

Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru
The National Library of Wales

FFYNONELLAU OLRHAIN HANES TAI

SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF HOUSES

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MAN DECHRAU

Dylid bob amser ddechrau drwy weithio yn ôl o'r hysbys i'r anhysbys. Wrth ymchwilio, mae'n debyg y bydd angen i chi ddefnyddio ffynonellau printiedig, llawysgrif a darluniadol a gedwir yn y Llyfrgell hon. Gall staff y Llyfrgell eich cynghori ynglŷn â'r ffynonellau ond ni allant ymgymryd â'r gwaith ar eich rhan. Gellir hefyd weld nifer o'r ffynonellau a grybwyllir yma yn yr archifdai sirol perthnasol.

Dylid dechrau ar eich ymchwil drwy edrych ar weithredoedd y tŷ sydd yn eich meddiant neu yn nwylo eich cyfreithiwr. Y mae crynodaad teitl (abstracts of title) yn crynhoi gweithredoedd cynharach, a gall crynhoeddiweddar fynd â chwi yn ôl i'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg.

FFYNONELLAU O'R BEDWAREDD GANRIF AR BYMTHEG A DECHRAU'R UGEINFED GANRIF

Cedwir mapiau graddfa fawr yr Arolwg Ordnans (mapiau 6 modfedd a 25 modfedd) yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De, Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Y mae mapiau 25 modfedd yn arbennig yn dangos pob adeilad, ffordd, cae, nant, a.y.b. Y mae llawer o'r ffotograffau, printiau a chardiau post a gedwir gan y Llyfrgell hefyd yn dangos adeiladau, yn arbennig mewn trefi a phentrefi.

Yn aml bydd cyfarwyddiaduron lleol ac arweinyfrau yn cynnwys rhestri o'r prif drigolion a'r masnachwyr, ac yn nodi eu cyfeiriad a'u galwedigaeth.

SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF HOUSES

STARTING POINT

You should always work backwards in time from the known to the unknown. In the course of your search you will probably need to use printed, manuscript and graphic sources held in this Library. Library staff may offer advice regarding sources but cannot undertake to do the searching of those sources on your behalf. Many of the sources mentioned here may also be consulted in the appropriate county record office.

You should begin by consulting the title deeds held by you or your solicitor. Abstracts of title in particular contain summaries of previous transactions and modern abstracts may take you back to the nineteenth century.

NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY SOURCES

Large scale Ordnance Survey maps (6-inch and 25-inch maps) are available for consultation in the South Reading Room in the National Library of Wales. 25-inch maps in particular show all buildings, roads, fields, streams, etc. Many of the photographs, prints and postcards held in the Library will also show buildings, particularly in towns and villages.

Printed local directories and guidebooks will often contain lists of principal private residents and tradesmen, giving their addresses and occupations.

If the property formed part of an estate, printed sale particulars produced by

Os oedd y tŷ yn rhan o stad gall catalogau arwerthiant, a baratowyd gan arwerthwyr tir, gynnwys gwybodaeth werthfawr. Ceir manylion am dai sydd ar werth hefyd mewn papurau newydd lleol.

TYSTIOLAETH DDOGFENNOL

Gwaith araf a llafurus yw olrhain hanes adeilad unigol. Er gwaethaf y cyfoeth o ddeunydd sydd ar gadw yn y Llyfrgell hon, ni ddylid disgwyl gormod o'r ffynonellau dogfennol, yn arbennig cyn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Ni pharatowyd dogfennau yn ymwneud ag adeilad er mwyn cynorthwyo'r perchenogion presennol i olrhain ei hanes. Yn aml ni fydd y wybodaeth a gesglir yn cynnwys dim mwy nag enwau'r rhai a fu'n berchen ar dŷ, neu'n byw ynddo.

Bydd y ffynonellau a nodir yma yn tystio i fodolaeth adeilad ar ddarn arbennig o dir. Serch hynny, yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion ni fydd y ffynonellau yn eich galluogi i ddweud pa bryd yn union yr adeiladwyd eich tŷ, ac ni fyddant yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am yr adeilad gwreiddiol na manylion am unrhyw gyfnewidiadau diweddarach.

