

Landowner: Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.

Occupier: John Skyrme

<u>Plot No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>State of Cultivation</u>	<u>Area</u> a. r. p.
26	Homestead Etc.	-	3 1 10
27	Garden	-	1 2 20
28	The 5 Acres	Arable	6 0 0
31	The 8 Acres	Arable	8 3 20
32	Cae Picca	Pasture	9 0 6
33	The 7 Acres	Meadow	7 3 15
34	The 17 Acres	Arable	17 0 10
35	The 10 Acres	Arable	13 2 28
36	The 8 Acres	Arable	10 1 26
37	The Waste	Pasture	12 3 10
38	The 30 Acres	Pasture	37 1 6
39	Road	-	1 1 0
40	The 23 Acres	Pasture	18 2 0
41	The 17 Acres	Meadow	20 3 20
42	Lands on the Moors'	Pasture	94 1 22
51	The 15 Acres	Meadow	15 2 4
52	Lower Splott meadow	Pasture	12 1 4
53	Lower Splott Homestd	-	1 0 22
54	The 14 Acres	Arable	18 2 5
55	The 5 Acres	Arable	6 2 10
56	The 17 Acres		
	heolbryndon	Arable	22 3 30
57	The 12 Acres	Arable	13 3 22
58	The 8 Acres	Pasture	9 1 11
59	The 6 Acres	Arable	5 2 28
60	2 Cottages Smith's	Shop etc.	0 2 4
204	The 2 Acres	Arable	<u>3 1 5</u>
		Total Area	377 2 28
59a	-	Arable	2 0 0
205	A lot tenanted by William Bradley and William Alexander Bradley.		
	The 8 Acres	Arable	9 2 2
	Land tenanted by William Evans, Senior:		
84	The 10 Acres	Pasture	13 3 0
85	The 4 Acres	Pasture	4 1 20
111	Pittocks	Arable	6 3 10
111a	Part of -do-	Arable	<u>2 0 30</u>
		Total	17 0 20

SPOTT in 1869



SPLOTT.

In an article entitled "40 years in Splott" reproduced from the "Illtydian" in Project Newsletter Vol.1. p.90, Mr J.M. Cleary told us about:

the land hungry settlers from the further shores of the Bristol Channel. They built sea walls; they reclaimed salt marshes; they enclosed the fields which they had drained, and called them "plots". Hence the name "Splott".

Of the earliest history of Splott, or "The Splott", as it is sometimes called, we know little except that it was a detached portion of the episcopal manor of Llandaff. Several manors were constituted out of Kibbor; they were Roath Dogfield, Roath Keynsham, Roath Tewkesbury, Llystalybont, the Margam Abbey manor of 'Kibbor and Cardiff', and the manors of Splott and Spittal. (C.R.II.8.)

Despite frequently encountered references to Splott as a manor, it is doubtful whether it was large enough ever to have held full manorial status in the conventional sense. Perhaps it was a "sub-manor", a "reputed manor" or a "seignory"; but to discuss the technicalities of such legal forms of tenure would be outside the ambit of these notes and would add nothing to our knowledge of the history of the place.

William Rees in his History of Cardiff (2nd Ed.) p.45 states:

He [the Bishop of Llandaff] also owned the small detached estate to the east of the town of Cardiff at Splott which continued to form part of the Bishop's property throughout the mediaeval period. This may possibly be identified with the vill of Tref Eliau in Senghenydd which is recorded with boundaries in the Book of Llandaf as originally a gift by Meurig, king of Morgannwg, to Joseph, Bishop of Llandaff (1022-46), its location on the sea coast pointing to a site at or near Splott.

1392. In the Account of Roger Panter, the surveyor for Tewkesbury Abbey (C.R.I. 156) occurs one of the earliest references to the Splott, showing that the Abbey was at that time drawing tithes from sheaves of corn.

And for £4.6s.8d. of tithes of the sheaves of three crofts by the wall of Kerdif and within the sea wall as far as the Splott, sold to John Cook this year.

1440. The Splott is mentioned as bounding certain lands of Isabel, Countess of Warwick.

c.1540. About this time John Leland the antiquary was writing his Itinerary, in which the portion relating to Glamorgan is reproduced in the reprint edition by Stewart Williams, 1972. Leland refers to the commote of Kibbor as "Kibworth" in the following extract (p.125). Splott is mentioned as paying suit to the Bishop's Court at Llandaff:-

Kibworth goith by the Shore from the Mouth of Remny to the Mouth of Tawe a 2. Miles and more. Splot a Maner Place longging to Baudrem, lyith from the Mouth of Remny on the Shore, and is taken as Land holden of the Bisshop of Landaf and resortith to the Bisshopes Court. So it is in the Commote of Kibworth, but not of the Court of it.

