



**infrastructure**  
planning and building control  
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**DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE**

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1999**

**THE REGISTERED BUILDINGS REGULATIONS 2005**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting held on the 18th September 2012, the Department of Infrastructure, in pursuance of its powers under the above Acts and Regulations REGISTERED

**Glyn Moar Glen Mooar Road St Johns Isle Of Man IM4 3AQ**

as represented by the buildings delineated on the plan hereto attached, in the PROTECTED BUILDINGS REGISTER by reason of its special architectural and historic interest.

THE EFFECT OF THIS REGISTRATION IS IMMEDIATE and prohibits the alteration or demolition of the structure or appearance of any part of the building except in compliance with an obligation imposed by or under any statutory provision or with the prior written consent of the Planning Authority.

Dated this 18th September 2012,  
By Order of the Department

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping loop at the top and a horizontal line at the bottom.

**C A Dudley**

**Deputy Secretary to the Planning Committee.**

1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Murray House,  
Mount Havelock,  
Douglas,  
IM1 2SF.

**NOTE :**

***Under The Town and Country Planning Act 1999;***

**Schedule 2  
The Protected Buildings Register**

*Notifications of entries on register etc.*

2. (1) As soon as may be after a building has been entered in the register, or the register has been amended by removal of a building from it, the Department shall serve a notice on the owner and the occupier of the building stating that it has been entered in or removed from the register.
- (2) The owner or the occupier of, and any other person having an interest in, a building which has been entered in the register may apply to the Department to remove the building from the register-
- (a) within the prescribed period after service on him of a notice under sub-paragraph (1);
- (b) after the expiration of the prescribed period after the decision of the Department on a previous request under subsection in relation to the building.

***Under the Registered Building Regulations 2005***

**3. Periods for purpose of Schedule 2 paragraph 2(2)**

- (1) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(a) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after notice of registration, within which owner or occupier may request de-registration) is 21 days.
- (2) The period specified for the purposes of paragraph 2(2)(b) of Schedule 2 to the Act (period after initial period, during which owner or occupier may not request a de-registration) is 5 years.

To: **Property Owner – FILE COPY**

Local Authority - GERMAN, 20 Westbourne Road, Ramsey, Isle Of Man, IM8 2EP  
Director, Manx National Heritage  
Isle Of Man Natural History & Antiquarian Society

## REGISTERED BUILDING CONFIRMATION

**NAME:** **Glyn Moar (aka Glen Mooar or Glyn Moore)**

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**ADDRESS:** Pat Clague's Lane, Glen Mooar (Loop) Road, St Johns

**POST CODE:** IM4 3AQ

**LOCAL AUTHORITY:** German Commissioners

**GRID REF:** 277821

**Report by:** Patricia A Tutt, Dip Arch, RIBA, ARPS

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## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Glyn Moar<sup>1</sup> is a little documented, large, architecturally interesting house with some distinctive features that place it in context with the development of the mid-nineteenth century Manx Gothic Revival style. The house is significant for being largely un-restored and un-modernised. The main Gothic Revival features are the stair window, the single windows in the attic rooms, all with pointed arches, and the important large tiled floor (early Minton) in the impressive Hall. The large garden is contemporary with the house and contains some of the largest beeches on the island and also has some rare shrubs. Both house and garden are receiving only light maintenance and are vulnerable to the ravages of rampant plant growth. Although regularly used as a film set, the house is not described in the literature on Manx houses.

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The porch front faces south-east. Stone-built in random rubble with paired sashes; unpainted stucco to porch and window surrounds; slightly arched window heads; kneelers to gable and porch parapets; tablet above door; some ridge tiles missing, broken or inappropriately replaced. The climbers and creepers reach to the roof and have pushed through the eaves and between the slates into the roof and ceiling spaces. The darker climber to the left of the porch, reaching up to the roof, is a fuchsia.

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<sup>1</sup> The name varies – spellings used replicate those in the relevant text

## INTRODUCTION

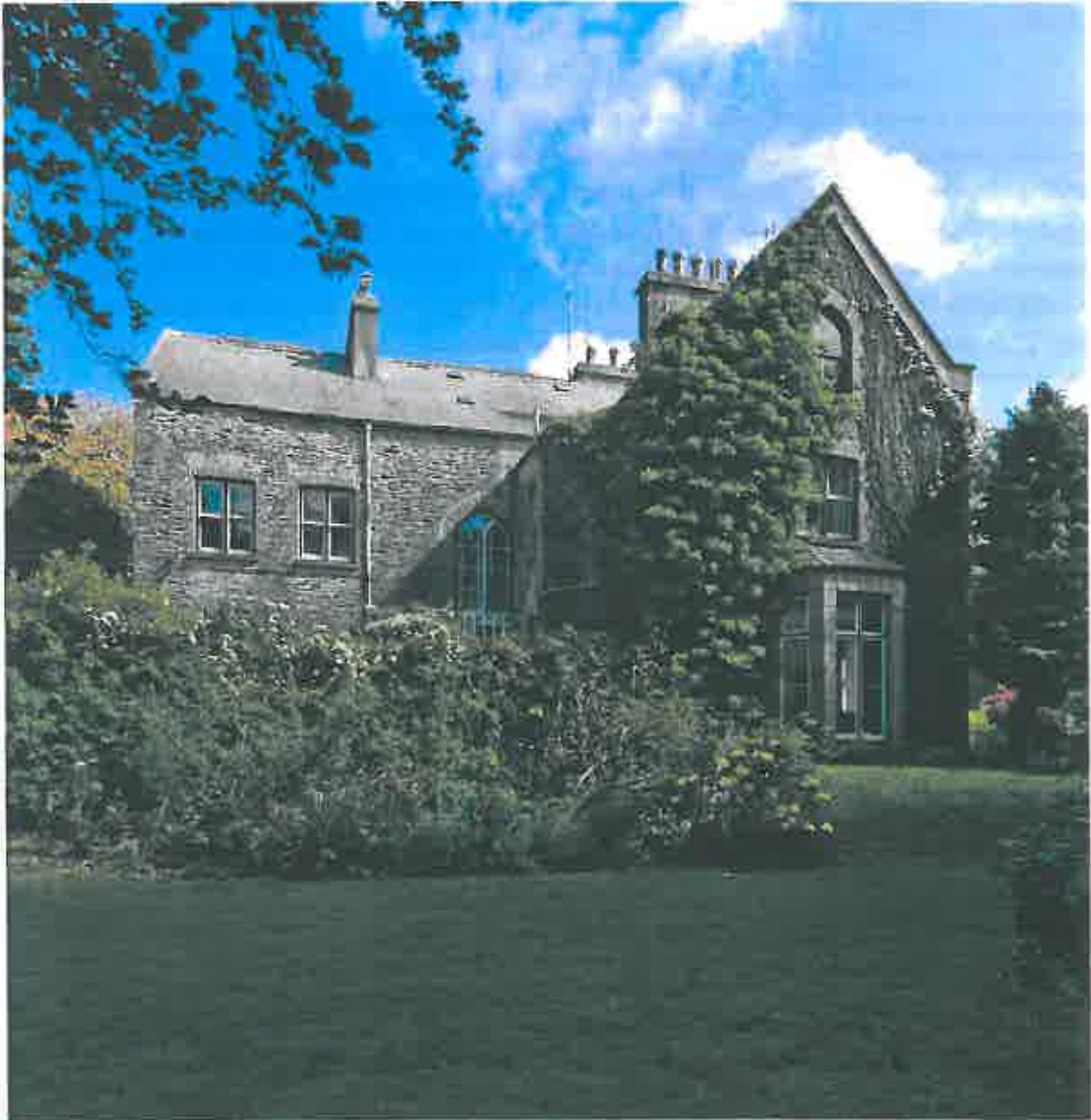
Glyn Moar is a large detached three storey house with full basement set in secluded landscaped grounds close to Tynwald Hill (see maps, pages 7 to 9) in the Quarterland of Ballahowin in the Ballydoyne Treen, German. The associated farm buildings appear not to have been in productive agricultural use since the mid nineteenth century. Little has been written about the house, which has been owned by just two families since it was built. The mortgaged property was inherited from the Moore family by Emily Eunice Corlett, whose husband, Francis Matthews Junior, paid off the mortgage and together with his father, also Francis Matthews, acquired the continuing mortgage on the adjoining glen and corn mill, both transactions being completed in 1841.