Hefyd, rhaid bod yn ofalus wrth ddehongli ffeithiau a gesglir o'r ffynonellau dogfennol. Er enghraifft, mae'n bwysig cofio y gellid weithiau ailadeiladu tŷ, ac nid oedd newid enw tŷ yn anghyffredin.

TYSTIOLAETH BENSÆRNÏOL

Er mwyn cael darlun cyflawn o hanes tŷ mae'n orfodol cyfuno tystiolaeth ddogfennol â thystiolaeth bensaernïol. Os ydych yn meddwl bod eich tŷ o ddiddordeb arbennig o ran ei hanes neu ei bensaerniaeth, mae'n bosibl y gall staff Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru – www.rcahmw.gov.uk – eich cynorthwyo,

auctioneers and estate agents may well yield valuable information. Details of sales of individual properties may also appear in local newspapers.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Tracing the history of individual properties can be a slow and painstaking task.

The National Library of Wales holds a wealth of documentary sources but you should not expect too much from them, particularly from documents earlier than the nineteenth century. Records relating to a particular building were not written in order to assist present-day owners to trace its history. The information you may gather will often consist solely of names of individuals who owned or occupied the property at various times.

The sources noted here may contain evidence regarding the existence of a building on a particular piece of land. In most cases, however, they will not enable the specific dating of the building or provide information on its original structure or details of subsequent alterations.

Care should be taken when interpreting facts gathered from documentary sources. For example, it is important to remember that a house could have been rebuilt on the same or an adjoining site without any change of name; and that houses were often renamed.

ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE

To build up a complete history of a property, it is best to combine documentary evidence with architectural evidence. If you think that your house is of special architectural or historical interest, the staff of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of

neu yn achos pensaernïaeth werin, staff Sain Ffagan: Amgueddfa Werin Cymru – www.amgueddfacymru.ac.uk/cy/sainffagan/.

Mae cyfrifoldeb statudol ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gymru i gofnodi, i amddiffyn, ac i gynorthwyo i ddiogelu adeiladau hanesyddol ymhob rhan o Gymru. Gellir gweld copïau o'r *Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* a baratowyd gan CADW yn y Llyfrgell hon ac mewn llawer o'r archifdai sirol perthnasol.

COFNODION CYFRIFIAD

Y mae cofnodion y cyfrifwyr yn rhestru trigolion pob tŷ (boed denantiaid neu berchenogion), gan nodi eu hoed, eu perthynas â'r penteulu, eu galwedigaeth a hefyd (o 1851 ymlaen) fan eu geni. Er nad yw'n hawdd bob amser ddarganfod cyfeiriad yn y cofnodion at dŷ penodol, yn arbennig os oedd y tŷ mewn tref, gall y cyfrifiad fod yn ffynhonnell anhepgor ar gyfer adeiladau a godwyd yn ystod y ganrif ddiwethaf. Y mae copi cyflawn o'r cofnodion ar gael yn electronig o fewn adeilad y Llyfrgell trwy adnoddau *Ancestry Library* a *Findmypast*.

MAPIAU DEGWM A RHESTRI PENNU'R DEGWM

Os ydych yn weddol sicr fod eich tŷ yn sefyll cyn canol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, gallwch ddechrau eich ymchwil drwy edrych ar fap degwm y plwyf (ynghyd â rhestr pennu'r degwm) a gedwir yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De.

Y mae mapiau'r degwm, a gynhyrchwyd o ganlyniad i Ddeddf Cymudo'r Degwm 1836 (deddf a gymudodd yn daliadau arian y degymau ar gynnyrch y tir) yn dangos y rhan fwyaf o'r adeiladau yn y plwyf. Yn achos y trefi

Wales – www.rcahmw.gov.uk - may be able to help or, for vernacular architecture, the staff at the St Fagans: National History Museum – www.museumwales.ac.uk/en/stfagans/ – may be able to assist you.

