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Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid



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Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Gwlad amaethyddol oedd Cymru yn amser y Tuduriaid. Ychydig iawn o bobl oedd yn byw mewn trefi. Cyfoeth a statws teulu oedd yn penderfynu sut gartref fyddai ganddynt.

Gan fod Cymru'n wlad fwy sefydlog yn y cyfnod hwn, roedd y bonedd yn rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar fyw'n gyfforddus nag ar amddiffyn eu cartrefi. Llwyddwyd i fanteisio ar gau'r mynachlogydd i adeiladu stadau mawrion. Aeth rhai o'r bonedd ati i addasu'u tai-neuadd canoloesol trwy ychwanegu lloriau ac esgyll atynt. Cododd rhai eraill gartrefi newydd crand – y cyfan yn adlewyrchu'r ffasiynau Prydeinig diweddaraf. Pan oedd digon o goed, codwyd tai fframwaith du a gwyn. Roedd carreg yn boblogaidd hefyd neu'r defnydd diweddaraf, sef bric. Y nodweddion ffasiynol oedd: talcenni grisiog; simneiau uchel fel arwydd o statws; orielau hir; llefydd tân mawreddog, wedi'u haddurno ag arfbais y teulu, a ffenestri plwm o wydrau bychain. Oddi mewn roedd gwaith plastr godidog ar y nenfydau, a'r waliau wedi'u gorchuddio â thapestriau neu baneli coed.



Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf, Sain Ffagan, yn arddangos bywyd ym 1508.



Mae'r aelwyd hon yn debyg i'r hyn fyddai mewn rhai ffermdai yn amser y Tuduriaid.

Addasu'r hen dai-neuadd bychain canoloesol wnaeth y ffermwyr hefyd, ond mae'r newidiadau hyn yn adlewyrchu ffasiynau rhanbarthol, lleol. Defnyddiwyd yr adnoddau oedd wrth law, e.e. carreg yng Ngwynedd a phren neu glom yn y canolbarth; gyda thoeon o wellt, brwyn neu lechi. Wrth addasu, symudwyd llefydd tân i waliau allanol y tai, a chodwyd simneiau carreg i gario'r mwg ymaith. Mae simneiau crwn enfawr yn nodwedd arbennig o rai ffermdai Tuduraidd yn Sir Benfro. Byddai caeadau pren dros y ffenestri i'w diddosi.

Mewn ardaloedd lle câi anifeiliaid eu magu, yn y canolbarth a'r de-orllewin, roedd y tŷ

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Adluniad o Nannerth-ganol.

hir yn boblogaidd. Trigai'r gwartheg yn y pen isaf a'r teulu yn y pen uchaf, dan yr un to, gyda chyntedd rhyngddynt. Roedd hyn yn ymarferol iawn yn y gaeaf ac i warchod y gwartheg rhag lladron. Fe'u hadeiladwyd ar oledd er mwyn i'r carthion lifo o'r pen isaf i'r clôs. Adeiladwyd y tŷ hir o bren, gyda nenffyrch derw praff ar siâp A fawr, a'r waliau rhyngddynt wedi'u llenwi â phlethwaith a mwd, gwellt a thail gwartheg. Gan amlaf byddai'r aelwyd ar ganol llawr y brif ystafell a'r mwg yn dianc trwy dwll yn y to, neu drwy'r ffenestri di-wydr.



Ffermdy Garreg Fawr, Sain Ffagan, yn arddangos bywyd ym 1544.

Ychydig iawn a wyddom am gartrefi tlodion y gymdeithas Duduraidd, ond gallwn fod yn sicr fod eu cartrefi'n hofelau llwm, llaith a diflas tu hwnt.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

CYNLLUNIO UNED O WAITH

Maes: Hanes

Thema: Pa fath o gartrefi oedd gan bobl yn amser y Tuduriaid?

