



CYMEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No. 68 Gwanwyn / Spring 2017

CYFARFODYDD 2017

Arlunwyr yn Gwmni - Y Llygaid Gwir

Mr Jeremy Yates, 23/09/16



Early artists favoured the view of the mountains from Ynys Môn

Yn absenoldeb y Cadeirydd a'r Is-Gadeirydd, camodd Dr Gareth Huws ymlaen i lywio'r cyfarfod. Wedi cofnodi ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb a chynnig cipolwg dros raglen y cyfarfodydd i ddod, estynnodd groeso cynnes i Mr Jeremy Yates, Llywydd y CBC. Roedd nifer fu'n bresennol yn yr Ysgol Undydd ddiwethaf yn cofio'i ymweliad pryd, oherwydd prinder amser a'i anhwylder yntau, bu'n rhaid iddo gyflwyno fersiwn llawer byrrach o'i sgwrs. Y tro hwn, cafodd yr 16 aelod oedd yn bresennol y pleser o dderbyn amlinelliaid â darluniau o'r arlunwyr hynny sydd wedi ymweld a phortreadu Môn ers y 18fed ganrif.

Y cyntaf i ymweld oedd yr arlunwyr dyfriliu hynny fu'n teithio mynyddoedd Eryri a mentro dros y Fenai, ond a ffafrai aros ger y môr a thaflu cipolwg cyson yn ôl i gyfeiriad Eryri. Doedd eu siwrneioedd ddim yn hawdd, a bu'n rhaid iddynt ddiodeff llety diddrg-didda a lluniaeth gwael.

Y llun cyntaf dan sylw oedd golygfa drawiadol 1795 o Fôn gyfan o droedfrynau Eryri gan John Warwick Smith. Doedd nag adeilad nag arteffact mewn golwg - dim ond fista werdd. Eisioes yn arlunydd dyfriliu adnabyddus, roedd dan nawdd George Greville, 2il Iarll Warwick, ac yng nghwmni Robert, brawd Greville, a Julius Caesar Ibbetson. Fel arlunwyr eraill, ei nôd oedd sicrhau bywoliaeth trwy gynhyrchu darluniau y gellid eu hysgythru, eu llingerfio a'u cyhoeddi mewn llyfrau ar gyfer gwyr bonheddig a theithwyr tebygol.

Gwelsom olygfeydd o Fynydd Parys gan Smith, a'r Copar Ladis gan Ibbetson. Roedd y brodyr Buck yn enwog am ddarluniau o'r boneddigion, adfeilion, Eglwys Caerbybi, a Biwmares. Roedd Moses Griffiths, un o weision Pennant, yn arlunydd dyfriliu a llingerfiwr effeithiol, a chynhyrchodd olygfeydd godidog o'r stadau gan gynnwys un arbennig o adeilad cyfrin ym Mhlas Newydd.

Yn 1795, cyhoeddodd Pennant lyfr o olygfeydd. Roedd Sam Sparrow yn arlunydd tirweddol arall, a byddai'n cynnwys 'Dyn yn Pwyntio' er mwyn pwysleisio arwyddocâd hanesyddol - roedd golygfa o Gastell Biwmares yn enghraifft.

Cynhyrchodd Dodd olygfeydd lleol rhwng 1860 a 1870. Ni fu Turner yn ddiethr chwaith gan iddo fentro mewn cwch er mwyn cynhyrchu golygfeydd o arfordir y Fenai a'r bobl ar ei glannau. Teithiodd Daniell rhwng 1813 a 1823 yn cynhyrchu darluniau, llingerfiadau ac acwatintiau, gan ddefnyddio byddin o enethod i ddodi golchiad lliw, gyda'r canlyniad iddo allu cyhoeddi wyth cyfrol oedd yn costio £60. Mae ei gyfres o luniau'n cofnodi'r adeilad cyntaf ar Ynys Lawd yn haeddu sylw arbennig. Cyhoeddodd Cox llyfrau hefyd - wedi eu llingerfio gan Roscoe. Yn 1859, ysbrydolwyd cyfres arall o ddarluniau yn dilyn dryllio'r Royal Charter.