The Secretary of State for Wales has a statutory responsibility for recording, protecting and helping to conserve historical buildings throughout Wales. Copies of the *Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest* compiled by CADW are available on request at this Library and in many county record offices for their respective areas.

CENSUS RETURNS

Census enumerators' returns list the occupants (who may be tenants or owners) of each household, noting their age, relationship to the head of the household, occupation and (from 1851 onwards) place of birth. Although you may encounter some difficulty in locating your property on the returns, especially if it was in a built-up area, they can be invaluable sources for nineteenth century buildings. The National Library of Wales holds complete copies of the census electronically within the Library building through the resources *Ancestry Library* and *Findmypast*.

TITHE MAPS AND APPORTIONMENTS

If you are fairly certain that your house existed before the middle of the nineteenth century, you could well start your search by consulting the appropriate parish tithe map and apportionment held in the South Reading Room.

Tithe maps, drawn up under the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 which commuted tithes in kind into money payments, show most

a'r pentrefi, fodd bynnag, y mae manylder y mapiau yn amrywio o blwyf i blwyf.

Cynhyrchwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r mapiau degwm rhwng 1838 a 1854, a'r rhain yn aml yw'r mapiau manwl cynharaf sydd ar gael. Bydd y rhestr pennu'r degwm sydd yn gysylltiedig â'r map yn nodi enw perchennog a deiliad pob darn o dir, cyfanswm y degwm a oedd i'w dalu, cyfanswm yr erwau, ac yn aml enwau'r caeau a manylion am y defnydd a wneid o'r tir.

Ni chynhwysir tir a ryddhawyd o'r degwm cyn deddf 1836.

COFNODION TRETH

Wedi darganfod eich tŷ ar y map degwm ac ar restr pennu'r degwm, fe ddylech weithio yn ôl drwy edrych ar gofnodion treth y llywodraeth ganol, yn enwedig cofnodion treth y tir.

Er mai ym 1692 y dechreuwyd codi treth y tir, ychydig o gofnodion sydd wedi goroesi cyn 1780 pan ddechreuodd clerics llys y Sesiwn Chwarter gadw copïau o'r asesiadau.

Y mae asesiadau treth y tir yn nodi enwau perchennog a deiliad y tŷ, disgrifiad o'r tŷ (ni cheir disgrifiad bob tro a gall fod yn ddigon diwerth, e.e. 'house and land') a manylion am y swm a aseswyd. Gall yr asesiadau eich galluogi i ddarganfod pryd yr ymddangosodd adeilad gyntaf ar ddarn arbennig o dir.

Cofiwch bob amser i weithio'n ôl o'r cofnod diweddaraf am dreth y tir sydd ar gael.

Ceir asesiadau treth y tir am y cyfnod rhwng 1780 a 1832 ymysg cofnodion y Sesiwn Chwarter (gweler Jeremy Gibson, *Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians: A Select List* (Federation of Family History Societies, Sed argraffiad, 2007)).

buildings in the parish. Towns and villages, however, are treated with a varying degree of detail from parish to parish.

Tithe maps were produced mainly between 1838 and 1854 and are often the earliest detailed maps available. The accompanying apportionment will give names of owners and occupiers of individual properties, the amount of tithe payable, acreages, and often, but not invariably, field names and details regarding land use.

Land freed from tithe before the 1836 Act will not, however, be included.

TAXATION RECORDS

Having found your house on the tithe map and apportionment, you should work backwards by consulting the records of central government taxation, particularly land tax records.

Although the Land Tax was introduced in 1692, few records have survived before 1780 when copies of the assessments began to be filed by the Clerk of the Peace.

Land tax assessments contain the names of the owner and occupier of the property, a description of the property (not always given and then often vague, e.g. 'house and land') and details of the sum assessed. They may enable you to discover when a property first appeared on a particular site.

Remember always to work back from the latest available land tax record.

Land tax assessments for the period between 1780 and 1832 can be found among Quarter Sessions records (see Jeremy Gibson, *Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians: A Select List*).