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The house appears to have been built c1845, but this is deduced rather than established.



The symmetrical south-west front with paired stacks overlooks a large lawn surrounded by trees and shrubs including rhododendrons. On the north-east and south-east elevations the ground floor is at external level, but on the north-west and south-west elevations, the ground floor is on a small elevated terrace created by the basement excavation. All three ground floor rooms on this elevation (sitting room, dining room and drawing room) open via French windows onto the terrace. The attic Gothic window in the central gable is almost completely obscured by partheocissus (Virginia creeper).



The north-west elevation. Note the raised bank that the house sits on. Pointed Gothic heads to stair and second floor windows. Stair window head formed in stone, heads to first floor windows in brick, with only one rendered over with stucco in-and-out work. It is possible that the bay window and all stucco work are later additions. Kneelers to gable verge.

## HISTORY

*GLYN MOAR: Near St. John's, to the west of Tynwald Hill, on a road of unknown antiquity, branching off to the left from Bishop Wilson's highroad and going through the fields to Poortown, is a most picturesque ford. It is on the lower part of the Rhenass River. It might well pass for the most secluded and quiet spot on the Island. The timber around the mansion-houses of Glyn Moar and Ballachrink shut it in. Slieu-whallin looks down on it. The splash of the mill-wheel at Bal-na-awin mill (now Cornmill Cottage) and a glimpse of the whitewashed mill gable indicate the kind of human neighbourhood.*

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.....

*Of the southside mills the most picturesque are those of Kentraugh, Colby, and Grenaby; perhaps also the Abbey mill at Ballasalla. Coming northwards there are two, each in their own way delightfully picturesque, viz., that of Ballahawin, near St. John's, called in the Rent Roll the "Mill of Tynwald"; and Mullen-e-Cly, called in the Rent Roll the "Mill of Ballahigg," from the Treen land on which it stands.*

J Quine (1896-7) Ramsey Church Magazine

There are two mortgage documents which describe how Francis Matthews acquired the site of the house (German 1841/6) and the adjacent land including the mills (German 1841/14). Both were recorded in May 1841. There are no accompanying deed plans.

### **N&S Mortgages to 1847: German May 1841/6**

In 1811, Norris Moore passed a Bond and Security on lands and premises known as 'Ballahawn or Glenmoar', German, then in the tenancy of Louis Van Williamsdorff Richards, to Catherine and Margaret Moore (his daughters) of Castletown for £M200 (Manx pounds). After Margaret's death, her sister Catherine appointed Catherine Jeffcott as executrix. After Catherine Moore's death, Catherine Jeffcott sold the Bond and Security to Edward Gawne of Kentraugh, Rushen, for £171.8.11 (British pounds) on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1837. When Edward Gawne died, his son, Edward Moore Gawne became his executor.

After Norris Moore's daughters died, his estate, still encumbered by this mortgage, passed to Emily Eunice Corlett who was married to Francis Matthews Junior of Douglas. Francis Matthews then undertook to pay off the mortgage which was signed off by Edward Moore Gawne on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 1840, and proved at St Johns on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1840 before N Harrington.

### **N&S Mortgages to 1847: German May 1841/14**

On 5<sup>th</sup> June 1829, James John Moore Esq,<sup>2</sup> Margaret Christian Moore and Catherine Moore passed their deed of Bond and Security, or mortgage, on lands and premises situated in German and known by the names of Glyn Moore (the Mills and the Park, and a meadow at Greeba, together with lands in Santon known as Rogain-beg), to William Bridson of the Raggat Farm, Patrick for £2000 Sterling. William Bridson died intestate, and his estate passed to his widow, Ann, who assigned the Deed to Edward Gawne of Kentraugh for £2000 Sterling. His son Edward Moore Gawne then assigned this mortgage to the two Francis Matthews (*père et fils*), co-partners as merchants trading as Francis Matthews and Son. This deed was signed by Edward Moore Gawne on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1842, proved in Douglas on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1842 and recorded the same month.

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<sup>2</sup> Presumably a son of Norris Moore who would have been a minor at the time of the 1811 deed. This Norris Moore is remembered in the name of Francis Matthews son, born in 1845.

## FAMILY AND POLITICS

Francis Matthews Junior and his father co-owned a merchant business in Douglas<sup>3</sup> which had its windows smashed in the copper riots in 1840. It is difficult from the records to fully separate them.