Tymor: CA 2

Amcanion dysgu (Cyf: Cwricwlwm Pwnc)	Ffocws sgiliau (Cyf: Y Fframwaith Sgiliau)	Gweithgareddau gwahaniaethol (Cyf: Sut i ddatblygu meddwl ac asesu ar gyfer dysgu yn yr ystafell ddosbarth)
Bydd dysgwyr yn gwybod... - dyddiadau amser y Tuduriaid; - enwau'r cartrefi dan sylw, e.e. Hendre'r -ywydd Uchaf; - lleoliad y cartrefi dan sylw ar fap Casgliad y Werin; - nodweddion dau neu dri cartref o'r cyfnod, e.e. Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf, Garreg Fawr, Plas Mawr; - geirfa: e.e. aelwyd, simne, croglofft, neuadd fawr. Bydd dysgwyr yn deall... - pam oedd pobl yn adeiladu tai fel hyn; - pam nad yw pob tŷ yr un fath; - rôl Sain Ffagan/Comisiwm Brenhinol. Bydd dysgwyr yn gallu... - gosod y cartrefi ar linell amser personol a dosbarth; - cynllunio'r dull ymchwilio er mwyn ateb y cwestiwn allweddol; - defnyddio ystod o ffynonellau o Gasgliad y Werin er mwyn chwilio am wybodaeth hanesyddol gywir; - disgrifio, esbonio a chymharu tri tŷ Tuduraidd; - dewis, dofnodi a threfnu'r gwybodaeth am y digwyddiad hanesyddol; - cyflew casgliadau, e.e. trwy greu stori digidol ar wefan Casgliad y Werin. Bydd dysgwyr yn gallu mynegi barn ar/ gwerthfawrogi... - myfyrio ar y dull ymchwilio a ddefnyddiwyd; - y gwahanol ffyrdd o gynrychioli a dehongli'r gorffennol.	Cyfathrebu: - cyflwyno syniadau a gwybodaeth gan ddefnyddio geirfa, termau perthnasol; - gwrando – ar arbenigwyr/ tywyswyr; - dod o hyd i syniadau a gwybodaeth o wahanol ffynonellau a'u haildrefnu; - darllen – disgrifiadau; - cynllunio, trefnu, cyflwyno syniadau a gwybodaeth; - ysgrifennu yn gywir, e.e. disgrifiad, esboniad - cyflwyno gwybodaeth, e.e. murlun, diagram, map, fideo. c/f: Deunyddiau Asesu Sgiliau Dewisiol CA2 – Cyfathrebu TGCh: - dod o hyd i wybodaeth addas o wefan Casgliad y Werin; - creu a chyflwyno eu casgliadau at ddiben penodol trwy gyfuno ffurfiau gwahanol o wybodaeth, e.e. ffotograff, clip sain, cerddoriaeth, clip fideo, papur newydd. Meddwl: - gofyn cwestiynau; - cywain gwybodaeth; - pennu'r broses/dull gweithio; - pennu meini prawf llwyddiant; - pwysu a mesur tystiolaeth; - meddwl am achos/ effaith, casgliadau; - monitro cynnydd; - gwerthuso deilliannau, dull gweithio a'r dysgu. c/f: Deunyddiau Asesu Sgiliau Dewisiol CA2 – Meddwl Rhif: - amcangyfrif maint Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf; - defnyddio'r cynllun o Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf i ail greu amlinelliad o'r cartref ar iard yr ysgol gan ddefnyddio sialc a thâp mesur. c/f: Deunyddiau Asesu Sgiliau Dewisiol CA2 – Rhif	Sbardun - Pa fath o gartrefi oedd gan bobl yn ystod amser y Tuduriaid? Tynnu llun o'r cartref. - Trafodaeth: Pam ydych wedi tynnu'r llun hwn? Sut oeddech chi'n gwybod mai tai fel hyn oedd ganddynt? Pa mor debyg/wahanol yw eich dehongliad i'r tai Tuduraidd sydd wedi goroesi yng Nghymru? Cynllunio - A ydym yn gallu ateb y cwestiwn allweddol? Beth arall ydym eisiau gwybod am gartrefi yn amser y Tuduriaid? Llundio, dosbarthu, creu dilyniant o gwestiynau hanesyddol – (e.e. grid GED/GESD, her Post-it, grid CwAMff). - Pa ffynonellau sydd angen arnom? (e.e. ffynonellau gweledol Casgliad y Werin, arteffactau, adeiladau a safleoedd, arbenigwyr, data, ffynonellau ysgrifenedig). - Sut y gallwn gywain gwybodaeth? (e.e. modelu gweithgaredd DARTs, diagram haenau, mat bwrdd). Sut ydym yn mynd i drefnu'r gwaith? (e.e. gwaith unigol, pâr, grŵp, defnyddio lindysyn, dail lil neu gerrig camu). - Sut y byddwn yn gwybod ein bod wedi llwyddo? Cytuno ar feini prawf llwyddiant stori digidol da (e.e. sy'n disgrifio..., esbonio..., defnyddio tystiolaeth fel ffotograffiau, dyfyniadau sy'n profi..., defnyddio geirfa fel..., ymadroddion fel...). Datblygu - Pa fath o gartrefi sydd wedi goroesi? (e.e. modelu sut y dylid dadansoddi hen fap/ffotograff/ailadeiladwaith Sain Ffagan). Beth yw prif nodweddion cartref y cyfnod? - Oedd pob cartref yr un fath? (Gwaith grŵp: y farchnad – pob grŵp i arbenigo ar un cartref o'r cyfnod, e.e. mat bwrdd, cyflwyno eu casgliadau i grwpiau eraill, defnyddio diagram Venn i gymharu nodweddion). Beth sy'n debyg/yn wahanol? Beth sydd wedi newid/aros yr un peth? Pa un yw'r eithriad? - Sut gallwch chi ganfod mwy am gartrefi'r cyfnod? (e.e. ymweliad, arbenigwr, gwefan, casgliad o ffynonellau cynradd – map meddwl, diagram cof). - Sut y gallwn drefnu'r gwybodaeth? (e.e. map meddwl). - Beth ydym wedi gwneud mor belled? (e.e. lindysyn, dail lili, cerrig camu). - Pa dermau/geirfa sy'n bwysig i'r ymchwiliad? (e.e. sbat! tab, bingo). - Beth ydym wedi dysgu am rôl Amgueddfa a/neu Comisiwn Brenhinol? (e.e. map cysyniad, rhestru diemwnt, y gadair goch). - Oes cartrefi yn yr ardal leol sy'n perthyn i'r cyfnod hwn? Beth yw stori'r tŷ? - Oes angen ychwanegu rhywbeth at linell amser y dosbarth? - Sut gallwn gyfleu'r gwybodaeth i bobl eraill? (e.e. stori ar Gasgliad y Werin). Myfyrio - Beth ydym wedi gwneud erbyn hyn? Goffen y daith? Pa mor effeithiol oedd y dull ymchwilio a ddefnyddiwyd? (e.e. lindysyn, dail lili, cerrig camu). - A ydym wedi llwyddo? Cyfeirio nôl at y meini prawf llwyddiant, (e.e. byrddau gwyn, dwy seren a dymuniad, partneriaid pendroni, her post-it, trionglau). - Beth nesaf? (e.e. trionglau, triongl myfyrio).
Prif gyfleoedd asesu:		Amser