Ceir rhai cofnodion treth y tir ymysg papurau stad o siroedd Trefaldwyn a Brycheiniog sydd ar gadw yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. Mae cofnodion treth y tir ar gyfer sir Aberteifi i'w gweld yng nghasgliad Roberts ac Evans.

Hefyd yn y Llyfrgell ceir copïau microffilm o asesiadau treth y tir 1798 ar gyfer siroedd Cymru (ar wahân i sir y Fflint). Gwelir manylion am gofnodion treth y tir yng Nghymru a Lloegr sydd wedi goroesi yn Jeremy Gibson, Mervyn Medlycott a Dennis Mills, *Land and Window Tax Assessments* (Federation of Family History Societies, 2il argraffiad, 1998).

Os byddwch yn llwyddo i olrhain hanes eich tŷ yn ôl i ddiwedd yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg, bydd angen i chi edrych ar gofnodion y dreth aelwyd (1662–89); cedwir y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn Yr Archifdy Gwladol. Am fanylion o'r cofnodion sydd wedi goroesi, gan gynnwys y rhai hynny sydd i'w cael y tu allan i'r Archifdy Gwladol – www.nationalarchives.gov.uk – gweler Jeremy Gibson, *The Hearth Tax, Other Later Stuart Tax Lists and the Association Oath Rolls* (Federation of Family History Societies, 1996).

COFNODION PLWYF

Yn ogystal â chofnodion trethi y llywodraeth ganolog, mae asesiadau'r trethi plwyf (y dreth eglwys, treth y tlodion, treth y ffyrdd, a.y.b.) hefyd yn rhoi manylion am ddeiliaid tai unigol.

Serch hynny, byddwch yn ffodus iawn i ddarganfod yng Nghymru gyfres gyflawn o lyfrau asesu treth ar gyfer plwyf arbennig, hyd yn oed yn ystod ail hanner y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Mae'r cofnodion plwyf, ynghyd â'r cofrestrï plwyf, bellach ar gael yn yr archifdy sirol perthnasol.

List (Federation of Family History Societies, 5th edition, 2007)).

Some land tax records can be found at the National Library of Wales among estate papers from Montgomeryshire and Breconshire. Cardiganshire land tax assessments are within the Roberts and Evans collection.

The Library also holds microfilm copies of the 1798 land tax assessments for the Welsh counties (excluding Flintshire). For details of surviving land tax records in England and Wales, see Jeremy Gibson, Mervyn Medlycott and Dennis Mills, *Land and Window Tax Assessments* (Federation of Family History Societies, 2nd edition, 1998).

Should you succeed in tracing the history of your house to the late seventeenth century you will need to consult hearth tax records (1662–89), mostly held at The National Archives. For a guide to surviving documents, including those found outside the TNA, see Jeremy Gibson, *The Hearth Tax, Other Later Stuart Tax Lists and the Association Oath Rolls* (Federation of Family History Societies, 1996).

PAROCHIAL RECORDS

As well as the records of central government taxation, parochial rate assessments (church rate, poor rate, highway rate, etc.) also give details of occupiers of properties.

You will be lucky, however, to find a complete set of rate assessment books for a particular parish in Wales, even during the second half of the nineteenth century. Parochial records are now housed in the appropriate county record office along with the original parish registers.

COFNODION STAD

Mae'n llawer haws olrhain hanes tŷ a oedd yn rhan o stad fawr. Os oedd y perchennog a nodir ar restr pennu'r degwm yn dirfeddiannwr ar raddfa resymol o helaeth, mae'n bosibl bod cofnodion stad ar gael yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru neu yn yr archifdy sirol perthnasol.

Gall cofnodion a luniwyd wrth weinyddu stad, fel llyfrau rhent, arolygon, gweithredoedd tir (prydlesi, morgeisiau, a.y.b.) eich galluogi i ddarganfod enwau perchennogion a deiliaid dros sawl canrif. Os yw arolygon a mapiau stad ar gael (maent yn brin iawn cyn canol y ddeunawfed ganrif) gallant fod yn fan cychwyn da. Mae llyfrau rhent hefyd yn aml yn ffynonellau eithaf hwylus i'w defnyddio. Mae'n anodd defnyddio gweithredoedd tir os nad ydynt wedi eu rhestru'n fanwl

Er mwyn darganfod a yw cofnodion stad arbennig ar gael yn y Llyfrgell, neu weithredoedd tir yn ymwneud ag adeilad arbennig, dylech edrych trwy'r catalog cyflawn sydd ar-lein – <http://cat.llgc.org.uk>, neu drwy archifau a llawysgrifau sydd heb gyrraedd y catalog cyflawn – <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>.