Gan brysuru ymlaen trwy amser, dangosodd Mr Yates olygfeydd o'r Fenai, murlun Rex Whistler, a golygfeydd arfordirol gan Cochrane. Cawsom ryfeddu at ddarluniau Tunnicliffe a Keith Andrew, a chloi gyda darlun yn arddull Turner - Machlud dros Ynys Lawd gan Woodford.

Cynigiodd Gareth ddiolch twymgalon a ategwyd yn wresog gan y gynulleidfa.

Ann Huws (Cyfieithydd)

MEETINGS 2017

Accompanying Artists - The True Eyes

Mr Jeremy Yates, 23/09/16

In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman the Chair was taken by Mr Gareth Huws. Following apologies for absence and his description of the forthcoming programme of meetings into 2017, he gave a warm welcome to Mr Jeremy Yates, President of the R.C.A. Those who attended the last Day School recalled his visit when, because of the lack of time and his being unwell, he had to give a much shortened version of his talk. Sixteen members then received a treat in the form of an illustrated review of artists who had visited and portrayed Anglesey since the 18th Century.

The first artists who visited were water-colourists who had toured the mountains of Snowdonia, venturing across the straits but remaining mostly near the sea and often looking back on the range of Eryri. Their journeys were not easy, having to endure indifferent accommodation and poor food.

The first picture shown was a 1795 striking view of the whole of Anglesey from the Eryri foothills by John Warwick Smith. No buildings or artefacts were visible - just a vista of green. Already well known as a watercolourist he was under the patronage of George Greville, 2nd Earl of Warwick, and was accompanied by Greville's brother Robert and Julius Caesar Ibbetson. As a living, like other artists the object was to produce paintings that could be etched, engraved and published as books for gentlemen and potential travellers.

We saw views of Parys Mountain by Smith and 'Copar ladies' by Ibbetson. The Buck brothers were famous for works dedicated to local gentry - views of ruins, Holyhead church and Beaumaris. Moses Griffiths, servant of Pennant, was an efficient watercolourist and engraver, producing excellent local views of estates including a mystery building at Plas Newydd. In 1795 Pennant published a book of picture views. Sam Sparrow was another topographical artist, notably including a 'Pointing man' to emphasise the historical significance. A view of Beaumaris Castle was an example.

Dodd produced local views between 1860 and 1870. Turner was not excluded, travelling by boat and producing coastal views of the Straits and the people on the shore. Daniell toured from 1813 to 1823, producing paintings, engravings and aquatints using an army of girls to apply colour washes resulting in eight volumes costing £60. His series on the early building of South Stack lighthouse are notable. Cox published books too, engraved by Roscoe. Another series of pictures in 1859 were inspired by the Royal Charter wreck.

Moving on in time, Mr Yates showed views of the Straits, Rex Whistler's mural and coastal views by Cochrane. We saw pictures by Tunnicliffe and Keith Andrew and closed on a Turner - like 'South Stack at Sunset' by Woodford.

Gareth gave a hearty vote of thanks which was supported by strong applause from the audience.



Jeremy Yates

Dr J. Ken Roberts

Mostyn: the creation of a North Wales Dynasty, c.1500-1700

Dr Shaun Evans 21/10/16

The Society was addressed by Dr Shaun Evans of Bangor University on the subject of his research into the Mostyn family and estate during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The talk was based on his PhD thesis (submitted in 2013) which formed part of the 'Mostyn Project' – a collaborative research initiative to enhance both public and academic engagement with the history of the Mostyn estate. Dr Evans is now director of the recently-established Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates, which seeks to build on the model established by the 'Mostyn Project' to inspire a transformational long-term programme of research into the history, culture and landscapes of Wales through the prisms of estates and the collections they generated over the course of their existence.

The talk was introduced by the Society's President, Prof. A.D. Carr who undertook seminal research into the early development of the Mostyn family and estate during the 1970s and whose own PhD thesis provided an outstanding foundation for Dr Evans' study. The Mostyn family's influence during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was based on a series of advantageous late-medieval marriage alliances which brought together five prominent lineages and landholdings centred on Pengwern (Denbighshire), Mostyn (Flintshire), Gloddaith (Caernarfonshire), Trecastell and Tregarnedd (both Anglesey). Characterised by the Welsh bardic order as the 'five courts of Mostyn', this inheritance provided the Mostyns with a large territorial platform which extended across North Wales and an outstanding ancestral heritage based on a claimed descent from Tudur Trefor, Edwin Tegeingl, Madoc Gloddaith,



Dr Shaun Evans

Ednyfed Fychan and Sir Gruffudd Llwyd. Although the Mostyn lands in Flintshire and Gloddaith lands in Llanrhos and Llandudno were developed into the epicentres of the family's influence, the lands in Anglesey remained of importance to the family's image.