"Baudrem" is one of the spelling variations of "Bawdripp". The Bawdrip family has been the subject of notes in earlier numbers of Project Newsletters. (Vol.1.p.17,59,60,76,90 and Pedigree Chart No.1.p.66). It was about this time that Splott was acquired by William Bawdrip.

1550. Minister's Accounts: "Lands and tenements belonging to the parish church of Saint Mary in the town of Cardiff: ... Certain parcels of land and pasture at Splot. William Bawdrib." - (C.R.1.257)

1568. Close Roll. 9 Eliz. Part 25. Indenture between Rt Hon. William Earl of Pembroke, Lord Harbate of Cardiff and Lord Steward etc. etc. and William Bawdripp of Penmerke. For £100 - Bargain and Sale selling to Earl of Pembroke various parcels - "all of which closes are parcel of the Manor of Splattye within the said parish of Rothe" - (C.R.IV.81)

1575. William Bawdripp's will is dated 28 May in this year.

1586. He (i.e. William Bawdripp) was seised of the Manor of Odyn's Fee in the parish of Penmark and the moiety of "the Splot" by Cardiff, which descended unto Thomas Bawdripp as son and eir. (P.R.O. Exchequer Depositions by Commission, 28 Eliz. East 15. Glam. Thomas Bawdrip v. William Basset & others) - C.R.I.401.

1578. Rice Merrick considered Splott worthy of mention :-

Within it (i.e. Roath) is the Splot, parcel holden of the lord of Llandaff, the freehold of Thomas Bawdrip.

- (Morganiae Archaiographia. Ed: Brian Ll. James. S.Wales Record Society. Vol.1.1983.p.86)

1596. Rice Lewis in his "Breviat" (in which incidentally he places Cardiff Castle within the Manor of Roath) gives a short genealogy of the Bawdrips. Referring to William Bawdrippe he writes:-

The Splot wherein this gent. hath builded a faire house neere Cardif and doeth nowe make the same his cheefe dwellinghouse but there is as I take it he hath noe Lo[rdship]: but holdeth the same in Soccage under the Bishope of Landaphe for the tyme beinge.

1609. R.O. Patent Roll. 7 Jac.I. Part 21. (Latin). Grant to Ward and Morgan. Lands etc. at Whomanby, Cocks Tower, Splot etc. in Cardiff, late parcel of the possessions of some Charity. - C.R.I.481. (J.H. Mathews found the above entry in the P.R.O. Catalogue but did not find the grant on the Roll indicated).

1615. Pat. Roll 12 Jac.I. Part 9. No.2025 (Latin):

--- And all those arable and pasture lands containing three acres, at the Splot in the county of Glamorgan, in the tenure of William Baudripp at a rent of 4s.

1615. Sir Edward Lewis of the Van purchased Splot from Sir William Bawdripp. He had married Blanch Morgan of Machen c.1584 and died 22 January 1623 and was buried at Machen. His wife, Blanch, was the eldest daughter of Thomas Morgan of Machen who was the brother of Sir W. Morgan of Tredegar. - Genealogies of Glamorgan - G.T.Clark.

1626. William Bawdrip of Splot, esquire, who was then Member of Parliament, sold Penmark and Splot (or part of it) to Sir Edward Lewis of the Van.

1638. Sir Edward Lewis of the Van died seised of the Lordship of Splott, described as being in the parishes of St. Mary (Cardiff) and Roath.

1658. Katherine Bawdripp died. She was the widow of William Bawdripp referred to above (1626). She bequeathed "the lease of the demise of Wm, Lewis,Esq., unto Anthony Mathew, gent., of a house and 34 acres in the parishes of Roath and St Mary's. Residue to her niece, Grace Avan." (Project Newsletter No.1.p.60).

1696. 13 June. Anthony Mathew of Splott made his will.- (C.R.III.134).

1701. Edward Mathew of Roath, Splott and Whitchurch died. See Project Newsletter Vol.1. p.60. (Some Gentry Families of Roath - J.Barry Davies).