Gan nad oes mynegai i adeiladau unigol (ar wahân i dai mawr sydd yn cael eu disgrifio fel 'capital messages' mewn hen weithredoedd tir) rhaid chwilio'r cyfeiriadau sydd i'w gweld ar y catalog cyflawn.

Mae chwilio pob cyfeiriad sydd ar gael yn waith llafurus, yn enwedig yn achos plwyf mawr. Gan fod cofnodion rhai stadau heb eu rhestru neu heb eu mynegeo, mae bob amser yn werth ymgynghori â'r staff ar ddyletswydd yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De.

ESTATE RECORDS

It is much easier to trace the history of a property if it formed part of a large estate. If the owner as named on the title apportionment was a reasonably extensive landowner, estate records may exist either in The National Library of Wales or in the appropriate county record office.

Records drawn up in the administration of an estate, such as rentals, surveys, title deeds (leases, mortgages, etc) may enable you to discover names of owners and occupiers over several centuries. Where surveys and estate maps exist for an estate (they rarely occur before the middle of the eighteenth century) they are a good place to begin. Rentals are also often a relatively easy source to use. It is difficult to make much use of title deeds if they have not been listed in detail.

To discover whether the Library holds the records of a particular estate or any title deeds relating to a particular property, you should consult the full catalogue which is available online – <http://cat.llgc.org.uk>, or the archives and manuscripts not yet included in the full catalogue – <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>.

There is no index to individual properties apart from large houses described as 'capital messages' in old title deeds. You should therefore check the full catalogue under the appropriate parish and perhaps township.

Checking each reference in turn can be very time-consuming particularly in the case of a large parish. As some estate records have not been catalogued or indexed it is always worth consulting the staff on duty in the South Reading Room.

Mae'r mynegai i gynlluniau stad llawysgrif hefyd ar gael ar y catalog cyflawn.

COFNODION EGLWYSIG

Os oedd eich tŷ yn gysylltiedig â'r Eglwys mewn unrhyw ffordd, mae'n bosibl y bydd cofnodion chwech esgobaeth Cymru sydd ar gadw yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru yn cynnwys gwybodaeth ddefnyddiol.

Ceir cyfeiriadau yn rhestri'r Eglwys yng Nghymru sydd ar gadw yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De neu ar <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/> at gofnodion megis 'glebe terriers' (arolygon nid yn unig o'r tir a oedd yn cyd-fynd â llawer o fywoliaethau eglwysig ond hefyd o adeiladau, gan gynnwys persondai a bythynnod eglwysig), papurau dilapidations (manylion yn ymwneud â chyflwr persondai) a phapurau a dogfennau amrywiol.

Mae cofnodion Comisiwn yr Eglwys yng Nghymru yn cynnwys peth gwybodaeth am gyn-eiddo eglwysig megis persondai hyd at 1947. Gall cofnodion Corff Cynrychioliadol yr Eglwys yng Nghymru (sydd heb eu catalogio eto) gynnwys manylion arwerthu persondai.

Ynglŷn â tai cwrdd yr anghydfurfwyr, gellir darganfod cofnodion perthnasol naill ai ymhlith cofnodion yr Eglwys yng Nghymru neu ymhlith cofnodion llys Sesiwn Chwarter y sir, gan fod yn rhaid i bob addoldy ymneilltuol, ar ôl 1689, gael trwydded gan glerc llys y Sesiwn Chwarter neu gan swyddogion yr esgobaeth.