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

CYNLLUNIO GWERS

Sut gartrefi oedd gan bobl yn amser y Tuduriaid?
Gweithgaredd 1

Cwestiwn allweddol: Sut dŷ yw Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf?		
Dyma gyfle i chi: • ddefnyddio ffotograffau a chynlluniau o amser yn Tuduriaid; • ddysgu geirfa newydd; • ddatblygu eich sgiliau disgrifio ac esbonio.	Adnoddau: • nodiadau athro – cynllun gwaith; • nodiadau athro – tasg 1; • gwybodaeth am Hendre'r-ywydd i athrawon; • gwybodaeth am dai a chartrefi yn amser y Tuduriaid i athrawon; • ffotograffau a sioe sleidiau am Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf; • cynllun llawr Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf; • hyperlinc – Stori Nannerth-ganol.	Beth fydd eich meini prawf llwyddiant? ee. • defnyddio'r geiriau cywir i ddisgrifio'r ystafelloedd a'r adeilad e.e. adeilad unllawr, ystafell waith, neuadd, aelwyd agored, ystafell fyw, llawr pridd a tho gwellt; • defnyddio ond, fodd bynnag, tebyg a gwahanol wrth gymharu cartrefi.
	Beth fydd yr athro/athrawes yn ei wneud?	Beth fydd y disgyblion yn ei wneud?
Sbardun	Pa fath o gartrefi oedd gan bobl yn amser y Tuduriaid?	Yn unigol: tynnu llun o gartref o amser yn Tuduriaid. Disgrifio nodweddion tŷ o amser yn Tuduriaid.
Cynllunio Ysgogi sgiliau, gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth flaenorol	Holi Pam ydych wedi tynnu'r llun hwn? Sut oeddech chi'n gwybod mai tai fel hyn oedd ganddynt? Ydy'ch llun chi yn debyg/gwahanol i luniau disgyblion eraill? Pam? Sgwn i os yw eich dehongliad yn gywir? Sut gallwn fynd ati i wirio'ch dehongliad?	Esbonio Pam ydych wedi tynnu'r llun hwn? Sut oeddech chi'n gwybod mai tai fel hyn oedd ganddynt? Ydy'ch llun chi yn debyg/gwahanol i luniau disgyblion eraill? Pam? Sut gallwn fynd ati i wirio'ch dehongliad?
Cynllunio Gofyn cwestiynau Pennu'r broses/ dull gweithio a'r strategaeth	Gosod y cyd-destun Mae Sain Ffagan yn amgueddfa arbennig iawn. Mae ymwelwyr yn cerdded yn yr awyr agored er mwyn dysgu am gartrefi'r gorffennol. Symudwyd Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf o Llangynhafal, Sir Ddinbych i Sain Ffagan ar ddechrau'r 1960au am ei fod yn enghraifft dda o ffermdy Tuduraidd. Adeiladwyd ef yn wreiddiol ym 1508. Defnyddiwyd y sioe sleidiau am Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf i gywain gwybodaeth am un o gartrefi amser y Tuduriaid.	Gwaith pâr i drafod: Meddwl ► Paru ► Rhannu syniadau • Beth a wyddom am gartrefi pobl yn amser y Tuduriaid? • Beth yw'r ffordd gorau o gywain gwybodaeth o sioe sleidiau ar wefan Casgliad y Werin? Sut ydych yn gwybod mai dyma'r ffordd orau? • A ydym am ddefnyddio fframwaith i'n helpu i roi trefn ar y wybodaeth? (e.e. mat bwrdd, map meddwl, grid, post-its).
Datblygu Meddwl yn rhesymegol a chwilio am batrymau;	Sut mae Nannerth-ganol a Thyddyn Llwydion yn debyg i Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf? Oes yna bethau sy'n wahanol?	Gwaith pâr i drafod: Meddwl ► Paru ► Rhannu syniadau • Beth yw'r ffordd gorau o gymharu gwybodaeth o sioe sleidiau ar wefan Casgliad y Werin? Sut ydych yn gwybod mai dyma'r ffordd orau? • Oes angen geirfa arbennig wrth gymharu dau neu dri thŷ? • A ydym am ddefnyddio fframwaith i'n helpu i roi trefn ar y wybodaeth? (e.e. creu tabl, defnyddio diagram Venn). • Beth sy'n gyffredin am Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf, Nannerth-ganol a Thyddyn Llwydion?
Myfyrio Gwerthuso eu dysgu a'u meddwl eu hunain	Bydd tasg 2 a thasg 3 yn rhoi mwy o wybodaeth i chi am dai yn amser y Tuduriaid. Os ydych wedi cwblhau'r tasgau beth am fynd ati i lunio eich sioe sleidiau eich hun. Gallech ganolbwyntio ar brif nodweddion tai o amser y Tuduriaid. Lle i ddisgyblion ymateb ar wefan Casgliad y Werin. Meddwl eto? A yw eich casgliad ar ddiwedd yr ymchwiliad yn debyg i'ch llun cychwynnol? Holi: • Pam mae rhai ohonoch wedi newid eich barn? • Pam mae rhai ohonoch heb newid eich barn?	Llunio sioe sleidiau ar wefan Casgliad y Werin. Tynnu ffotograff, llunio disgrifiad byr er mwyn cyfrannu at Gasgliad y Werin. Defnyddio map Casgliad y Werin i chwilio am enghreifftiau lleol o gartrefi Tuduraidd. Paratoi mewnbwn ar y dudalen o Gasgliad y Werin "Prif nodweddion cartrefi yn amser y Tuduriaid oedd..." Chwilio am nodweddion tebyg a gwahanol: Tebyg ► Annhebyg ► Ansicr Cyfiawnhau eu penderfyniad.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf (rhif 7) y Sain Ffagen

Beth yw e?

- Ffermdy yw Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf. Fe'i hadeiladwyd yn Llangynhafal, Sir Ddinbych ym 1508.
- Mae'r ffermdy wedi ei rannu'n ddwy. Roedd y teulu'n byw ar y naill ben, â'r gwartheg a cheffyl ar y llall.



Pwy oedd yn byw yma?

- Robert Foulks a'i deulu oedd yn byw yma. Arhosodd y tŷ yn ei deulu am ddwy genhedlaeth.

Ffeithiau difyr

- Mae'r ffermdy hwn yn nodweddiadol o sut y byddai'r mwyafrif o gartrefi iwmyn wedi edrych yn y cyfnod pan roedd Harri'r V11 yn frenin.
- Cynhaliwyd y to a'r muriau gan bedair set o nenffyrch derw, sef trawstiau mawr crwm sy'n estyn o'r ddaear at y to mewn siâp A anferth.
- Mae'r tŷ wedi'i rannu'n bum rhan. Defnyddiwyd dwy ran i gadw gwartheg a cheffylau a'r tair rhan arall ar gyfer y teulu. Rhannwyd rhan y teulu'n ardal ar gyfer gwaith, ardal ar gyfer byw ac ardal ar gyfer cysgu.
- Mae'n debyg roedd tân agored yng nghanol y neuadd. Byddai mwg yn mynd allan drwy'r ffenestri agored. Nid oes simnai yn y tŷ.
- Gwnaed y muriau o blethwaith a dwb, sef ffrâm bren wedi'i wehyddu a'i lenwi â chymysgedd o fwd, gwellt a thail gwartheg wedi'i gynnal â ffrâm bren.
- Mae'r muriau wedi'u gwyngalchu, sy'n rhoi lliw gwyn i'r tŷ. Roedd hyn yn gyffredin yn y cyfnod.

Am ragor o wybodaeth?

- Ewch i weld Ffermdy Garreg Fawr i gymharu'r ddau adeilad.
- Ewch i weld Eglwys Sant Teilo i ganfod sut roedd pobl yn addoli yn y cyfnod hwn.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Ffermdy Garreg Fawr (rhif 33) y Sain Ffagen

Beth yw e?

- Dymfa ffermdy a adeiladwyd ym 1544 yn Waunfawr, Gwynedd.

Pwy oedd yn byw yma?

- Nid ydym ni'n gwybod pwy oedd yn byw yma, ond gallwn ddyfalu eu bod yn deulu cyfoethog.