"No doubt the lease of Splott from Lewis of the Van expired with the death of Anthony and Edward Mathew, thus extinguishing the last Bawdripp link with Roath."

1717. The Popish Register relating to the County of Glamorgan gives the names of "Popish Recusants Convict and Papists who have registered their estates" and refers to:-

Cheife Rent payable to the lord of the Manor of Landaffe [inter alia] .. Mr Morgan of Tredegar for ye Splott 4s.

The entry refers to George Mathew junior who owned Llandaff Castle and Manor. - (C.R.III.188)

1732. June 25. William the son of Thomas David of lower Splott was baptised. - Roath P.R.

1740. The Llandaff Survey of this year mentions a chief rent of 4s.0d. as payable in respect of Splott Farm in Roath.- C.R.II.23.

1751-2. Quarter Sessions Records (G.R.O.). The Hon. Tho. Morgan of Ruperra - qualified to act as Justice of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan by virtue of his estate called Splot... at yearly value of £100 and upwards. (Subsequent entries referto Tho. Morgan of Ruperra House)

1763. 12 October. Harry Lewis of the Splot dyed - Roath P.R.

1768. David Rees servant of Rowland James of Splot died September the 22nd, - Roath P.R.

1777. Will of John Morgan made 28 October 1777,

4 acres freehold land in the parish of St Mary

5 acres land on Splot Moor in the parish of Roath.

These were devised to the testator by his father. - (C.R.III.187)

1782-85. Land Tax assessments for these years show William Harris as tenant of Charles Morgan and others of land which can be identified as Splott.

1787. 10 April. Buried - William Haries, Splot. - Roath P.R.

1787. An Account Book of Rents received for the years 1778 to 1789 amongst the Tredegar Papers (N.L.W. TRED.MSS/302) shows William Harris as tenant of Splott Farm up to 1787 at an annual rent of £300. On August 3rd 1787 the following entry occurs:-

Rec'd by a bill of repair on the Mill	£102.3s.6d.
Rec'd cash by Thomas Harris	£19.1s.6d.
This clears March 1784	£121.5s.0d.

1791. Land Tax assessment. Jane Harris = occupier.

1794. Land Tax assessment. Mrs Harris = occupier. The assessments are the largest in Roath.

1801. William Bradley, the coaching proprietor had a 21 year lease on the Upper Splott Farm (later "The Great Eastern Hotel") at a rental of 300 guineas per annum. (Cardiff - William Rees. 2nd. Ed. p.99)

1840. Tithe Appt. Plot No.53. Lower Splott homestead 1a.0r.22p. Owner: Chas. Morgan. Occupier: John Skyrme. He is shown as occupying the following plots:

Plot No.49. 2 acres Pasture in Splott Moors.

Plots 26 to 42, 51 to 60, & 204. Splott Farm. (See map in this issue and key thereto)

Plot Nos. 44,45,49,50. Land, Splott moors.

In the preamble to the Tithe Apportionment Schedule, the lands of the Upper and Lower Splott Farms are described as comprising 374 acres approximately.

1841. The Census shows "Splott House" occupied by John Skyrme, head of household, farmer, age 40. Living with him was his wife, Elizabeth, age 40, his son John Henry age 4 and his daughter Elizabeth age 2. He and his wife were not born in Glamorgan but both of his children were born in Roath.

Also there, perhaps in separate quarters, were 4 male servants, (ages 60, 30, 15 & 15) three female servants (ages 14, 14 & 15), a 15 year old farmer (Robert P. Edward) and a 15 year old male lodger. Lower Splott farm was occupied in 1841 by William Thomas, an agricultural labourer, age 30, his wife, Ann, age 30 and their two children - Morgan age 12 and Mary age 10. In a separate household were the Lewis family. Thomas Lewis and his wife, Eliza, each gave their age as 35. The children were John age 3 and Leah age 12.

Also at Lower Splott was one of the few remaining shepherds, Job Woodward, probably in a separate cottage. He was then 65 years old. Other members of his family living with him were Sarah, age 20, John age 20, an agricultural labourer, and William age 14.

1843. Monumental Inscription recorded by David Jones of Wallington (Vol.IX) (C.C.L.): "John Skyrme of Splott House, yeoman, died 1 July 1843 age 46."

In Vol.XI. David Jones has this entry:

"John Skyrme of Splott House of this parish died 25 July 1843 age 46"

The latter entry evidently refers to the memorial tablet inside St Margaret's Church whereas the entry in Vol.IX must refer to the inscription on the tomb in the churchyard.