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**Francis Matthews (*père*)** (1788 -1845) HK 1838-1845 – merchant, married Alice Forbes of Oakhill and Cronkbane. She was aunt (or sister?) to Professor Edward Forbes, the celebrated naturalist<sup>4</sup>. Francis Matthews is usually listed as being a Douglas resident, but owned a substantial farm at Oatlands, Santon, which was probably his principal residence (still in the family in 1866). By 1846, the year after his death, his widow was living at 58 Athol Street, Douglas<sup>5</sup> later described as the site of the Talbot public house (Matheson, 1963).

**Francis Matthews (*fils*)** (c1814<sup>6</sup> – 1864) HK 1862-1864<sup>7</sup> - merchant, became a partner in his father's business in 1837, when he was twenty-three. He was residing at Ballahowin with his wife Emily and two female house servants in 1841,<sup>8</sup> the year he acquired Glenmoar. The census lists him as a farmer with eighteen households under his control at Ballahowin (Appendix 1) including five farmers, a miller, a blacksmith, a publican, a lead miner and a joiner. Some of these would have been employees, others tenants. It would seem Ballahowin and Glyn Moore are the same place or adjoining places.

The only information available about Francis Matthews and his family is that from newspaper entries and other records of his activity as a member of the House of Keys (overleaf). He was elected to the House of Keys in 1838, when he is referred to as being a resident of Douglas. The first reference to a Matthews at Glyn Moore is in 1840, in the birth notices. As the 1841 census gives his address as Ballahowin and does not list Glyn Moore, it can be assumed that they are the same place, and that the name is interchangeable, as stated in one of the 1841 deeds of mortgage. There was a Ballahowin farmhouse which was demolished when the mansion was built (a fragment remains) and it would seem that the name Ballahowin was abandoned at that point and thereafter the mansion house was named Glyn Moore/Glen Moar.

By 1851<sup>9</sup>, Francis Matthews is listed as being at Glyn Moore. The old farmhouse was mostly demolished, whilst most of the farm buildings remain today. Prior to this, there is a Matthews birth notice dated 1840 at Glyn Moore. As this pre-dates the purchase of the mortgage, it is presumed to relate to the old farmhouse. In April 1920, Francis Matthews' daughters sold the house to John Moore, who owned and operated Tynwald Mills and whose family owned the previous water-driven mills at, first, Ballig Bridge, and then at the corn mill across the road (now Cornmill Cottage). The present owner is a descendant of the Moores.

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<sup>3</sup> 1836 (Quiggins Guide) Douglas – Merchants: Matthews, F. (Wine, Spirit and Tea) North Quay  
1837 (Pigot's Directory) Douglas – Merchants - Matthews Francis & Son, North Quay

<sup>4</sup> Manx Worthies, volume 3, Edward Forbes.

<sup>5</sup> Slater's Guide, 1846

<sup>6</sup> he was 37 in the 1851 census

<sup>7</sup> The list of Tynwald members on the official website list both as one person, and does not pick up the start date of the son's election to the Keys (giving 1862 as the second election), but references in the Manx Press and other documents have him as HK in 1852, 1856, 1857 and 1858. <http://www.tynwald.org.im/keys/1417-alphabetical.shtml>

<sup>8</sup> 1841 Census, German.

<sup>9</sup> 1851 Census, German.



8.5.1838	Advertiser	Editorial re the election of F Matthews Esq of Douglas to the Keys.
6.7.1838	Sun	F Matthews Esq today took his seat in the House
7.5.1839	Advertiser	John Moore Esq of Pulrose upon attaining his majority makes a presentation to his uncle Francis Matthews to mark the latter's care of him during his minority. <i>Almost certainly the father.</i>
4.9.1840	Manx Sun	Mrs Frank Mathews, Glyn Moore. Births ( <i>twins?</i> )
9.12.1843	Manx Sun	Mr and Mrs Frank Mathews, Glenmore, German, birth of a daughter.
18.1.1845	Manx Sun	Matthews, Mr and Mrs Frank, birth of a son (Norris Moore Matthews, died 1864, three months after his father)
12.4.1845	Manx Sun	Mathews, Frank, MHK, died aged 57. <i>The father.</i>
1846	Slater's Directory	Farmers, Peel - Matthews Francis, Glynmoar
1848		Matthews, Frank, Esq., Glyn Moore listed as subscriber to <i>Isle of Man</i> (Cumming 1848)
22.11.1848	Manx Sun	Birth: on Tuesday the 14 <sup>th</sup> instant, at Glynmoar the lady of Frank Matthews, Esq., of a daughter. ( <i>Edith</i> )
26.7.1856	Manx Sun	Female infant to wife of Frank Matthews, HK, at Glynmore, birth 24 <sup>th</sup> July.
1857	Slater's Directory	Gentry: Matthews Frank, Esq. M.H.K. Glyn-moore Farmers: Matthews Frank, Glyn-moore
1858	Manx Society	Matthews, Francis, H.K.; Glyn Moore, German. In listing of founder members.
23.2.1861	Manx Sun	Death at Glyn Moar of a daughter of Frank Mathews, age 7
1861	IOM Family History Society	Christian Gawne was working as a cook and dairy maid on the farm of Francis Matthews at Glyn Moar.
29.11.1862	Manx Sun	Death of Alicia Matthews, aged 75, widow of Francis Matthews of Douglas at the residence of her son.
30.1.1864	Manx Sun	Death of Francis Matthews, at Glynmoar, St Johns on 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1864.
30.4.1864	MS	Death of Norris Moore Matthews, aged 19, youngest son of late Francis Matthews, MHK, at Glyn More on 28.4.1864
September 1864/5	German Wills - deed of revocation and new appointments	Francis Matthews of Glyn Moore and Emily Eunice Matthews otherwise Corlett, his wife sell to James Spittall, advocate, for 5 shillings, all properties including Glyn Moore, provided that they have use of them and their rents during their lives, and thereafter they are rented out on max. 14 year leases at rack rate to provide an income of £25 per annum for surviving children.
18.11.1865	MS	Marriage of Emily Matthews, at St Johns, 14.11.1865, eldest daughter of Francis Matthews of Glenmore, St Johns, to Rev WT Dunwoody
7.12.1867	Manx Sun	Death of Edith Matthews on 30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2 <sup>nd</sup> daughter of late Frank Matthews, JP, aged 19.
May 1874/5	German Memorial of complaint	William Thomas Dinwoody and Emily Dinwoody (nee Matthews), his wife - complainants, and Francis Oates Matthews (brother?) formerly of Glenmoor but now of Oatlands, trustee under will of Francis Matthews of Glyn Moore and Emily Eunice Matthews dated 23.12.1853, and under deed of revocation and new appointments dated 26.1.1864 - get paid £25 from date of marriage, plus costs.
1882	Brown's Directory	Arthur Matthews, Farmer, Glenmoore ( <i>Arthur married Emma Swan</i> )
1883	Smith's Directory	Arthur Mathews, farmer, Ballakilly

