

Ty'n Drain (Tyddyn y Llidiart) Llanenddwyn.

Peter Jones January 2019

Capel Ty'n Drain first came to my attention in 2014 when researching the family tree of my wife Ann Harris.

A census of all persons resident in the UK on the last Sunday night of March has been recorded every 10 years since 1841 apart from 1941 during WW2. A one hindered year privacy law prevents the publication of census records until one hundred years has elapsed. Census records show the Name, Age, Sex, Status, Occupation, Address and Place of Birth of all persons. Census records are important and sometimes the only source of information for historic research. There are 8 UK Census Records available for unrestricted viewing, 1841 to 1911. This research is based upon these records.

Ty'n Drain is shown in the census of 1841 as two dwelling let to tenants. Ty'n Drain appears to have been a 'terrace' of two small house between Tyddyn y Llidiart and Uwchlwrcoed. Ty'n Drain is probably as old as any stone built agricultural building in Ardudwy and appears to have been well maintained until it became unoccupied / abandoned at some time during the first half of the 20th century. Ty'n Drain diversified from agricultural tenancy into religion and education during the 1870s. One of the houses, the remains of which are now enclosures to the right of the chapel was the home of a Wool Weaver for 30 years or more. The second house that eventually became a Sunday School had short term tenants of various occupations. The Hon Edward MosTy'n, Lord MosTy'n of Cors y Gedol, was the Landlord and owner of Ty'n Drain. Prior to 1876 no land was associated with Ty'n Drain in that the occupants were not described as farmers. Ty'n Darin became a Methodist Chapel and a small farm from 1876 into the 1900s. Possibly the earlier Ty'n Drain dwellings by about 1874 were in a poor state and converted into the building we see today.

A tenant at Ty'n Drain in 1871 was John Jones and his family. He could best be described as a builder and he could well have converted Ty'n Drain from two houses into one house with attached enclosures. The tenant from 1876 was the Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. The Methodist Chapels of Ardudwy may have funded the building work required to convert a terrace of two small houses into a small Chapel with the emphasis on a Sunday School.

The Census Records

1841

Ty'n Drain was shown in the census of 1841 as two dwellings, one was unoccupied. Living in the occupied section was Edward Jones aged 60, a Wool Weaver and his wife Jane aged 40. Living with Edward and Jane was 3 year old Jane Owen, she was probably their granddaughter.

1851

Ty'n Drain was again shown as two dwellings one occupied by 36 year old John Jones a Farm Labourer; he was a widower living with his daughter Gwen a 12 year old scholar. Scholar implies regularly attending a school. Most children during the 1850s had finished with education before becoming teenagers. The nearest schools to Ty'n Drain would have been in Dyffryn, Llanbedr or Cwm Nantcol. Gwen was probably required to attend a school within her own parish, Llanenddwyn. Llanbedr and Cwm Nantcol were in the Llanbedr parish. For Gwen that meant a round trip of 4 to 6 miles a day walking down into Dyffryn in the morning and back up hill in the afternoon.

The second Ty'n Drain dwelling was occupied as in 1841 by Edward Jones the Weaver and his wife Jane. They had aged 14 years over the previous 10 year! Edwards was shown in the Census of 1851 as 74 years old and Jane 54. A lot of elderly folk in this period had no education so were by and large illiterate. Therefore many people could not write their own details on paper, they were questioned in Welsh by an Enumeration Clerk who personally visited his allocated dwellings to record census data. Many people in this era could not accurately give their date or even year of birth. Having completed all the necessary records the Enumeration Clerks would check and send the records to regional centres, Harlech, Dolgellau and Caernarvon for collation before being sent finally to London.

With Edward and Jane lived 30 year old Thomas Evans. The census record shows Edward and Jane as 'keeping' Thomas Evans, he was a Pauper on Parish Relief. This description implies that Thomas was unable to earn a living wage.

Legislation for the care of the poor had been passed and updated many times by Parliament since the late middle age. Parishes were funded by payments, tithes, taxes received from tenants and landowners. Each plot of land and some buildings within a Parish were given a value based upon what the land could produce, bushels of wheat, hundred weights of potatoes, pork, mutton, milk, eggs etc. The plots of land were apportioned

according to one tenth (a tithe) of its value and the land owner was obliged to pay the parish annually.