COFNODION PROFEB

Wedi darganfod enwau deiliaid eich tŷ dylech fynd ati i ddarganfod a oes ewyllysiau ar gael ar eu cyfer drwy edrych yn y mynegeion

The indexes to manuscript estate plans are also available in the full catalogue.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS

If your house was in any way connected with the Church, some of the records of the six Welsh dioceses held at this Library may well contain information of value to you.

The Church in Wales schedules are held in the South Reading Room and online at <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>, and give references to relevant records such as glebe terriers (surveys not only of glebe land but also of all buildings, including parsonages and church cottages), dilapidations papers (details of the fabric of parsonages), and miscellaneous papers, deeds and documents.

The Welsh Church Commission records contain some information about former ecclesiastical properties such as parsonage houses up to 1947. The records of the Representative Body of the Church in Wales (as yet uncatalogued) may contain details of sales of parsonage houses.

With regard to dissenters' meeting houses, records may be found either among the records of the Church in Wales or among the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, because all Nonconformist meeting houses after 1689 were required to be licensed by the diocesan authorities or the Clerk of the Peace.

PROBATE RECORDS

Having ascertained the names of occupiers of your property, you should check by consulting the pre 1858 probate indexes online – <http://cat.llgc.org.uk/probate>) whether any wills survive for those individuals.

profheb ar-lein: <http://cat.llgc.org.uk/profeb>.
Yn aml ceir rhestr eiddo y sawl sydd wedi marw ynghyd â'i ewyllys, yn arbennig cyn y ddeunawfed ganrif, rhestr eiddo sydd ambell waith yn disgrifio'n fanwl gynnwys pob ystafell, gan nodi gwerth pob eitem.

Dylai darganfod rhestri eiddo fod o gymorth mawr ichwi gan mai ychydig iawn o ffynonellau dogfennol eraill sy'n nodi nifer yr ystafelloedd mewn adeilad, y cynllun cyffredinol a'r math o ddodrefn a oedd ymhob ystafell.

COFNODION MAENOROL

Os daliwyd eich tŷ trwy gopiddaliad (h.y. os yw'r gweithredoedd yn gopiau o rôl llys y faenor) – dull o ddal tir a ddiddymwyd yn y 1920au – bydd angen ichwi ddarganfod yn gyntaf enw'r faenor yr oedd y tŷ yn rhan ohoni, ac yn ail a oes unrhyw gofnodion ar gael ar gyfer y faenor honno.

Ceir cronfa ddata ar-lein sy'n cynnwys manylion am gofnodion maenorol Cymreig (www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk).

I ddefnyddio cofnodion maenorol (rholiau neu lyfrau llys, lyfrau rhent, arolygon, cyfrifon, a.y.b.) cyn y ddeunawfed ganrif, bydd angen ichwi fod yn gyfarwydd â llaw llys, a chyda gwybodaeth elfennol o Ladin y canol oesoedd.

FFYNONELLAU ERAILL

Ym 1832 dechreuwyd argraffu cofrestrï etholwyr, a chan fod y cofrestrï hyn yn cynnwys enwau a chyfeiriadau'r etholwyr gallant fod o gymorth ichwi. Cedwir y rhain yn Ystafell Ddarllen y Gogledd.

Ymhlith ffynonellau eraill sy'n cynnwys manylion am berchenogion / deiliaid adeiladau

Wills, especially before the eighteenth century, are often accompanied by inventories of the goods of the deceased, some of which describe in detail the contents of each room and the value of each item.

The discovery of relevant inventories should assist you a great deal because they may well indicate, as few other documentary sources will do, the number of rooms in a building, its general layout and the state of its furnishings.

MANORIAL RECORDS

If your house was held by copyhold (i.e. if the title deeds are copies of the court roll of the manor) – a tenure abolished in the 1920s – you will need to discover first the name of the manor to which the house belonged and secondly whether any records survive for that manor.

A database containing information about Welsh manorial records is available on the internet – www.mdr.nationalarchives.gov.uk.

To consult manorial documents (court rolls or books, rentals, surveys, accounts, etc.) before the eighteenth century you will need to be familiar with court hand and to have a rudimentary knowledge of medieval Latin.