## The name

Ballahowin (Ballnehowne) is listed as a quarterland in the Treen of Balladoyne in the Manorial Roll of 1703. The Ballahowin quarterland is illustrated in Woods Atlas, below. This is shown split into four areas – Glyn Moore is on parcel no. 62 which contains the cist beside Tynwald Hill. The others parcels are 55, 58 and 60. Parcel 55 is south of the road from St Johns to Tynwald Mills. It contains the Fairfield, Tynwald Hill, the Processional Way and some (if not all) of the Millennium Gardens. The site of the Chapel is identified as a small separate parcel, numbered 88. Parcels 58 and 60 are to the south of the main Douglas Peel road as it passes through St Johns. All these sites make this a very important quarterland.

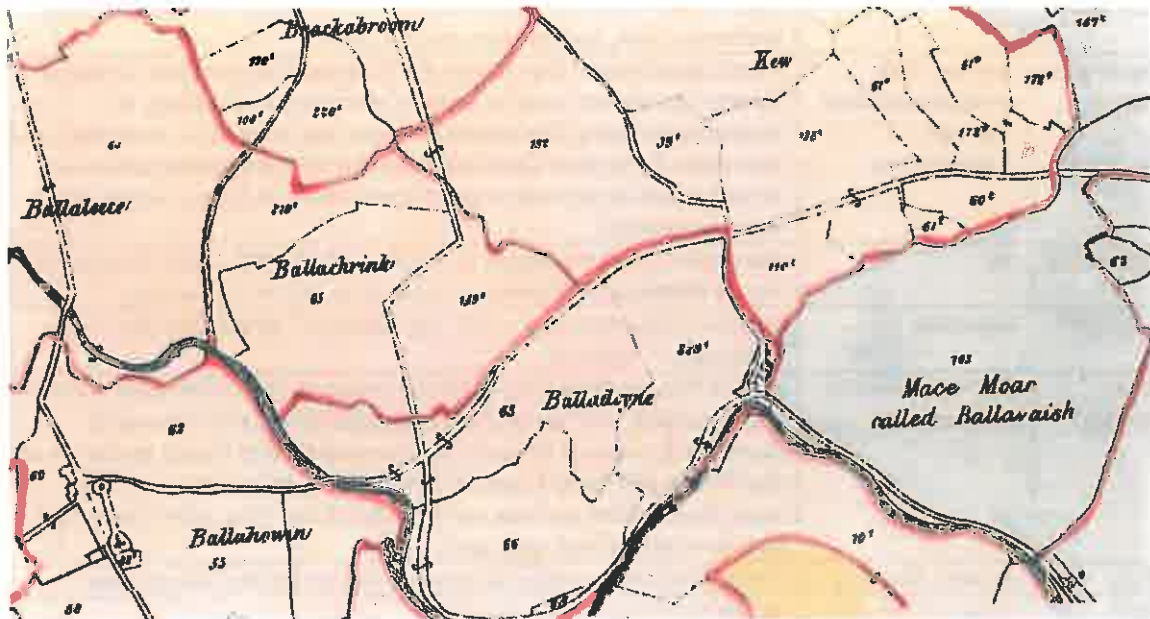
**Treen of Balladoyne.**—Ballnehowne, 1 q.

*Lord's Composition Book of Charles, the 8th Earl of Derby, A.D. 1703.*

Baliahowin has various spelling, evolving from the old Ballnehowne to the present Ballahowin. The name continues in German as a house name in St Johns.

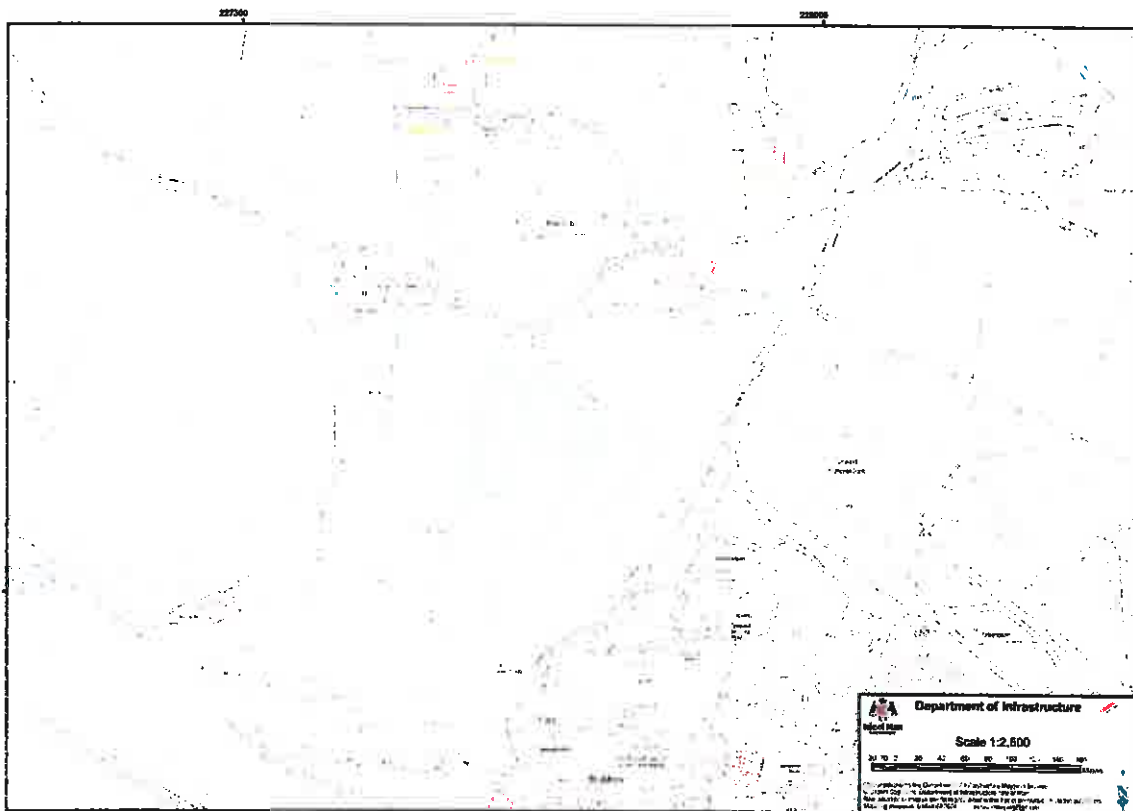
*Glyn* is Welsh for valley or glen. As the patronymic *Matthews* with the double T is also usually Welsh, it is logical to assume that the family was originally Welsh, but the name Glyn Moar was in use before the arrival of the Matthews.<sup>10</sup> *Moore* is a common Manx family (and a previous owner was Deemster Moore) hence Glen Moore, but over time, as the surname link is lost, it commonly gets mis-transcribed as *moar* or *mooar*, the Manx for big or large.