Dr Evans used his presentation to talk about the various routes and mechanisms utilised by the Mostyn family to project their dynastic status, honour and authority, including the importance of landholding, office-holding, heraldry, architecture and landlord-tenant relations. He also reflected on the family's close engagement with the Welsh bardic order and the significant role played by the patronage and performance of canumawl. With the National Eisteddfod being held in Anglesey in 2018, Dr Evans was also asked to comment on the Caerwys eisteddfodau of 1523 and 1567, two milestone events which sought to regulate and protect the credentials of the bardic tradition through the introduction of a formal grading system and the awarding of licences to practice. Members of the Mostyn family played pivotal roles in organising and adjudicating both eisteddfodau, which included the prerogative to bestow the famous silver harp badge (ariandlws) to the chief harpist in Wales

In his concluding remarks Dr Evans commented on the important development of the town of Llandudno by the family during the nineteenth century, where Mostyn Estates still exert considerable influence. Mostyn Hall and its surrounding lands are still in the possession of the family, making them one of the oldest landholding institutions in Wales.

The Anglesey Antiquarian Society is collaborating with the Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates and Gwynedd Archaeological Trust on a day school on 3 February 2018 to explore the impacts of estates on the history, culture and landscapes of Anglesey, from the medieval period to the twentieth century.

Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams.

'Siasbar a Chymru'

Dr Sara Elin Roberts 18/11/16



Dr Sara Elin Roberts

Hyfryd oedd gweld darlithfa'r Oriol yn llawn o aelodau a chyfeillion i gefnogi a mwynhau y ddarlith Gymraeg flynyddol er cof am Syr Ifor Williams. Llywydd y noson oedd Donald Glyn Pritchard. Croesawyd ac atgoffwyd y gynulleidfa am waith clodwiw Syr Ifor ac am ei gyfraniad coeth ar lenyddiaeth cynnar Cymru yn enwedig Y Mabinogion, Canu Aneirin a Chanu Taliesin.

Aeth ymlaen i groesawu a chyflwyno Dr Sara Elin Roberts y siaradwraig wadd ar y testun, 'Siasbar- y gŵr tu ôl i'r goron'. Yn enedigol o Langefni addysgwyd hi yn Ysgol Gyfun y dref. Graddiodd ym Mhrifysgol Bangor a Rhydychen gan arbenigo yng nghyfraith, llenyddiaeth a diwylliant y Canol Oesoedd.

Mae'n ddarlithydd ym Mhrifysgol Caer ar y cyfnod cythryblus-'Y Canol Oesodd ym Mhrydain ac Ewrop'. Mae'n gyfrannwr cyson ar nodweddion hanesyddol ar y radio a'r teledu. Roedd yn un o olygyddion y gyfrol ddiweddarar a Dafydd ap Gwilym ac fe gyhoeddodd "Jasper - The Tudor Kingmaker" yn 2015.

Trwy gyfrwng sgwrs a lluniau cyflwynodd i ni gefndir Siasbar a'i frawd Edmwnd o safbwynt y Lancastraiid ynghyd a dilynwyd Edward IV a Richard III o blaid y Iorciaid sef y cefndir Saesneg sydd wedi cael cymaint o sylw gan haneswyr Lloegr. Rhoddodd sylw manwl hefyd i'r cyswllt Cymreig o linach Ednyfed Fychan trwy ei dad Owen Tudur a'r cyswllt Ffrengig trwy ei fam Catherine de Valois. Cafodd addysg dda gan ei hanner brawd Harri VI a'i urddo yn Iarll Penfro. Gallai siarad Saesneg, Ffrangeg a pheth Llydaweg ac nid oes tystiolaeth ar gael i brofi nad oedd yn deall ac yn siarad Cymraeg.