"Vault and railing. John Skyrme of Splott House in this parish, yeoman; died 1843 aged 46." - M.I. Roath Churchyard -- C.R.III.552.

1843. November 7th. Probate granted to Elizabeth Jane Skyrme, the widow of John Skyrme of Splott. Witnesses to his will (awaiting detailed analysis) which he had made on 13 May 1833, were Henry Morgan, Henrietta Bruce and Morgan I. Morgan.

1845 to 1846. William Boughton of Splott appears in the Voters' List for Glamorgan as qualified to vote by virtue of occupation of land at Splott.

Charles Morgan of Tredegar, near Newport, is qualified by virtue of his freehold lands "Splot farm" tenanted by John Skyrme.

1847, For the year ended 1 December 1847 the entries in the Voters' List are identical except that William Boughton replaces John Skyrme as Charles Morgan's tenant.

1848. Boughton's name does not appear in the Voters' List for the year ended 1 Dec. 1848.

1850. William Boughton, Esq., of Splott House and of Adsett Court, Co. Gloucester, died 14 February age 35. (M.I.Roath - David Jones, Wallington).

In memory of William Boughton, Esq., formerly of Splot House, in this Parish, and of Addsitt Court in the County of Gloucester, who died February 14th, 1850, aged 35 years.

- M.I.(Roath) - John Rowlands 1865.

1851 Census. (Roath. Sch. No.10).

Spotte (sic) Farm: The head of the household was not at home on the night of the 30 March 1851. Edward Williams, son of head of household. Unmarried. Age 18. Farmer's son at home, 231 acres upland & 239(?) moor, empl. 10 men. He was born at Eglwys Ilan. His 15 year old sister, Margaret, is described as a Farmer's daughter employed at home. She was born in Llanbradach. Also living in the homestead was Rachel Gibbon, a 22 year old general servant who was born in Bedwas.

(Sch.No.11).Lower Splott:

The occupiers were David Thomas, a 42 year old Agricultural labourer (Cowman), born Sully, Glam. His wife, Mary gave her age as 36 and her place of birth as Wigmore, Herefordshire. Their daughter, Susannah was 2 years old. Their three sons were Edward age 8, David age 6, and William age 5. All the children were born in the parish of Roath.

Also at Lower Splott (Sch.51) in a separate household were:

John Fisher, a 56 year old shepherd. The occupation of his 53 year old wife, Mary, is given as a milk woman. Both were born at High Bray, Devonshire. The occupation of their 18 year old son Michael is shown as "Usher Free School". Both he and their 9 year old daughter, Mary, were born in Roath. John Fisher of Lower Splott died 12 January 1886 at the age of 92.

His wife died 1880 aged 82. Their son William died 2 August 1850 at the age of 15 years. - Roath M.I. [John Fisher and his family appear also in the 1841 Census but the location of their household is not there specified.]

1853. For the year ended 1 December 1853 the Voters' List for Glamorgan includes Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar (later, Lord Tredegar) as holding the freehold of "Splott farm" while the tenant of Splott Farm, John Williams, is also enfranchised by virtue of his "occupation of lands to the value of £50 per annum"

1855. John Williams of Splott Farm shown as overseer (with Wm. Evans) for parish of Roath. - Ewen's Directory, 1855.

1861 Census. Unfortunately, the portion of the Enumerator's Return for the area which included Splott has been lost. Splottlands Terrace leading from Newport Road along the parish boundary towards Meteor Street consisted of 5 houses of which one was unoccupied. No.4 is named "Splottlands Inn". The innkeeper was Evan Joseph, age 28. With him were his 27 year old wife, Lucy and their one-year old daughter, Eliza. Also living in were a general servant and a bar-maid.

1868. The Voters' List for the County of Glamorgan includes Henry Bennett of Connection Street, Roath, (now Clifton Street). His qualification was as "occupier of land at £50 rent", the property being "Part of Splott farm and part of Island farm".

Sir Charles Morgan again appears as freeholder of Splott farm.

John Williams again appears as in 1853.

1869. The Voters' List for the Borough of Cardiff (1 Nov. 1868 to 1 Jan. 1870) shows the same Henry Bennett as living "at the back of Clifton Street".

In the same register Philip Gibbs of the Great Eastern Hotel is listed as qualified to vote by virtue of his dwelling house at "Splottland".