Ffeithiau difyr

- Roedd William Morgan, cyfieithydd y Beibl, yn byw mewn tŷ tebyg iawn i hwn.
- Daw'r enw 'Y Garreg Fawr' o'r graig fawr oedd y tu ôl i'r tŷ yn ei leoliad gwreiddiol.
- Adeiladwyd y tŷ o ddarnau mawr o lechfaen a meini mynydd. Gwnaed y to o lechi hefyd.
- Edrychwch ar y ffenestri, nid oes gwydr ynddynt. Defnyddiwyd caeadau derw i gadw'r oerfel allan, ond roedd hyn yn gwneud y tŷ'n dywyll iawn.
- Mae gan y tŷ ddwy simnai. Pan adeiladwyd y tŷ roedd simneiau'n symbolau o statws, ac roedd cael dwy yn arwydd o gyfoeth. Roedd gan y mwyafrif o dai o'r cyfnod un lle tân yng nghanol y llawr, a byddai'r mwg yn mynd allan drwy'r ffenest.

Am ragor o wybodaeth?

- Ewch i weld Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf (rhif 7) i gymharu'r ddau adeilad.
- Ewch i weld Eglwys Sant Teilo i ganfod sut roedd pobl yn addoli yn y cyfnod hwn.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Nannerth-ganol, Powys

Beth yw e?

- Ffermdy a adeiladwyd ym 1556 yn Rhaeadr Gwy, Powys.
- Gelwir y math hwn o ffermdy yn dŷ hir. Roedd y teulu'n byw yn un rhan o'r tŷ a'r gwartheg yn y rhan arall.



Pwy oedd yn byw yma?

- Bedo (neu Meredudd) ap Steven a'i deulu oedd yn byw yma. Darllenwch eu stori ar y wefan: <http://beta.peoplescollection.org/Story/145-a-welsh-longhouse-nannerth-ganol>

Ffeithiau difyr

- Tŷ a beudy o dan yr un to y gellir ei gloi o'r tu mewn yw tŷ hir.
- Mae'r to a'r waliau'n cael eu cynnal gan dair set o nenffyrch derw. Coed mawr crwm sy'n ymestyn o'r ddaear i ben y to yw'r rhain, sy'n ffurfio siâp 'A' anferth. Allwch chi weld y nenffyrch yn yr adluniad o Nannerth-ganol?
- Mae'r waliau wedi'u gwneud o gerrig gyda grisiau carreg ger y lle tân.
- Adeiladwyd y lle tân a'r simnai ar ôl y tŷ, tua diwedd yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg mae'n debyg. Dangosodd perchennog Nannerth-ganol ei falchder yn ei dŷ cynnes newydd trwy adeiladu simnai anarferol o dal a thenau.
- Y gegin/neuadd oedd y brif ystafell gyda lle tân ynddi a thu hwnt i honno roedd yna barlwr a phantri ochr yn ochr. Mae siambrau neu ystafelloedd gwely i fyny'r grisiau.
- Mae'r tŷ wedi'i rannu'n ddwy ran gyda chyntedd yn y canol: defnyddiwyd y rhan isaf i gadw gwartheg gyda'r teulu'n byw yn y rhan uchaf.

Am ragor o wybodaeth?

- Edrychwch ar wefan Casgliad y Werin neu Coflein (www.coflein.gov.uk) i weld enghreifftiau eraill o dai a adeiladwyd yn amser y Tuduriaid. Allwch chi ddod o hyd i dai hir eraill?

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Plas Mawr, Conwy

Beth yw e?

- Tŷ mawr yn nhref Conwy yw Plas Mawr.
- Adeiladwyd y tŷ trefol hwn gan Robert Wynn rhwng 1576 a 1585.



Pwy oedd yn byw yma?

- Robert Wynn, ei wraig a'u saith o blant. Roedd gweision a morynion yn byw yno hefyd a byddai gwesteion yn dod i aros yn aml.
Roedd Robert Wynn yn ŵr cefnog ac yn un o deulu pwysig oedd yn byw yng Nghastell Gwydir.
Roedd ei ŵyr, Robert Wynn hefyd yn byw yma.

Ffeithiau difyr

- Aeth Robert Wynn ati i greu estyniad i'r tŷ trwy brynu'r tŷ drws nesaf. Adeiladodd borthdy ysblennydd i greu argraff ar ei ymwelwyr.
- Plas Mawr oedd un o'r tai cyntaf yn y Gogledd i gael talcenni grisiau brain. Edrychwch ar frig y waliau lle maen nhw'n cyrraedd y to. Allwch chi weld eu bod fel grisiau yn hytrach na llinell syth? Gelwir waliau fel hyn yn 'dalcenni grisiau brain'. Roedden nhw'n syniad newydd yng Nghymru adeg adeiladu Plas Mawr. Roedden nhw'n gyffredin yng Ngwlad Belg, yr Iseldiroedd a'r Almaen, a byddai Robert wedi'u gweld nhw yno pan yn ifanc.
- Roedd gwaith plastr addurnedig mewn llawer o'r ystafelloedd. Mae'r waliau a'r nenfydau wedi'u gorchuddio â phatrymau o blastr. Dyna oedd y ffasiwn ddiweddaraf ar y pryd. Roedd rhywfaint o waith plastr yr ystafelloedd pwysig iawn, fel y neuadd a'r siambr fawr, wedi'i beintio mewn lliwiau llachar.
- Roedd lle tân ym mhob un o ystafelloedd pwysig Plas Mawr, felly roedd y tŷ'n cael ei gadw'n gynnes.
- Nid oedd ystafell ymolchi na thapiau ddŵr yn nhai'r Tuduriaid. Ym Mhlas Mawr roedd yna glos gyda ffynnon ynddi. Roedd holl ddŵr y tŷ yn dod o'r ffynnon.
- Allwch chi weld y 'polyhedron' ar ben talcenni'r tŷ?

Am ragor o wybodaeth?

- Gallwch ymweld â Phlas Mawr. Cadw sy'n gofalu amdano.
<http://www.cadw.cymru.gov.uk/default.asp?id=6&PlaceID=110>

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

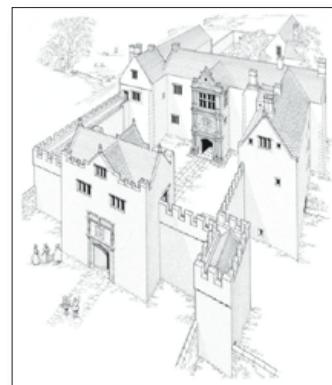
Hen Gastell y Bewpyr

Beth yw hwn?