1861

Ty'n Drain was shown as two dwellings. Dwelling A occupied by John Jones 64 a Labourer and his wife Gainor 38, their daughter Catherine 11 and son Richard 3 months. Dwelling B was occupied as before by Edward Jones 83 now shown as 'formerly a Wool Weaver' born in Llanfachreth and Jane Jones 65 born in Llandanwg. Living with Edward and Jane are William Jones 1 year old described as a Boarder and Anne Jones 9 years old, a scholar shown as the daughter of Edward and Jane. It's difficult to take as fact that in 1852 74 year old Edward and 56 year old Jane could have given birth to a daughter (Anne). Also the 1 year old boy William shown as a boarder, boarder implies that in exchange for money meals are provided on a regular basis and a bed for sleeping. The 'story' of Ty'n Drain shown in the census of 1861 doesn't seem to make sense, a 1 year old boy could not be a boarder and a 9 year old girl couldn't be the daughter of an 83 year old man and a 65 year old woman. The boy William and the girl Anne were probably the middle two children of John and Gainor Jones the 'next door' tenants who didn't have the space for their family of 4 children. Edward and Jane seem to have had a history of taking in 'strays and waifs' In 1841 they were looking after 3 year old Jane Owens probably a granddaughter, in 1851 they looked after 30 year old Thomas Evans a pauper and receive Parish Relief for that service. In 1861 they appear to be taking payment for looking after a 1 year old boy. A more realistic scenario was that 9 year old Anne the daughter of John and Gainor Jones was the house servant of the elderly Edward and Jane and she also looked after her one year old brother as well as some times attending school.

1871

By 1871 the era of the Wool Weaver at Ty'n Drain was over, records suggest that Edward Jones died in 1866 and his wife Jane in 1871. Ty'n Drain remained as 2 dwellings. 60 year old Mary Morris lives in one section, she was described as a widow and an Egg Dealer. What would be the life of a 60 year old widow, an egg dealer in 1871? A woman with a lot of hens? Not very probable a lot of hens need a lot of looking after. Lots of feed, lots of water, kept dry out of the weather and safe from predators. Then, how do you get the eggs to the customers, horse and cart? The horse would need feed and water and a stable and how could she afford to buy a cart or a horse? Probably 60 year old Mary Morris walked miles and miles every day to farms and homes that had many hens and surplus eggs, she would buy the eggs and sell them or barter them with whoever she could for money or food to keep herself.

In the other section of Ty'n Drain lived 42 year old John Jones his wife Margaret , three daughters and a son. John was described as a Wood and Stone Mason. Saer Maen, Saer Coed. John Jones was in other words a builder; he can work with both wood and stone.

1881

At this point a family connection with Ty'n Drain comes into this account. Hugh Pugh 1833 – 1907 a Slate Quarryman at Brynchrug was ordained as a Calvinistic Methodist minister in 1875, he was a native of Tal y Llyn. The Rev Hugh Pugh with his wife Margaret Morgan and their 4 children moved from Brynchrug to live at Ty'n Drain sometime after 1876 and before 1881. Hugh Pugh was the minister at Gwynfryn Chapel in Llanbedr. The census for 1881 describes Ty'n Drain as a Calvinistic Methodist Chapel. The Rev Hugh Pugh was the great great grandfather of my wife Ann. The census of 1881 describes Margaret Pugh as a wife and a Farmer living at Ty'n Drain that was described as a Sunday School. The Rev Hugh Pugh himself was not at Ty'n Drain on the night of the 1881 census, Sunday 27th March. He was recorded as a visitor at Esgairweddau a large farm near Pental. Methodist ministers in rural North Wales during the heyday of Methodism were expected to spend weekends away from home to perform Sunday services as part of a touring circuit of ministers. Hugh Pugh could have travelled by train from Dyffryn to Machynlleth on Saturday. David Jones a devout Methodist farmer from Esgairweddau collects the Rev Hugh Pugh at the station and gives him hospitality at Esgairweddau for two days chauffeuring him to and from Pental for Sunday services before taking him to Machynlleth for the Monday morning train back to Dyffryn.

The residence of the Rev Hugh Pugh and his family at Ty'n Drain lasted for probably 8 years 1876 to 1884. Hugh Pugh's daughter Anne Catherine Pugh married Richard Jones (my wife's great grandfather) from the nearby farm Pen y Bryn during 1886. The marriage certificate for Anne Catherine Pugh gave her address as Tyddyn y Llidiart. The census records for 1891 and 1901 show that John Morgan Pugh a son of the Rev Hugh Pugh and brother of Anne Catherine Pugh was the tenant of Tyddyn y Llidiart. It seems that Hugh Pugh was moved to serve another parish, he his wife and two of their children Mary Elizabeth and Hugh Morgan take up residence at Llangwnadwl. Hugh Pugh's other two children Ann Catherine and John Morgan move to Tyddyn y Llidiart. John Morgan married Elizabeth Pugh of Henrewaelod in 1883 and became the tenant of Tyddyn Y Llidiart.