Whilst Manx place-names are very persistent, their origins and attributes are soon forgotten. Each time the name is transcribed, there is a risk that it will be spelt another way and these written records are eventually given greater weight than they sometimes deserve. After some time, one or other of these transcriptions assumes ascendancy and becomes entrenched in the written documents. That has happened here. It is quite clear that the original name was either Glen Moore or Glyn Moore. The 'glen' is appropriate, the 'big' or 'moar' is not particularly relevant.



*Wood's Atlas, German, with Ballahowin outlined in red in the lower left-hand corner.*

<sup>10</sup> Advertisement in the Manx Advertiser, 18.6.1818: To be let – the estate of Glyn Moore of about 35 acres, adjoining the Tynwald Hill. Apply Thos. A Corlett, or James John Moore, Advocates.



Above: Glyn Moar, showing relation to Tynwald Mills and Tynwald Hill. Below: aerial photo 2010, axis rotated.





## DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE

The plan and three elevations of the house are not symmetrical. The south-east facing porch front has the three-storey gable, indicative of the principal rooms, to the left of the porch. The three large principal rooms are ranged along the symmetrical south west elevation, with windows facing onto the lawn. The former butler's pantry and the kitchen are to the right of the porch.

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The small stuccoed porch has solid double doors with a Gothic fanlight above and black and white marble tile laid in a chequer-board pattern. There are no side windows. The sandstone tablet above the door is badly eroded.

The vestibule has inlaid (encaustic tiles) laid in the same decorative pattern with border as the main hall, but the vestibule tiles are smaller. The inner and outer glazed screens to the vestibule are framed by narrow columnettes which are typical of the late Georgian/Gothic Revival, apparently first used in the Isle of Man by the Duke of Atholl's architect, George Steuart, and copied or re-worked by Thomas Brine in several buildings including Lorne House.

The stained glass is more Arts and Crafts in style and may have been fitted by the second owners, the Moore's.



The south-east facing porch front with gravel drive.

The sandstone tablet is very badly eroded, but contains a shield topped by a now headless bird, the head of a cow or sheep, and three ships' wheels (probably signifying the merchant fleet). The ribbon banner almost certainly contained some text.



The vestibule outer door has a Gothic fanlight. The damp wall is the result of a bathroom leak in July 2010. The 4 1/4" tiled floor is the same pattern as in the main hall. The slender columnettes are a typical late Georgian/Gothic revival feature, apparently first used by the Duke of Atholl's architect, George Stuart, and copied by Thomas Brine in several buildings including Lorne House. The stained glass is more Arts and Crafts in style and may have been fitted by the second owners, the Moore's.





The inner vestibule door and sidelights with the slender columnettes stiffening the frame either side of the sidelights. The stained glass is Victorian or Arts and Crafts, whilst the fanlight is more Georgian in style.

The vestibule opens into a tiled area the same width, then opens out into a large hall, laid with encaustic tiles (described on pages 18 to 21). This impressive space is further enhanced by the large window lighting the stairs leading to the right out of the rear of the hall. There are doors off the hall leading into the three principal rooms to the left, the bathroom straight ahead and the former butler's pantry to the right. The passage beside the stairs leads to the stairs to the basement, the servants' stairs, a store room and the kitchen.

The hall has a simple cornice, and deep architraves and skirtings.

The Gothic Revival stair window: divided lights turn the single pointed arch opening into a double light separated by a large quatrefoil at the head. A band of six further quatrefoils and mullions form the lower section of the window. The reveal is lined and has a deep architrave.

The superficially simple balusters have, on the lower end, a double block separating a turned profile.



Black marble fireplace in the sitting room.





The dining room with French windows in the bay and a black marble fireplace.



The drawing room has French windows in the bay facing north-west and also has French windows on the south-west elevation.



The cornice in the drawing room has a distinctive discontinuous moulding, resembling curtain poles with decorative terminals.



The first floor landing, generously proportioned and well-lit from the Gothic revival stair window.



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The blue bedroom, central on the south-west elevation, has an en-suite bathroom and black marble fireplace.