- Maenordy yn Llanfair, Bro Morgannwg.
- Adeiladwyd y maenordy hwn yn yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg.

Pwy oedd yn bye yma?

- Syr Rice Mansel ddechreuodd adeiladu'r maenordy yn amser y Tuduriaid. Parhaodd William Bassett â'r gwaith a chafodd ei orffen gan ei fab Richard.



Ffeithiau diddorol

- Mae Hen Gastell y Bewpyr wedi'i adeiladu o gwmpas clos.
- Adeiladwyd y porthdy ym 1586.
- Adeiladwyd y porth clasurol ysblennydd ym 1600.
- Mae'r neuadd y tu ôl i'r porth yn adfail ond mae'r lle tân mawr a'r ffenestri i'w gweld o hyd.
- Roedd Iolo Morganwg yn credu i'r porth gael ei adeiladu gan saer maen o Forgannwg o'r enw Twrch a oedd wedi bod yn yr Eidal.
- Mae'r enw'n dod o'r gair Ffrangeg, Beau-repaire, ac yn cael ei ynganu fel 'Bewper'.
- Mae'r ysgrifen ar y porth yn dweud bod Richard Basset yn 65 oed a'i wraig yn 55 oed adeg adeiladu'r porth.

Ble alla i gael rhagor o wybodaeth?

- Gallwch ymweld â Hen Gastell y Bewpyr. Cadw sy'n gofalu amdano. <http://www.cadw.cymru.gov.uk/default.asp?id=6&PlaceID=101#>
- Edrychwch ar wefan Casgliad y Werin neu Coflein (www.coflein.gov.uk) i weld enghreifftiau eraill o dai a adeiladwyd yn amser y Tuduriaid.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf, Sir Ddinbych, nawr yn Sain Ffagan



Dehongliad o Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Gwartheg oedd yn byw yma yn amser y Tuduriaid.



To gwellt oedd gan y ffermdy yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Dyma aelwyd debyg i'r hyn fyddai mewn rhai ffermdai yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Anifeiliaid oedd yn byw ar y chwith a phobl ar y dde yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Heb simdde gallai'r ystafell fod yn fyglyd yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Cennin, un o'r llysiau oedd ar gael yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Tu mewn i'r ystafell waith yn Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf.



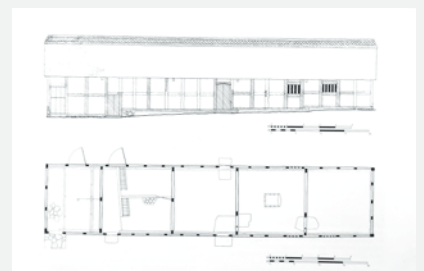
Edrych trwy'r drws i'r neuadd a'r llofft yn Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf.



Ystafell wely mewn ffermdy o amser y Tuduriaid.



Anifeiliaid oedd yn byw y tu ôl i'r ddau ddrws cyntaf, ac roedd y teulu'n defnyddio'r drws arall yn Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf.



Cynllun llawr Ffermdy Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Ffermdy Garreg Fawr, Gwynedd, nawr yn Sain Ffagan



Dehongliad o Ffermdy Garreg Fawr yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Dehongliad o Ffermdy Garreg Fawr yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Roedd simnai yn arwydd o statws yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Drws cadarn i amddiffyn y trigolion yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Dehongliad o neuadd ffermdy cyfoethog yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Ar y tŵn agored yr oedd trigolion yn ceginio eu bwyd yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Gwely trigolion cyfoethog yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Grisiau i'r ail lawr a ddaeth yn boblogaidd yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Pantri i storio bara yn amser y Tuduriaid.



Bwtri a lle i storio casgenni yn amser y Tuduriaid.

Tai a Chartrefi yn Amser y Tuduriaid

Nannerth-ganol, Powys; Tyddyn Llwydion, Powys; Tŷ Mawr, Wybrnant;
Plas Mawr, Conwy ac Hen Gastell y Bewpyr, Bro Morgannwg



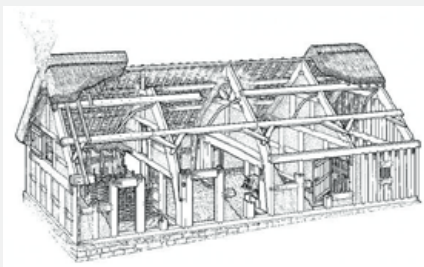
Tŷ hir o amser y Tuduriaid yw Nannerth-ganol.



Adluniad o Nannerth-ganol.



Adeiladwyd y tŷ hir hwn yn tua 1555.



Dyluniad o ffermdy Tyddyn Llwydion. Adeiladwyd y tŷ hir hwn yn tua 1533 ac fe'i dymchwelwyd yn 2001.



Tŷ Mawr, Wybrnant, man geni yr Esgob William Morgan.



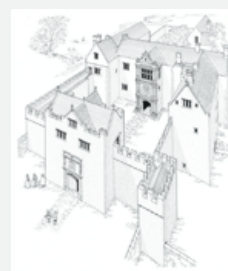
Dyluniad o Dŷ Mawr.



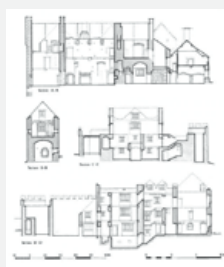
Tŷ tref yw Plas Mawr. Robert Wynn adeiladwyd y tŷ a gorffennwyd y gwaith ym 1585.



Ystafell y Frenhines, Plas Mawr.



Adluniad o Hen Gastell y Bewpyr wedi ei ddehongli yn tua 1600.



Dyluniadau o Hen Gastell y Bewpyr.



st fagans
sain ffagan
amgueddfa
werin
cymru
national
history
museum



Tudor Houses and Homes



national
museum
wales
amgueddfa
cymru



Tudor Houses and Homes

In Tudor times, Wales was an agricultural country. Few people lived in towns. A family's home was dictated by their wealth and status.

As Wales was a more stable country by this time, the nobility gave more emphasis to comfort than defending their homes. They managed to take advantage of the dissolution of the monasteries to build large estates. Some noblemen began to adapt the medieval hall houses by adding floors and wings. Others built brand new homes

– showing the latest British fashions. When there was enough wood, homes with black and white frameworks were built. Stone was popular too, and the latest material, brick. The fashionable elements were: a stepped gable-end; tall chimneys as a status symbol; long galleries; grand fireplaces, decorated with the family's coat of arms, and leaded windows with small panes of glass. Inside, there was beautiful plaster work on the ceilings, and the walls were covered with tapestries or wood panels.