1891

The Rev Hugh Pugh is now the resident minister at Llangwnadwl near Aberdaron no longer associated with Ty'n Drain. His son John is the tenant of Tyddyn y Llidiart. The census for 1891 simply shows Ty'n Drain as one of 3 unoccupied dwellings between Tyddyn y Llidiart and Uwchlwrcoed with no description as to its purpose.

1901

The census for 1901 shows Ty'n Drain Sunday School Room between Tyddyn y Llidiart and Uwchlwrcoed. No residents or tenants are recorded.

1911

The census gives no record of Ty'n Drain. This suggests that Ty'n Drain was uninhabited and had no tenant paying rent. The Gors y Gedol estate was originally 12,000 acres made up of many farms dwellings and building. The estate was reduced in size and sold at auction as lots during the mid-1800s and again in 1908. The sale catalogue for 1908 listed Ty'n Drain as a Sunday School. An account of Ty'n Drain written in 2009 as part of the 'Getting to Know Ardudwy' project tells us that at some point Gors y Gedol increased the rent for Ty'n Drain to a unaffordable level forcing the closure of the Sunday School.

Pages 6 to 10 below show images of Ty'n Drain taken during January 2019.

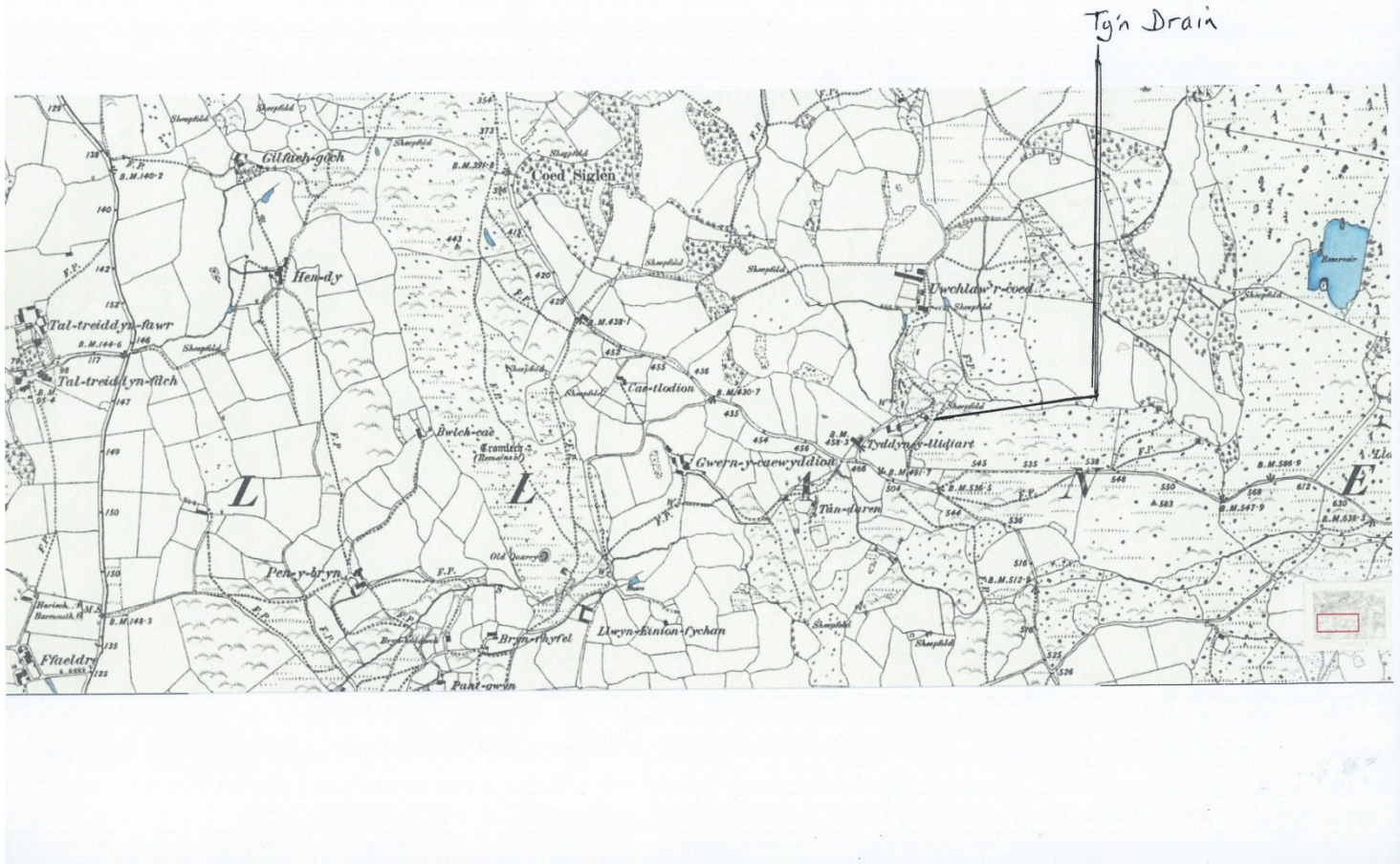












Ty'n Drain, 1888 OS map 1 mile in 6 inches.