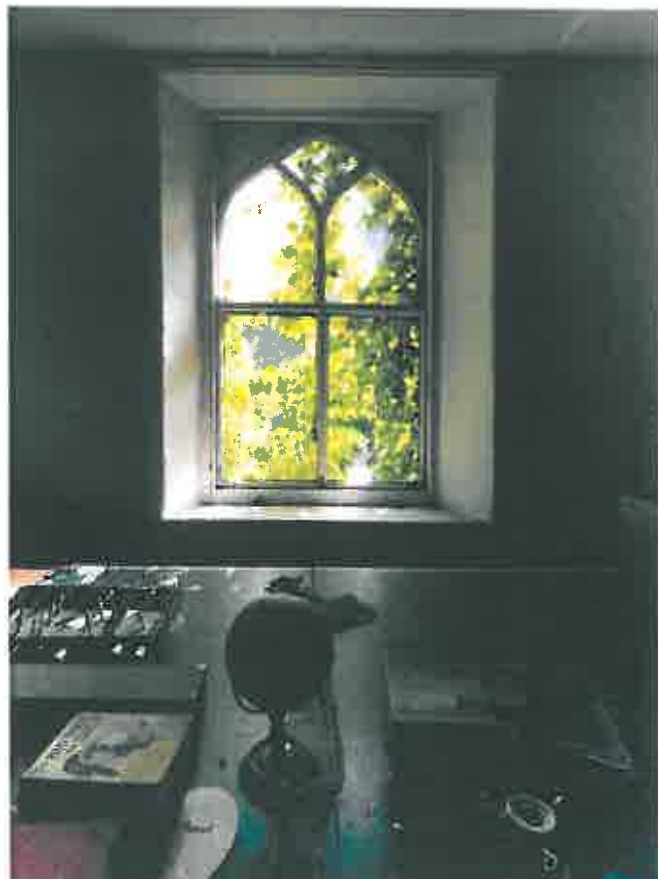
A number of the fireplaces appear to be made from Poylvaish black limestone, sometimes referred to as 'marble'. Most rooms appear little altered, with only bathrooms and the kitchen containing 'fifties or later alterations.

**Attic 1.** The Gothic windows are the same in all the four attics with windows. Two other attics have fanlights. Access to the attics is via the rear servants' staircase.

The attics are unused and store a number of disused household items. Their cobwebs are much valued by film-makers and the owner have asked that they not be disturbed. Virginia creeper dangles from the ceiling.



**Attic 2.**



**Basement 1  
below the  
sitting room.  
The floor is  
stone-flagged.**



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**Basement  
below the  
drawing room.  
The old pipes  
are from the  
original coke-  
fired boiler,  
fuel for which  
was stored in  
the adjoining  
cellar and  
delivered from  
an overhead  
chute. These  
two cellars  
illustrated are  
the only ones  
with light-wells.**



## Inlaid tiles



*Hall, looking towards vestibule. The inlaid tiles may date from the 1840s. They are normally protected under carpets. The floor is entire and in excellent condition. The tea urn on the dresser was used in Tynwald Mills. The vestibule screen has Georgian elements (the proportion of the clerestory lights and the columnettes (not visible in this view) but the stained glass appears of a later date, probably Victorian or Edwardian. Note also the size and depth of the architraves and skirtings.*

The Hall of Glyn Moar contains an important large tiled floor using 6" (152 mm) inlaid and plain tiles in exceptional condition. The vestibule is laid with the same tiles and pattern using 4 ¼ "tiles. The tiles are laid on the diagonal and are held within a border of special tiles. This necessitates the use of cut tiles inside the border. Apart from the border the tiles are all symmetrical. There are no quartered tiles.

Whilst the date of this floor is not documented, it can be deduced to have been laid between 1845 and 1855 and so was probably contemporaneous with the house (or laid within five years or so of completion). Tiles of this date are usually 1" (25 mm) thick. Prior to 1845, pavements of this type tended not to contain plain tiles; after 1855, the smaller 4¼" (108 mm) inlaid tiles were the norm. It is almost certain that these tiles were made by Minton, rather than one of the other manufacturers who followed with similar products.<sup>11</sup> It is possible that the designs used in the main floor appeared in Minton's first catalogue published in 1842.

The attribution could be confirmed by viewing the back of one of the tiles, but there is sufficient other evidence that can be drawn from the finish, colour, size and pattern of these tiles at Glyn Moar to identify Minton as the maker:

- three of the four inlaid tiles (illustrations A, B and C, page 21) are identified as Minton patterns (Beaulah and van Lemmen, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed 2001, pp 18, 38)
- Minton did not glaze their tiles (or just glazed the inlay, as is the case with the blue jasper)
- the blue 'Jasper' clay inlay was a Minton innovation, used mainly between c1844 and 1865
- normally, attribution of one manufacturer's tile in a floor is sufficient to confirm the whole floor as being by the same maker.

Commonly known as encaustic tiles, these inlaid tiles are made by using a mould to impress a pattern in the wet clay of a blank and then filling the voids with a contrasting colour of liquid slip. Inlaid tiles of this type were made in the medieval period, but following the dissolution of the monasteries, and the introduction of tin-glazed tiles from the continent, the making and use of encaustic tiles ceased and the skill was lost until the mid-nineteenth century when A. W. N. Pugin, Viollet-le-Duc and others began producing Gothic designs, especially for churches. Herbert Minton collaborated with Pugin and began experimenting with the manufacture of these tiles, using a process patented by Samuel Wright in 1830. Minton's first catalogue was published in 1842, and between that date and the 1860s, the use of inlaid tiles became widespread and by the end of the Victorian era had become the norm for domestic hallways and paths. Minton personally donated floor tiles to nearly two hundred churches and public buildings. The bias towards ecclesiastical use, favoured by designer and maker, meant that the designs adopted were constrained by mid-nineteenth century opinions as to what was an appropriate design to use in church – designs were mainly floral, or derived from medieval stained glass and window tracery.

#### *Main floor area*

This floor is laid on the diagonal, with cut tiles completing the edge against the border. This floor uses:

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<sup>11</sup> The other principal manufacturers were Chamberlain of Worcester (first catalogue 1844, ceased production 1848) whose tiles were all glazed; Maw and Co. of Benthall, Shropshire who later moved to Jackfield, eventually being absorbed into HR Johnson-Richards Tiles Ltd of Stoke-on-Trent who are still in production ([www.cravendunnill-jackfield.co.uk](http://www.cravendunnill-jackfield.co.uk)); Godwin of Lugwardine, Herefordshire (1852, divided 1786 becoming Godwin and Son in 1883 and Godwin and Hewett, 1884, both ceasing to manufacture encaustic tiles in 1906/7).

- Plain tiles – in the main floor area, a square chocolate tile (6"/152 mm), triangular buff tiles (short sides 6"/152 mm) and triangular terracotta tiles (short sides 4 1/4"/108 mm)
- Inlaid tiles - two square symmetrical-pattern inlaid tiles, one rectangular linear-pattern border tile and one square symmetrical-pattern border tile.

**Tile A** is a medieval tile design, illustrated by Parker (1840) with a Gothic design by Pugin, with *fleurs-de-lys* in the four corners and vine leaves in the centre set within a pattern reminiscent of stained glass set in window tracery. This is a common design that was available in two or three colours. Reproductions are available today.