An interpretation of Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf Farmhouse in the time of the Tudors.



A hearth similar to those found in some farmhouses in the time of the Tudors.

The farmers also adapted their small old medieval hall houses, but these changes reflect local, regional fashions. They used the available resources, e.g. stone in Gwynedd and wood or clom in mid Wales; with straw or reed thatched roofs, or slate. The fireplaces were moved to the outer walls, and stone chimneys were built to carry the smoke away. Large, round chimneys are a special feature of some Tudor farmhouses in Pembrokeshire. The windows would have wooden shutters in order to be waterproof.

In areas where animals were kept, in mid and south-west Wales, the longhouse was popular. The cattle lived at the lowest end and the family at the upper end, under the

Tudor Houses and Homes



A reconstruction drawing of Nannerth-ganol.

same roof, with a passage between them. These were very practical in the winter, and to protect the cattle against thieves. They were built on a slope, so that the sewage flowed from the lower end to the farmyard. The longhouse was built from wood, an A-shaped cruck of oak, the walls between them filled with wattle and mud, hay and cattle manure. Usually the hearth would be in the middle of the floor, and the smoke would escape out through a hole in the roof, or through the glass-less windows.



An interpretation of Garreg Fawr Farmhouse in the time of the Tudors.

We know very little about the homes of the poor during Tudor times, but we can be sure that their homes were bare, damp and miserable hovels.

Tudor Houses and Homes

PLANNING A UNIT OF WORK

Area: History

Theme: What kind of homes did people in the time of the Tudors have?

Term: KS 2

Learning objectives (Ref: Subject Curriculum)	Skills focus (Ref: Skills Framework)	Differentiated activities (Ref: How to develop thinking and assessment for learning in the classroom)
Learners will know... ● dates of the time of the Tudors; ● names of the homes involved, e.g. Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf; ● location of the relevant homes on the People's Collection Wales map; ● features of two or three homes of the period, e.g. Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf, Garreg Fawr, Plas Mawr; ● vocabulary: e.g. hearth, chimney, attic, large hall. Learners will understand... ● why people built houses like this; ● why not all houses are the same; ● the role of St Fagans/Royal Commission. Learners will be able to... ● place the homes on a personal and class timeline; ● plan the investigative approach to answer the key question; ● use a range of sources from the People's Collection Wales to search for correct historical information; ● describe, explain and compare three Tudor houses; ● select, record and organise the information about the historical event; ● communicate collections, e.g. by creating a digital story on the People's Collection Wales website. Learners will be able to express opinions about/appreciate... ● reflect on the investigative approach adopted; ● the different ways of representing and interpreting the past.	Communication: ● present ideas and information using vocabulary, relevant terminology; ● listen – to experts/guides; ● find ideas and information from different sources and reorganise them; ● read – descriptions; ● plan, organise, present ideas and information; ● write correctly, e.g. description, explanation; ● present information, e.g. wallpainting, diagram, map, video. c/f: Optional KS2 Skills Assessment Materials – Communication ITC: ● find suitable information from the People's Collection Wales; ● create and present their findings for a specific purpose by combining different forms of information, e.g. a photograph, sound clip, music, video clip, newspaper. Thinking: ● ask questions; ● gathering information; ● determine the process/method of working; ● determine criteria for success; ● evaluate evidence; ● think about cause/effect, findings; ● monitor progress; ● evaluate outputs, method of working and learning. c/f: Optional KS2 Skills Assessment Materials – Thinking Number: ● estimate size of Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf; ● use plan of Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf to recreate an outline of the home on the school yard using chalk and a tape-measure. c/f: Optional KS2 Skills Assessment Materials – Number	Stimulus ● What kind of homes did people in the time of the Tudors have? Draw a picture of the home. ● Discussion: Why have you drawn this picture? How did you know that they had homes like this? How similar/different is your interpretation to the examples of Tudor homes found in Wales? Planning ● Are we able to answer the key question? What else do we want to know about houses in the time of the Tudors? (Formulating, distributing, creating a sequence of historical questions – e.g. KWL/KWHL grid, Post-it challenge, QUADS grid). ● What sources do we need? (e.g. visual sources from the People's Collection Wales, artefacts, buildings and sites, experts, data, written sources). ● How can we glean information? (e.g. model DARTs activity inference diagram, board mat). How are we going to organise the work? (e.g. individual, pair, group work, use caterpillar, lilypads or stepping stones). ● How will we know that we've succeeded? Agree criteria for the success of a good digital story (e.g. that describes..., explains..., uses evidence such as photographs, quotations that prove..., use vocabulary such as..., phrases like...). Develop ● What kind of homes have survived? (e.g. model how an old map/ photograph/St Fagan's re-erection should be analysed). What are the main features of homes of this period? ● Was every home the same? (Group work: the market – each group to specialise on one home from the period, e.g. board mat, present their findings to other groups, use a Venn diagram to compare features). What's similar/different? What's changed/remained the same? Which is the exception? ● How can you find out more about the homes of the period? (e.g. visit, expert, website, finding from primary sources – use mind map, memory diagram). ● How can we organise the information? (e.g. mind map). ● What have we done so far? (e.g. caterpillar, lily leaves, stepping stones). ● What terms/vocabulary are important to the investigation? (e.g. splat! taboo, bingo). ● What have we learned about the role of St Fagans and/or Royal Commission? (e.g. concept map, diamond ranking, hot seating). ● Are there homes in the local area from this period? What's the story of the house? ● Does anything need to be added to the class timeline? ● How can we convey the information to other people? (e.g. story on the People's Collection Wales). Thinking ● What have we done by now? Finished the journey? How effective was the investigative approach used? (e.g. caterpillar, lilypads, stepping stones). ● Have we succeeded? Refer back to the criteria for success, (e.g. whiteboards, two stars and a wish, pondering partners, post-it challenge, triangles). ● What next? (e.g. triangles, thinking triangle).
Main assessment opportunities:		Time

Tudor Houses and Homes

PLANNING A LESSON

What kind of homes did people in Tudor times have?