Ty'n Drain further research May 2020.

People associated with Tyddyn y Lliidiart from 1841 to 1911.

The Census records for 1871, as all previous records, showed Ty'n Drain as two houses. One was lived in by Mary Morris an Egg Dealer the other by John Jones a Wood and Stone Mason with his wife and four children.

The first reference of Ty'n Drain as a Calvinist Methodist Chapel / Sunday school was shown in the Census records for 1881. It's possible now to make some assumptions based on what we know. We know that originally Ty'n Drain consisted of two houses. Therefore it was not intended to be a Farm House to support a farm independent of the surrounding farms. Ty'n Drain was most likely intended to accommodate some of the many agricultural workers needed to keep the predominantly farming economy going. In 1871 Mary Morris lived in the part of Ty'n Drain that was to become a Chapel. John Jones lived in the part that is now an enclosure. Mary Morris the Egg Dealer, sometime after 1871 moved from Ty'n Drain to nearby Tandaren to live with her niece. John Jones the other Ty'n Drain resident had moved out sometime during the mid 1870s he is recorded in the 1881 Census living at Bryn Coch near Caer Meddig, he was then described as a Mason.

During the early 1870s the Calvinist Methodist Church acquired an interest in Ty'n Drain as a Chapel / Sunday School and perhaps commissioned John Jones the builder then living at Ty'n Drain to carry out the work necessary to convert the house next door, recently vacated by Mary Morris, into a Chapel. This work was completed sometime before 1881. Let's say 1877.

The Reverend Hugh Pugh the newly ordained minister of Gwynfryn Chapel moved into Ty'n Drain with his family after John Jones had moved to Bryn Coch. The record for 1881 shows Ty'n Drain as house accommodating a farmer (Margaret Pugh) and a Methodist Chapel / Sunday School associated with Llanbedr.

By 1991 the Pugh family had re located to Llangwnadl near Aberdaron. John Pugh the eldest son had taken the tenancy of Tyddyn y Lliidiart. The Ordnance Survey had surveyed Merioneth in 1887 and published a six inch to the mile map in 1888. The Census report for 1891 shows Ty'n Drain uninhabited. The Ordnance Survey map clearly shows Ty'n Drain as a building with an enclosure attached to it as we see it today. The Census shows Ty'n Drain as uninhabited because the house next door to the Chapel formerly occupied by the Pugh

family had been demolished and made into an enclosure, the Ordnance map dates this work as being completed before 1887 the year of the land survey.

Why was, what had become the Chapel House / Farm House at Ty'n Drain demolished very soon after the Pugh family moved out? These matters usually come down to money. The Methodist organisation probably had the tenancy or a lease on both Ty'n Drain buildings. After the Pugh family left the dwelling house had no tenant and its desirability as a home would have been limited outside of a religious setting. Neither neighbour would have appreciated the other. The dwelling was probably in a poor state of repair with nobody willing, owner or tenant, to fund the necessary repair work. So the dwelling was made into an enclosure that could have been used by the Chapel / Sunday school congregation.

Ty'n Drain was part of the Cors y Gedol estate. From 1798 until 1858 the estate was owned by the Mostyn family. The Honourable Edward Mostyn Lord Mostyn. Mostyn sold the estate in 1858 to the Corbett family. The estate was sold again in 1891. At that time the estate comprised of a considerable number of farms and property covering 11,500 acres from Llanaber to Llanfair. The Ansell family, William Ansell was the new owner. On 29 Medi 1908 a notice was published in the Gwalia newspaper. The notice informed the reader that the Gors y Gedol Estate had been divided into 139 lots to be sold by public auction at the Assembly Rooms Barmouth on 28th – 29th October 1908. Both Ty'n Drain and Tyddyn y Llidiart appeared in the sale catalogue. Ty'n Drain was listed as Ty'n Drain cottage, no mention of a Sunday school. The outcome of the sale would be more interesting than the sale catalogue. Who bought what! It was likely that the change of ownership of the Gors y Gedol Estate in 1891 from Corbett to Ansell affected the outcome of Ty'n Drain Chapel. The subsequent sale catalogue of 1908 described Ty'n Drain as a cottage. We do know that after 1908 Ty'n Drain was used as a Sunday school