OTHER SOURCES

Printed electoral registers, introduced in 1832 and containing names and addresses of electors, may prove of some value. These are held in the North Reading Room.

Other sources containing information concerning owners/occupiers of properties include parish registers (see C. J. Williams and J. Watts-Williams, *Parish Registers of Wales*

mae cofrestri plwyf (gweler C. J. Williams a J. Watts-Williams, Cofrestri Plwyf Cymru (Aberystwyth, 2il argraffiad, 2000)) a llyfrau treth (yn yr archifdai sirol gan fwyaf). Ar gyfer adeiladau a gâi eu defnyddio at ddibenion penodol bydd angen ichwi edrych ar y cofnodion perthnasol.

Bydd cofnodion yn ymwneud â'r tlodion, er enghraifft, yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am dlotai. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o gofnodion Undebau Deddf y Tlodion ar gael yn yr archifdai sirol, er bod rhai cofnodion ar gael yn y Llyfrgell hon.

Ceir gwybodaeth am dolltai ymhlith cofnodion y cwmnïau tyrpeg. Bydd angen ichwi chwilio'r catalog cyflawn sydd ar-lein – <http://cat.llgc.org.uk>, neu drwy Archifau a Llawysgrifau sydd heb gyrraedd y catalog cyflawn – <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>.

Gall mapiau a dyfarniadau cau tiroedd, er yn ymwneud â thir yn hytrach nag adeiladau, ddangos bodolaeth neu absenoldeb adeilad ar ddarn o dir.

Cedwir amryw o fapiau a dyfarniadau cau tiroedd yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De, yn arbennig ar gyfer siroedd Aberteifi, Trefaldwyn a Brycheiniog. Y mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn perthyn i'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg ond ceir rhai hefyd o ddiwedd y ddeunawfed ganrif.

Y mae Ystafell Ddarllen y De hefyd yn cadw mapiau a chynlluniau eraill a all fod o gymorth ichwi, megis cynlluniau ymgymeriadau cyhoeddus (ffyrdd, rheilffyrdd, camlesi, a.y.b.). Y mae'n bosibl na welir adeilad ar fap am fod y map wedi ei lunio i rhyw ddiben arbennig, neu am fod y map ar raddfa fechan.

(Aberystwyth, 2nd edition, 2000)) and rate books (mostly in county record offices).

With regard to buildings used for specific purposes you will have to consult the appropriate classes of records.

For example, records relating to the poor will contain information on poorhouses and workhouses. Most of the Poor Law Union records have been deposited in county record offices although there are some records at this Library.

Information on tollhouses will be found among turnpike trust records. You should consult the full catalogue online – <http://cat.llgc.org.uk/>, or the archives and manuscripts not yet included in the full catalogue – <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>.

Enclosure maps and awards, although concerned with land rather than buildings, may show the existence or absence of a building on a plot of land. The South Reading Room holds various enclosure maps and awards, mainly from the nineteenth century but also some from the late eighteenth century, particularly for Cardiganshire, Montgomeryshire and Breconshire.

The South Reading Room holds other maps and plans which may assist you, such as plans of public undertakings (roads, railways, canals, etc.). However, the absence of a building on a map may simply reflect the particular purpose of that survey or its small scale.

CYHOEDDIADAU DEFNYDDIOL

David Iredale a John Barrett, *Discovering Your Old House* (Shire Publications, 4ydd argraffiad, 2002).

Peter Smith, *Houses of the Welsh Countryside, 2il argraffiad* (Llundain: HMSO, 1988).

Iorwerth C. Peate, *The Welsh House: A Study in Folk Culture* (Lerpwl, 1946).

Richard Suggett a Greg Stevenson, *Cyflwyno Cartrefi Cefn Gwlad Cymru / Introducing Houses of the Welsh Countryside* (Y Lolfa, 2010).

Eurwyn Wiliam, *The Welsh Cottage: Building Traditions of the Rural Poor, 1750–1900* (RCAHMW, 2010).

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USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

David Iredale and John Barrett, *Discovering Your Old House* (Shire Publications, 4th edition, 2002).

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