Activity 1

Key question: What kind of house is Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf?		
Here's an opportunity for you to: ● use photographs and plans of Tudor houses; ● learn new vocabulary; ● develop your descriptive and explanatory skills.	Resources: ● teacher's notes – scheme of work; ● teacher's notes – task 1; ● information about Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf for teachers; ● information about houses and homes in the time of the Tudors for teachers; ● digital photographs/slideshow about Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf; ● Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf floor plan; ● hyperlink – Story of Nannerth Ganol.	What will be your success criteria? e.g. ● use the correct words to describe the rooms and building e.g. single-storey building, work room, hall, open hearth, living room, beaten-earth floor and thatched roof; ● use but, however, similar and different when comparing homes.
	What will the teacher be doing?	What will the pupils be doing?
Stimulus	What kind of homes did people in the time of the Tudors have?	Individually: drawing a picture of a home in the time of the Tudors. Describing the features of a house in the time of the Tudors.
Planning Stimulating previous skills, information and understanding	Ask Why have you drawn this picture? How did you know they had houses like these? Is your picture similar/different to those drawn by other pupils? Why? I wonder whether your interpretation is correct? How can we check your interpretation?	Explain Why have you drawn this picture? How did you know that they had houses like these? Is your picture similar/different to those drawn by other pupils? Why? How can we check your interpretation?
Planning Asking questions Determining the process/method of working and the strategy	Setting the context St Fagans is a very special museum. Visitors walk around in the open air and learn about homes in the past. Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf was moved from Llangynhafal, Denbighshire to St Fagans at the start of the 1960s because it is a good example of a Tudor farmhouse. It was originally built in 1508. Use the slideshow about Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf to glean information about a home from the time of the Tudors.	Pair work to discuss: Thinking ► Pairing ► Sharing ideas ● What do we know about people's homes in the time of the Tudors? ● What's the best way of gleaning information from a slideshow on the People's Collection Wales website? How do you know that this is the best approach? ● Are we going to use a framework to help us to arrange the information? (e.g. board mat, thinking map, grid, post-it).
Developing Logical thought and searching for patterns;	How are Nannerth Ganol and Tyddyn Llwydion similar to Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf? Are there differences?	Pair work to discuss: Thinking ► Pairing ► Sharing ideas ● What's the best way of comparing information from a slideshow on the People's Collection Wales website? How do you know that this is the best approach? ● Is special vocabulary needed when comparing two or three houses? ● Are we going to use a framework to help us to arrange the information? (e.g. creating a table, using a Venn diagram) ● What's common to Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf, Nannerth Ganol and Tyddyn Llwydion?
Thinking Evaluating their own learning and thinking	Task 2 and task 3 will provide you with more information about houses in the time of the Tudors. If you've completed the tasks, what about devising your own slideshow? You could concentrate on the main features of houses in the time of the Tudors. Space for pupils to respond on the People's Collection Wales website. Think again? Is your conclusion at the end of the investigation similar to your initial picture? Ask: ● why have some of you changed your opinions? ● why have some of you not changed your opinions?	Devising a slideshow on the People's Collection Wales website. Photographing, writing a short description to contribute to the People's Collection Wales. Using the People's Collection Wales map to search for local examples of Tudor houses. Prepare input on the People's Collection Wales website. "The main characteristics of homes in the time of the Tudors were..." Search for similar and different characteristics: Similar ► Different ► Unsure Justify their decision.

Tudor Houses and Homes

Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf (no 7) at St Fagans

What is it?

- Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf is a farmhouse, first built in 1508 in Llangynhafal, Denbighshire.
- This farmhouse has a dividing wall. The family lived on one side and the cows and horses in the other.



Who lived here?

- Robert Foulks and his family lived here. The house stayed with his family for two generations.

Points of interest

- This farmhouse is what a yeoman farmer's home would have looked like when Henry VII was king.
- The roof and walls are supported by four sets of oak crucks. These are large curved wood timbers reaching from the ground to the top of the roof, making a giant 'A' shape.
- The house is divided into five parts: two are used to keep cows and horses and the other three are for the family. The three rooms used by the family were probably a workroom, a hall or living room and a bedroom.
- There was probably an open fire in the middle of the hall or living room. Smoke would leave through the open windows - the house does not have a chimney.
- The walls are made from wattle and daub, a woven wooden frame filled with a mixture of mud, straw and cow dung.
- The walls are limewashed, giving the house its white colour. This was common in the period.

Where can I find more information?

- Visit Garreg Fawr farmhouse to compare two buildings from the Tudor period.

Tudor Houses and Homes

Garreg Fawr Farmhouse (no 33) at St Fagans

What is it?

- This is a farmhouse first built in 1544 in Waunfawr, Gwynedd.

Who lived here?

- We don't know who lived here, but we can guess it was a wealthy family.



Points of interest

- William Morgan, who translated the Bible into Welsh, lived in a house very similar to this one.
- The name *Garreg Fawr*, meaning 'the big rock', comes from a large outcrop of stone found behind the house in its original location.
- The house has been built of large pieces of slate, stone and mountain boulders. The roof is also made from slate.
- Look at the windows, they have no glass in them. Oak shutters were used to keep out the cold, but this made the house very dark.
- The house has two chimneys. During the Tudor period chimneys were seen as a status symbol, so to have two of them was a sign of wealth. Most houses at this time had one fire in the middle of the floor and smoke would leave through the windows.

Where can I find more information?

- Visit Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf (no 7) to see an earlier house from the Tudor period.
- Visit St Teilo's Church to learn how people worshipped in this period.

Tudor Houses and Homes

Nannerth-ganol, Powys

What is it?

- Nannerth-ganol is a farmhouse, built in 1556 near Rhaeadr, Powys.
- This farmhouse type is called a longhouse. The family lived in half of the house and cows lived in the other half.



Who lived here?

- Bedo (or Maredudd) ap Steven and his family lived here. Read their story on the website:
<http://beta.peoplescollection.org/Story/145-a-welsh-longhouse-nannerth-ganol>

Points of interest

- A longhouse is a house and cowshed under one roof which can be secured (locked) from inside.
- The roof and walls are supported by three sets of oak crucks. These are large curved wood timbers reaching from the ground to the top of the roof, making a giant 'A' shape. Can you see the crucks in the reconstruction drawing of Nannerth-ganol?
- The walls are built of stone with a stone stair by the fireplace.
- The fireplace and chimney were built later than the house, probably towards the end of the sixteenth century. The owner of Nannerth-ganol expresses his pride in his new heated house by building an unusually tall and slender chimney.
- The main room, with a fireplace, was the kitchen/hall and beyond it was a parlour and pantry side by side. Upstairs there are chambers or bedrooms.
- The house is divided into two parts with a central passage: the lower end was used to keep cows and the upper end was for the family.