Tyddyn y Llidiart

In 1841 there were 4 residents, Hugh Lewis, 48, born in Llanbedr a farmer, Elizabeth Lewis, 50 born in Llanelltyd and Robert Lewis 10. Lowry Jones, 15, a Farm Servant also lived at Tyddyn y Llidiart. Lowry was the daughter of Elizabeth Jones Pentreuchaf. Lowry later married Thomas Davies who was a Cattle Feeder at Taltreuddyn Bach. The Tithe Maps and Apportionments for 1842 showed that all the land surrounding Tyddyn y Llidiart was owned by Edward Mostyn and occupied by Hugh Lewis. The Tithe system dated back to medieval times. Taxes originally goods in kind, wheat, barley, pigs, sheep, cattle etc., were collected

by the parish from the land occupier. Later the system was reformed and one tenth (a tithe) of the product value of each plot (field) of land was paid annually using money rather than goods. In 1842 Hugh Lewis paid a total tithe value of £3-1-1 for 27 tithes, fields each one named and totalling 65 acres. Tyddyn y Llidiart was a mixed pasture / arable farm. By comparison Uwlclawrcoed was a bigger farm at 107 acres, all pasture and the total tithe value was £2-15-6 paid by the occupier Henry Roberts. The conclusion is that an arable or mixed arable pasture farm was a better prospect for the farmer than a pasture only farm. Perhaps the quality of the land was the biggest factor.

Tithe Appportionment for Tydyn y Lliadiart 1842, Hugh Lewis was the occupier. Lord MosTy'n the owner.

The parish of Llanenddwyn, Merionethshire

of 69

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By 1851 Hugh Lewis with his wife and son had moved to Glyn Artro. Hugh was then described as a labourer not a farmer, that description implies he was now working for a wage not working for himself as a farmer. He shared Glyn Artro with another family Edward and Mary Morris who had six young children. By 1861 Hugh Lewis had moved house again this time he had moved to No 2 Penbont Mynydd at Llanbedr.

For some reason Tyddyn y Llidiart was not recorded in the census of 1851, this is unusual, all of the near neighbours were recorded. The omission was probably a clerical error.

1861 Tyddyn Y Llidiart was not recorded as a farm it was shown as a house with two separate accommodations.

In one lived Evan Davies a Labourer, his wife Elizabeth a Maid of All Work and their two sons John 9 and Humphrey 1. Elizabeth's brother Rees Jones a Tailor also lives with them. In the other section of Tyddyn y Llidiart lived Mary Morris also a Maid of All Work. Ten years later in 1871 she became an Egg Dealer living at Ty'n Drain. By 1871 Evan Davies had moved to Ty'nybuarth Dyffryn Ardudwy and was employed as a Railway Porter. His wife Elizabeth (Ellen) looked after their 5 year old daughter Gwen. Son Humphrey was at Ty'nyffynnon the home of Griffith Davies a Tailor. Humphrey eventually joined his father working as a Railway Porter.

1871. 1881. Tyddyn y Llidiart was now recorded as a farm of 58 acres and the home of Morris Roberts and his wife Catherine with sons William 9 and Robert 5. Morris and Catherine employed a General Servant Ellin Williams. Catherine's 10 year old sister Ellin Evans also lived at Tyddyn y Llidiart. Before taking over Tyddyn y Llidiart as a farmer Morris Roberts worked as a farm servant on a large and very remote farm, Ffridd Bryncoch west of Ganllwyd in the parish of Llandwywe Uwch y Graig, 10 miles from Dolgellau, 6 miles from Trawsfynydd and 5 miles from Dyffryn and Llanbedr through Bwlch Drws Ardudwy and Cwm Nantcol. Ffridd Bryncoch was the home of a young married couple with a baby, they employed two house servants, two farm servants also a carter and a shepherd. Ffridd Bryncoch appeared to have been a very successful farm. Morris Roberts was the son of Meredith and Elizabeth Roberts of Hafod Gau a small farm near Graig Isa and Cil Cychwyn in Cwm Nantcol. Morris married Catherine Evans from Llanystumdwy she was the daughter of William and Lowry Evans from Cefn y Maen Llanystumdwy a farm of 35 acres.

Morris and Catherine remained at Tyddyn y Llidiart for about 20 years, the census for 1891 shows Morris and Catherine living at Talwrn Bach and in 1901 at Taltreuddyn Fawr.

1891

By 1891 John Morgan Pugh the eldest son of the Rev Hugh Pugh formerly of Ty'n Drain had taken over the tenancy of Tyddyn y Llidiart. John had been born in Abergynolwyn and was married in 1883 to Elizabeth Pugh the daughter of Evan and Gwen Pugh of Hendrewalod. In 1881 when the family of the Rev Hugh Pugh lived at Ty'n Drain there was a connection between the Pugh family and the Roberts family at Tyddyn y Llidiart. The census for 1881 shows Morris and Catherine Roberts at Tyddyn y Llidiart with Mary Morgan, John Morgan Pugh's grandmother and Mary Pugh his sister as Visitors. They probably both lived at Tyddyn y Llidiart as house guests.