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**Tile B** was made by several factories (Minton, Maw, Godwin and Whetstone in the 6" size, and seven factories in the 4" size), but the proportions of the elements varied slightly and in some the spot in the outermost leaves is missing. The design has a *fleur-de-lys* above two downward drooping bell flowers, not unlike bluebell florets.

**Tile C** is a linear border tile with vine leaves in buff and terracotta held between bands of simple quatrefoil buff flowers set in a black background. This is a Minton design.

**Tile D** is a corner border tile with a floral centre contained by quatrefoils on a black ground. It has not been seen in the literature, but it will be by Minton as part of their suite of border tiles.

#### *Door thresholds*

The two wide thresholds are also laid on a diagonal pattern with square terracotta tiles (4 1/4"/108 mm) and smaller buff and black triangular tiles. These were probably added at a later date, and may be from another maker as the colours differ.



*All the tile designs used in the hall can be seen at the corners of the room, where it is evident that the proportions of the hall were not designed to suit the tile pattern. The door threshold on the right uses smaller plain tiles; the narrower threshold on the left is marked by a narrow strip of terracotta tiles.*



**A:** a medieval design – fleurs-de-lys and vine leaves  
The blue jasper inlay is glazed.



**B:** fleurs-de-lys transforming into bluebells



**C:** vine leaves and quatrefoils

The four inlaid tiles used in the hall



**D:** clover leaves and florets enclosed by quatrefoils



Modern reproduction tiles by Craven Dunnill Jackfield - note different proportions and details

Far left: No. 6039/6040 available in two or three colours - proportions are not quite as elegant as the original.

Left: No. 4003 - available in two colours – no dot in outermost bud, and the bell floret is a different shape.



## The garden and farm buildings

The gardens were formally laid out but are now only lightly maintained through grass cutting and the original structure is becoming obscured by rampant growth. The beech trees are claimed to be the largest on the Isle of Man. It is possible that the walled garden was built prior to the house and was aligned with the earlier farmhouse (with the arched entrance being added when the house was built).

The house seen from the formal garden on the south-east.



*Magnolia Wilsonii*



Garlic-lined path to the Gothic arch into the walled garden.



The long barn



**Barn 2**



**Barn 2 steps**



## RECOMMENDATIONS

Glyn Moore (or Glyn Moar) is recommended for addition to the Protected Buildings Register for the following reasons, as defined in Policy RB/1 – Registration of Buildings of Planning Policy Statement 1/01 - Policy and Guidance Notes for the Conservation of the Historic Environment of the Isle of Man:

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- **ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST AND/OR AESTHETIC QUALITY:** The register is intended to include buildings which are of importance to the Island for the interest of their architectural designs, decoration, craftsmanship, or by virtue of the eminence of the architect; this would include important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity, as might be found in structures connected with the historic railways of the Island) and significant plan forms;

Glyn Moar is a fine example of an architecturally interesting and graciously proportioned mansion house, with some distinctive features that place it in context with the development of the mid-nineteenth century Manx Gothic Revival style. Little documented, the house is also significant for being largely un-restored and un-modernised. The main Gothic Revival features are the stair window and the single windows in the attic rooms, all with pointed arches. Of particular interest, is the tiled floor through the vestibule and in the large hall is laid with a mix of plain and inlaid (encaustic) tiles, believed to be by Minton. These tiles are in excellent condition, the floor is entire, and may be one of the best examples of such tiles in the Isle of Man. The large garden is contemporary with the house and contains some rare shrubs and some of the largest beeches on the island.

- **HISTORIC INTEREST:** This includes buildings which illustrate important aspects of the Island's social, economic, cultural, religious, agricultural, industrial or military history; this importance might also be assessed in the particular local context of the town or village in which the building is located;

Francis Matthews, the owner of Glyn Moar in the early 1840s and builder of Tynwald Mills, was elected as a member of the House of Keys in 1838. In April 1920, Francis Matthews' daughters sold the house to John Moore, who owned and operated Tynwald Mills and whose family owned the previous water-driven mills at, first, Ballig Bridge, and then at the corn mill across the road (now Cornmill Cottage). This is a significant aspect of the industrial growth of this part of the Island which has resulted in the addition of Tynwald Mills to the Protected Buildings Register.

## REFERENCES AND SOURCES

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## MAPS

Contemporary maps courtesy of the Mapping Officer, Department of Infrastructure

Woods Atlas , 1867

Ordnance Survey, Edina digimap via University of Liverpool portal. Tile: 90009001, 1870

## WEBSITES

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<http://www.tynwald.org.im/keys/1417-alphabetical.shtml>

[From *Manx Quarterly* #5, 1908] History of the Manx Police.

[http://www.iomfhs.im/lawsons/LawsonBMD/manx\\_law/v4/gawne.pdf](http://www.iomfhs.im/lawsons/LawsonBMD/manx_law/v4/gawne.pdf) The Gawne family.