Where can I find more information?

- Search the People's Collection Wales website or Coflein (www.coflein.gov.uk) to find further examples of houses built in the time of the Tudors. Can you find any other longhouses?

Tudor Houses and Homes

Plas Mawr, Conwy

What is it?

- Plas Mawr is a large house built in the town of Conwy.
- This townhouse was built by Robert Wynn between 1576 and 1585.



Who lived here?

- Robert Wynn, his wife and their seven children lived here. Also there would have been servants living in the house and guests would often come to stay.
- Robert Wynn was a rich man and came from an important family who lived in Gwydir Castle.
- His grandson, Robert Wynn also lived here.

Points of interest

- Robert Wynn extended the house by buying the house next door. He built a grand gatehouse to impress his visitors.
- Plas Mawr was one of the first houses in north Wales to have crow-stepped gables. Look at the tops of the walls where they meet the roof. Can you see that they come down in steps instead of in a straight line? Walls like these are called 'crow-stepped gables'. They were a new idea in Wales when Plas Mawr was built. They were common in Belgium, Holland and Germany, and Robert would have seen them there when he was a young man.
- A lot of the rooms in the house had decorated plasterwork. The walls and ceilings are covered with patterns made in the plaster. It was the latest fashion at the time. The really important rooms, like the hall and the great chamber, had some of the plasterwork painted in bright colours.
- All the important rooms in Plas Mawr had fireplaces in them, so the house was kept warm.
- In the times of the Tudor, houses did not have bathrooms, or even water taps inside. At Plas Mawr there was a courtyard with a well in it. All the water used in the house had to be taken from the well.
- Can you spot the 'polyhedron' on top of the gables?

Where can I find more information?

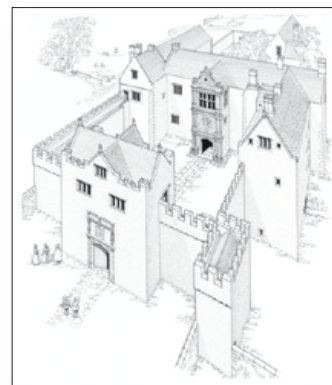
- You can visit Plas Mawr. It is looked after by Cadw.
<http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/default.asp?id=6&PlaceID=110>

Tudor Houses and Homes

Old Beaupre

What is it?

- Old Beaupre is a manor house in Llanfair, The Vale of Glamorgan.
- This manor house was built in the sixteenth century.



Who lived here?

- Sir Rice Mansel (d. 1559) started the building during the time of the Tudors. This was continued by William Bassett and finished by his son Richard.

Points of interest

- Old Beaupre is built around a courtyard.
- The gatehouse is dated 1586.
- The elaborate classical porch is dated 1600.
- The hall behind the porch is ruined but you can still see the great fireplace and windows.
- Iolo Morganwg believed that the porch was built by a Glamorgan stonemason called Twrch who had been to Italy.
- The name is from the French Beau-repaire but is pronounced 'Bewper'.
- The inscription on the porch says that Richard Basset was aged 65 and his wife 55 when they built the porch.

Where can I find more information?

- You can visit Old Beaupre. It is looked after by Cadw.
<http://www.cadw.wales.gov.uk/default.asp?id=6&PlaceID=101#>
- Search the People's Collection Wales website or Coflein (www.coflein.gov.uk) to find further examples of houses built in the time of the Tudors.

Tudor Houses and Homes

Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf Farmhouse, Denbighshire, now at St Fagans



An interpretation of Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf Farmhouse in the time of the Tudors.



Cattle lived here in the time of the Tudors.



This farmhouse had a thatched roof in the time of the Tudors.



A hearth similar to those found in some farmhouses in the time of the Tudors.



Animals lived on the left and people on the right in the time of the Tudors.



Without a chimney, the room could be smoky in the time of the Tudors.



Leeks, one of the vegetables available in the time of the Tudors.



Inside the workroom in the farmhouse.



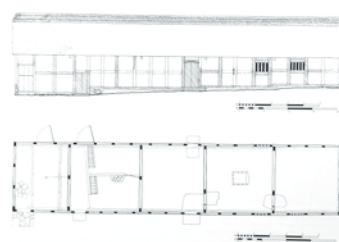
Looking through the door into the hall and bedroom in the farmhouse.



A bedroom similar to one in the time of the Tudors.



Animals lived behind the first two doors and the family used the other door.



Floor Plan Hendre'r-ywydd Uchaf Farmhouse

Tudor Houses and Homes

Garreg Fawr Farmhouse, Gwynedd, now at St Fagans



An interpretation of Garreg Fawr Farmhouse in the time of the Tudors.



An interpretation of Garreg Fawr Farmhouse in the time of the Tudors.



Chimneys were status symbols in the time of the Tudors.



A heavy door to defend the inhabitants in the time of the Tudors.



An interpretation of a wealthy farmhouse hall in the time of the Tudors.



People cooked food on an open hearth in the time of the Tudors.



Wealthy inhabitant's bed in the time of the Tudors.



Stairs to the second floor were popular in the time of the Tudors.



A pantry to store bread in the time of the Tudors.



A buttery and place to store barrels in the time of the Tudors.

Tudor Houses and Homes

Nannerth-ganol, Powys; Tyddyn Llwydion, Powys; Tŷ Mawr, Wybrnant; Plas Mawr, Conwy and Old Beaupre, The Vale of Glamorgan



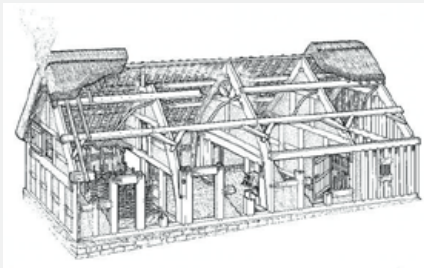
Nannerth-ganol was a longhouse in the time of the Tudors.



A reconstruction drawing of Nannerth-ganol.



This longhouse was built of stone in about 1555.



Drawing of Tyddyn Llwydion farmhouse. This longhouse was built c.1533 and was demolished in 2001.



Tŷ Mawr, Wybrnant, the birthplace of Bishop William Morgan.



Drawing of Tŷ Mawr.



Plas Mawr is a townhouse built by Robert Wynn and completed in 1585.



The Queen's room, Plas Mawr.



Reconstruction drawing of Old Beaupre as it would have been c. 1600.



Measured drawings of Old Beaupre.