1901

John Morgan Pugh and Elizabeth Pugh remained at Tyddyn y Llidiart now with their 8 children. The record shows that the Rev Hugh Pugh was also living at Tyddyn y Llidiart but the record also shows he was living at Broadleys Cottage near Henllan Denbigh. After leaving Ty Drain / Gwynfryn for Llangwnadle the Rev Pugh's career then took him to Aberfraw in Anglesey and finally to Denbigh.

In 1901 his parish was in Denbigh but he also had a base at Tyddyn y Llidiart keeping his connection with Ty,n Drain and the Calvinistic Chapels of Dyffryn and Llanbedr. By 1911 John Morgan Pugh and Elizabeth Pugh had moved from Tyddyn y Llidiart to Pen y Garth a farm near Pant y Goleau, Pensarn. John and Elizabeth eventually had 12 children. They stayed at Pen y Garth for the rest of their lives. Elizabeth died in 1913 and John in 1943.

1911.

The tenant of Tyddyn y Llidiart was now Ann Owen Jones the 79 year old widow of John Owen Jones. She lived with her son Robert and daughter Mary. Ann Owen Jones had exchanged tenancies or freehold with John Morgan Pugh. Ann and her husband John had farmed Pen y Garth at Pensarn for more than 50 years and John Morgan Pugh had moved from Tyddyn y Llidiart to Pen y Garth. The reason for the exchange is not clear was it intentional or a coincidence? During Ann and Johns later years at Pen y Garth it appears that the family moved into the nearby terrace of Pant Goleu. John Owen Jones died at Pant Goleu so the move from the farm to the terrace may have been for health reasons or that the farm house became uninhabitable.

Anne Owen (Williams) Jones was the daughter of a Quarryman, William Williams and Margaret Williams of No 4 Bwlch Gwyn, Trawsfynydd. By 1851 she had made her way to

Llanbedr. Aged 19 she was employed as a House Servant at Wern y Graig farm Llanbedr. She married John Owen Jones of Dolmygliw farm in 1852. Unfortunately Ann Owen Jones life at Tyddyn y Llidiart was short lived she died in October 1911. I'm not sure how long her children remained at Tyddyn y Llidiart Ann's son Roberts died in 1924. The census record for 1921 when published next year may give more information.

Tafel Gyfnewid.

CYFRIFIAD LLOEGR A CHYMRU, 1911.

Eidd y Dafen
(I'w lewi gan y Cyfrifiad ar ei ar-
rwydd.)

Cyn ysgrifennu ar y Daflen hon gweith yn dda ddiarllen yr Esamplyd a'r Cyfarwyddiadau a roddir ar y tu arall i'r papur, yn gyntal a pharhau'n'r Colofonau. Dyfid ysgrifennu mesur Inc.

Cedwir cynnwys y Daflen yn gyfrinachol. Cymeir gofal mawr na ddatguddir dim hysbyswydd ynglŷn â phersonau unigol. Nid yd'w eiddodion i'w defnyddio i brofi oed, megis mesur cysylltiad a Phensgwau Hencaint, nac i wa ymrodd arall ond paratoi Tablau Ystadegol.