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## PHOTOGRAPHS

All by Patricia Tutt

24.05.2010

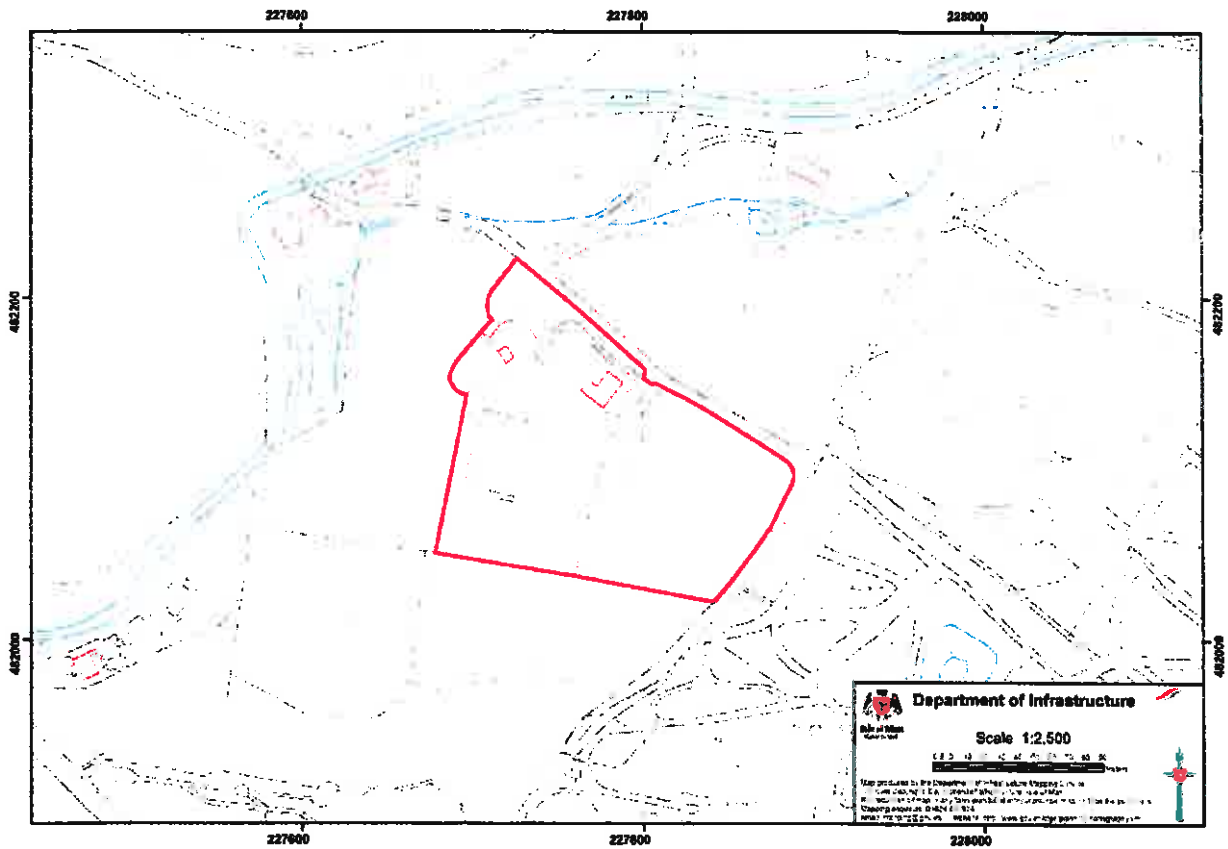
13.07.2010

## Newspaper index 1793 – c 1854/Manx Sun announcements

Parish – German

8.9.1810	Manx Advertiser	grey horse for sale at <b>Glenmore</b> , near St Johns.
11.5.1811 Repeated until 10.8.11	MA	To be let – The lands of <b>Glen-moare</b> , of about 30 acres, and of Ballachrink of 25 acres; both near St Johns and contiguous to each other; new (adv) in the possession of L Van Wilmsdorff Richards Esq, who resides at the former.
24.8.1811 Repeated until 11.4.1812	MA	Be let – the dwelling-house of <b>Glen-moare</b> , near St J, now in the possession of L van Wilmsdorff Richards Esq., with about 30 acres of ground and an extensive garden. Apply Mr Richards, Glen-moare.
12.12.1816	MA	To be sold by the Coroner, the household furniture etc. On the premises at <b>Glen-Moar</b> , near St J.
10.7.1817	MA	To be sold – hay at <b>Glen Moore</b> , near St J
18.6.1818 Repeated Until 24.9.1818	MA	To be let – the estate of <b>Glyn Moore</b> of about 35 acres, adjoining the Tynwald Hill. Apply Thos. A Corlett, or James John Moore, Advocates.
4.4.1822	MA (also sun)	Died at <b>Glyn Moore</b> , Mrs Moore, relict of the late Deemster Moore, March 30 <sup>th</sup> 1822 1822 - Mr Norris Moore was High-Bailliff of Douglas
9.5.1822	MA	To be let – the residence called <b>Glynmoore</b> , adjoining the Tynwald Hill
23.1.1827 rep until 17.4.1827	Sun	Hay offered for sale at <b>Glyn Moore</b> , near St J
22.1.1833 rep until 7.2.1834	Sun	To be let – the dwelling house <b>Glen Moore</b> , near Tynwald Hill, St J, with about 35 acres of land. Apply mr Clarke, on the premises.
4.9.1827 rep until 14.10.1828	Sun	To be let – <b>Glyn Moore</b> , near Tynwald hill, St J, now in the occupation of Mr Tupper. Apply JJ Moore Esq., Oatland.
29.1.1833 rep until 19.2.1833	Sun + Advertiser	To be sold, at <b>Glenmoor</b> , the residence of Robt Clarke Esq, near St Johns. Furniture and farm stock etc.
30.9.1834	Advertiser	Died at <b>Glenmoore</b> , Robt Clarke Esq, aged 82.
24.10.1834 rep until 31.10.1834	Sun	To be sold – furniture etc, the property of the late R Clarke Esq. At Glyn Moore, together with the leases of Glyn Moore, Knockaloe and Baldrine.
20.3.1835 rep until 17.11.1837	Sun	To be let – the dwelling house etc called Glen Moar, near Tynwald Hill, lately in the occupation of Robt Clarke Esq., decd.
9.12.1843	Manx Sun	Mr and Mrs Frank Mathews, Glenmore, German, birth of a daughter.
31.7.1852	Manx Sun	Death of Ellen Matthews, 24 <sup>th</sup> July, at North Quay, Douglas, wife of Edward Matthews of the yacht 'Ada' age 26
26.7.1856	MSun	Female infant to wife of Frank Matthews, HK, at Glynmore, birth 24 <sup>th</sup> July.
23.2.1861	MS	Death at Glyn Moar of a daughter of <b>Frank Mathews</b> , age 7
?? 29.11.1862	Manx Sun	Death of Alicia Matthews, aged 75, widow of Francis Matthews of Douglas at the residence of her son.

30.1.1864	Manx Sun	Death of Francis Matthews, at Glynmoar, St Johns on 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1864.
30.4.1864	MS	Death of Norris Moore Matthews, aged 19, youngest son of late Francis Matthews, MHK, at Glyn More on 28.4.1864
18.11.1865	MS	Marriage of Emily Matthews, at St Johns, 14.11.1865, eldest daughter of Francis Matthews of Glenmore, St Johns, to Rev WT Dunwoody
7.12.1867	Manx Sun	Death of Edith Matthews on 30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2 <sup>nd</sup> daughter of late Frank Matthews, JP, aged 19.









# Department of Infrastructure

## Isle of Man Planning and Building Control Division



Date	21 September 2012
Comments	12/00268/NOTICE