John Williams of "Lower Splott Farm" is listed by virtue of his house and lands there.

1871 Census. (Enum. Dist. 28(4). Sch. 816)

The property described as "Splottland Farm" shows it to be occupied by John Williams who was by then a 70 year old widower farming only 36 acres and employing 4 labourers and 3 boys. He was born in Eglwys Ilan. Leah Phillips, a 37 year old widow was his' resident house-keeper. His bachelor son, Thomas, age 42, and his spinster daughter, age 22, were living in the farmhouse together with a 17 year old housemaid, an 18 year old female general servant, and a male farm servant age 26.

The name "Splott" does not appear at all in the 1871 Census Enumerators' Returns - only "Splottlands". As well as Splottland Farm we have No.1 and No.2. Splottland Farm Cottages, both occupied by farm servants and their families and the terrace of houses in what is now Longcross Street was called Splottlands Terrace. (Enum. Dist. 28(3) 633-640). Of the six houses listed, No.4, although not named as such must have been the Splottlands Inn, the occupier's occupation being an inn-keeper.

1873. John Williams of Splott in this parish died 5 August 1873 aged 73 - M.I. St Margaret's Churchyard. (C.R.III.551)

It may be appropriate to insert here some notes on the Williams family of Splott as gleaned from the monumental inscriptions in Roath churchyard transcribed by C.V. Appleton before the clearance of the churchyard and by David Jones of Wallington in the 19th century.

The children of John Williams and his wife Catherine were:

Edward, who died 28 October 1861 age 28, Rees, who died 6 January 1871 aged 34, Catherine, their daughter who died 22 July 1872 age 24 and their son, Thomas who died 24 November 1904 at the age of 77.

William Llewellyn Williams, son of William Williams of Splott died 18 January 1904 at the age of 37.

Most of the buildings of the Upper Splott Farm had been demolished before 1860. The homestead of the farm was let as an inn which was called and is still licensed under the name of the "Great Eastern Inn", on the corner of Metal Street. Brunel's ship, the S.S."Great Eastern", had been launched in 1858 - the largest ship of her day, propelled by paddle and screw. No doubt the inn was named in commemoration of this momentous event. When the farmland had been laid out as a building estate, the first Lord Tredegar gave the barn for church purposes. By 1861 we can see from the Census returns that streets had been built and houses occupied in Meteor St., Eclipse St., Comet St., Planet St., System St. and Constellation St. The old short cut between Green Lane (Broadway) and the Newport Road near the Four Elms, known as Connection Street, was renamed Clifton Street in December 1866. The land belonging to the Upper Splott farm had by 1871 become a gridiron of streets of small terraced houses bearing metallurgical and astronomical names - Metal, Copper, Zinc, System, Star, Moon, Orbit and Planet. The precious stones series followed later.

On 7 August 1860, Tredegar's agent, Mr Davis, reported to the Roath District Board of Health that he had prepared an enclosure on Lord Tredegar's land for a temporary cattle market which was opened that day. The new Cattle Market was opened 11 March 1862 with the market house in Cycle Street.

In 1874 the converted barn church, known as Christchurch or the Splott Chapel was re-converted into a church school for infants and on adjoining land Tredegar provided land for boys' and girls' schools. The school property was not formally conveyed to the - school authorities until 1880 by the second Lord Tredegar. By 1875 on absorption of Roath into Cardiff, Tredegar's urbanisation of Splott Farm had reached saturation point. Amidst the houses were the churches, chapels, mission halls, schools and institutes each of which has its unique history and each of which played its part in coalescing the spirit of comradeship and loyalty that pervaded the working class community in Splott.

The development of Tredegar land around the Lower Splott Farm, the construction of Splott Road and the springing up of a network of Streets in that area is a story which must be told elsewhere, as is the story of the former Dowlais cottages on Bute land, leased to the Dowlais Iron Co., in what came to be known as Lower Splott. When they went, a community was lost. As Bill Phillips has written in the prologue to his undermentioned book: "When the last of the Dowlais cottages fell, the friendships and the community spirit had departed forever".

There are two recent books which give us an interesting insight into life in Splott during the early years of this century :-

"A Kid From Splott" by Bill Phillips, Cardiff, 1985. (One limited edition only). (ISBN 0 9510383 0 3)

"The Splott I Remember" by E.J.Jenkins. D.Brown & Sons Ltd., Bridgend, 1983. (ISBN 0 905928 11 3).