ENW A CHYFENW	PERTHYNAS i'r Pentulu.	OED (y Pen Ewedd ddiwydiol a'w ENW.)	MANYLION ynghylch PRIODAS.			GALWEDIGAETH neu WAITH Personau deng mwydd ond a throeddi.				Y LLE Y GANWYD pob un.	CENDE- AETHOLDEB pob un a uwydd mewn gwlad Eitronol.	ANHWYLDER.	YR IAITH A LEFERIR.
<p>pob Person, pa un bynnag ai Un o'r Teulu, ai Ymwelydd, Dyrdiwr ai Gwasanaethydd.</p> <p>(1) a drouliodd nos Sul, yr 2il o Ebrill, 1911, yn yr annedd hon, ac a oedd yn fyw hanner nos, neu</p> <p>(2) a gyhaeddodd yr annedd hon fore Llun, y 3ydd o Ebrill, heb ei gyfrif yn unman arall.</p> <p>Nid oes neb arall i'w roi i mewn.</p> <p>(Am y drefn i osod yr enwau gweler Esamplydau ar gefn y Daflen.)</p>	<p>Nodwch pa un ai "Pentulu," ai "Gwas," "Mab," "Merch," neu Berthynas arall, ai "Ymwelydd," "Dyrdiwr," ai "Gwas" neu "Forwyn."</p>	<p>Am Ffianod dan Ewedd, hysbys yr oed yn ddaed, megis "dan m mis," "no mis," etc.</p>	<p>Am hwb Gwasig Briod a enwir yn y Daflen hon, nodwch nifer :-</p>			<p>Gwlad Personol.</p>				<p>(1) Os well ei enw yn y Deyrnas Gyntaf, ysgrifennwch enw'r Sir, a'r Dof neu'r Floyd.</p> <p>(2) Os well ei enw mewn rhyw un o'r Ynysyddau Brydeinig, ysgrifennwch enw'r Ddiwydiol, a'r Ddiwydiol, ac, os enw'r Ddiwydiol, enw'r Ddiwydiol.</p> <p>(3) Os well ei enw mewn Gwlad Eitronol, ysgrifennwch enw'r Gwlad.</p> <p>(4) Os well ei enw ar y môr, ysgrifennwch "Ar y môr."</p> <p>Nodal: Ynallu a'w wedi enw gan y rhywle llebw Lloegr a Chymru, nodwch pa un ai "Lloegr" a'r "Ynysyddau" a'r "Ynysyddau."</p>	<p>Nodwch pa un ai: (1) "Deiliad Prydeinig o rieni," (2) "Deiliad Prydeinig Brudorol," gan rai blywyddyn ai ymfrodoriaeth, (3) "Lloegr," (4) "Ynydd" neu "W a n e i a n y m w r," ai anwylder gyfnewid ag enw'r person hwnnw, ai oed parhau a'r y dyfng arno.</p>	<p>Os heb allu siarad ond Suesneg, ysgrifennwch "Suesneg." Os heb allu siarad ond Cymraeg, ysgrifennwch "Cymraeg." Os yn gallu siarad Suesneg a Chymraeg, ysgrifennwch "Y dyfng." Nid oes dim Ewropeaidd nac am blant dda dar blywydd oed.</p>	
			<p>Yn ymlyd oeddi gyfnewid y mae'r Priodas hysbennol wedi dal.</p>	<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>	<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>	<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>	<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>	<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>	<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>				<p>Y plant a anwyd yn fyw o'r Priodas hysbennol.</p>
1	Anne O Jones	Pentulu	79	Gweddar									
2	Robert Jones	Mab	57	Sengl					Farmer - 100				
3	Mary Jones	Merch	42	Sengl					110				
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

Traus fywdd Mier
 Meistr Garterf Traus fywdd Mier
 Gweth Garterf Traus fywdd Mier
 idas

(I'w lewi gan y Cyfrifiad.)

<p>Yr wyf yn atebion -</p> <p>(1) Fad pob oed yn y Daflen hon well ei enw yn y gwlad honnol yn ei dyfng.</p> <p>(2) Ew wedi cyfrif ymlyd a'r hysbennol yn y Colofonau 3 a 4 ar waliau, ac wedi ysgrifennu enw a chlyfwrth y personau.</p> <p>(3) Ar ei gyswllt yn ymlyd a'r hysbennol, bydd wedi cyfrif pob oed a ymlyd a'r hysbennol yn ddaed hon, ac wedi cyfrif rai a ymlyd a'r hysbennol yn ddaed hon.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Cyfrifiad</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Cyfrif.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Gwyrth- iach</th> <th>Hug- iach</th> <th>Personau.</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table>	Cyfrif.			Gwyrth- iach	Hug- iach	Personau.	1	2	3
Cyfrif.										
Gwyrth- iach	Hug- iach	Personau.								
1	2	3								

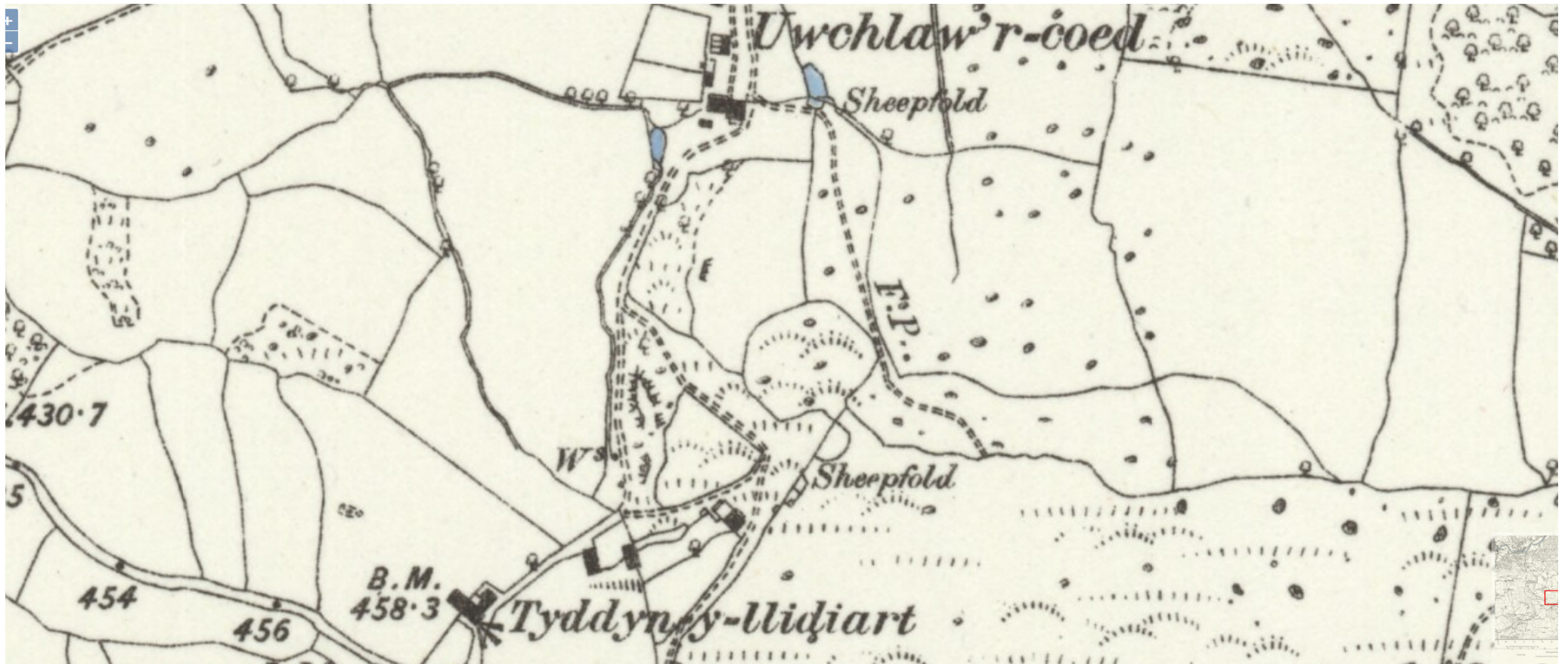
(I'w lewi gan, neu ar ran, y Pentulu, neu arall a fo'n gwrthod, yr annedd hon.)

Ysgrifennwch laod Nifer yr Ystafelloedd yn yr Annedd hon (y Ty, y Dalriad, neu'r Ebband). Cyfrifwch y gegin yn ystafell, ond peidiwch â chyfrif scullery, landing, lobby, closet, na bathroom; nac ystoddy, swyddfa, na siop.

Yr wyf yn datgan fod y Daflen hon wedi ei llenwi'n gywir hyd eithaf fy agwybodaeth a'm creid.

Arwydd **Robert Jones**
 Cyfrifiad Post **Lyddyddiant Harledd Merioneth**

S. Hafellwedd



1887 Ty'n Drain shown as a building with an attached enclosure.

Administrative County of <u>Northampton</u>		The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 2				
Civil Parish of <u>Northampton (part)</u>		Municipal Borough of <u>Northampton</u>		Municipal Ward of <u>St. Andrew's</u>		Urban Sanitary District of <u>Northampton</u>		Rural Sanitary District of <u>Northampton</u>		Parliamentary Borough Division of <u>Northampton</u>		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <u>Northampton</u>				
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME OF HOUSE	HOUSES	Number of persons occupying of less than five	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame, Lame, or Deaf	Language Spoken					
				Thomas Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
				John Jones	Son	♂	15		Northampton		Wels.					
				Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
				Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
				James Jones	Son	♂	8		Northampton		Wels.					
8	London	18		John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
9	St. Andrew's	1		John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
10				Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
				Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
				James Jones	Son	♂	8		Northampton		Wels.					
11	St. Andrew's	18		John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
12	St. Andrew's	18		Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
13	St. Andrew's	18		Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
14	St. Andrew's	1		James Jones	Son	♂	8		Northampton		Wels.					
15				John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
16				Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
17				Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
18				James Jones	Son	♂	8		Northampton		Wels.					
19				John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
20				Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
21				Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
22				James Jones	Son	♂	8		Northampton		Wels.					
23				John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
24				Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
25				Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
26				James Jones	Son	♂	8		Northampton		Wels.					
27				John Jones	Head	♂	45	General	Northampton		Wels.					
28				Mary Jones	Wife	♀	40		Northampton		Wels.					
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37				Elizabeth Jones	Daughter	♀	10		Northampton		Wels.					
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