Esboniodd i ni gyfnod cythryblus a chymhleth Rhyfeloedd y Rhosynnau (1455 hyd 1485). Tueddiad haneswyr Lloegr oedd olrhain yr hanes o safbwynt arweinwyr y Rhosyn Coch neu'r Rhosyn Gwyn gan anghofio y cefndir Cymreig o ran dyhead hanesyddol a thraddodiad llenyddol y genedl a oedd ynghlwm wrth fuddugoliaeth Bosworth.

Gresyn fod cyfraniad gwerthfawr Siasbar, ewythr Harri Tudur a'i ymroddiad di-flino i arbed ei nai, a'i sêl i'w ddyrchafu i'r orsedd wedi ei anwybyddu gan haneswyr. Siasbar a fu mor driw i Harri VI a phlaid y Lancastraiid. Siasbar a dalodd y pwyth yn ôl i'r un a ddiennyddiodd Owen Tudur ei dad. Siasbar a fu'n gefn i Margaret Beaufort. Siasbar yr Uchelwr a'i gefndir Cymreig a'i hoffter o Gymru yn enwedig Dinbych y pysgod (Tenby) a Phenfro. Trwyddo ef "Y Wenno!", a'i gysylltiadau âg Uchelwyr eraill a'i ddawn i berswadio pobl y cadwyd y fflam a'r cof yn fyw tra roedd Harri yn alltud yn Llydaw.

Yn bennaf Siasbar yr Uchelwr a noddai y beirdd. Gwyddai pa mor bwysig oedd y beirdd er lledaenu y grêd mai Harri Tudur (yr Owen un dydd) oedd Mab y Darogan ac i gyhoeddi a chynnal ei achos ar hyd a lled y wlad. Bu yntau Siasbar yn un o brif noddwyr y clerwyr megis Lewys Glyn Cothi, Tudur Penllyn, Dafydd Namor, Dafydd Llwyd ac eraill. Fel hyn y canodd Dafydd Llwyd, meist'r y canu brud amdano:

'Hwn yw gobaith ein hiaith ni

Mawr yw'r gras eni Siasbar'

Pwysleisiodd Dr Roberts ran ganolog Siasbar yn ystod blynyddoedd gwaedlyd a thywyllodrus Rhyfel y Rhosynnau. Ef oedd 'Hwylbren' achos Harri. Ni newidiodd ei ochr na bradychu ei egwyddorion na'i gyfeillion. Bu'n arwain byddinoedd, ymladdodd mewn tair brwydr bwysig a cholli y dydd. Bu'n ffoadur gyda'i nai Harri Tudur yn Llydaw a Ffrainc am bymtheg mlynedd.

O gofio cefndir bucheddol Siasbar fel hanner brawd i Harri VI a'i gysgod gwarcheidiol dros Harri VII ynghyd a'i brofiad milwrol a'i ddylanwad politicaidd yng Nghymru, Lloegr a Ffrainc cyfyd y cwestiwn pam fod haneswyr wedi anwybyddu ei gyfraniad enfawr cyn Bosworth ac yn ystod y deng mlynedd anodd a thywyllodrus o deyrnasiad cynnar Harri VII?

Awgrymodd Dr Roberts hwyrach mai prinder dogfennau a gasglwyd am Siasbar yw'r rheswm na chafodd ei haeddiant. Cyn 1485 fel un a ofnai gael ei ddal ni arhosai yn yr un lle yn ddigon hir i bobl ddod i'w adnabod fel cymeriad cig a gwaed. Trwy astudio ei nai Harri y cawn rith olwg o gymeriad a pherseniaeth ynghyd a meddylfryd Siasbar.

Ni chofnodwyd ond ychydig iawn amdano yn ystod ei arhosiad yn Llydaw, ac nid oes ond ychydig i'w gael yn archifdai Ffrainc. Fel ffoadur yng Nghymru ni chadwyd ei lythrau arwahan i gyfeiriadau amdano gan y beirdd. Rhagwelai Dr. Roberts y bydd gwybodaeth pellach yn cael ei darganfod yn y dyfodol. Sylwn wedi darganfod esgryn cefngrwm Rhisiart III o dan faes parcio Eglwys Greyfriars ag olion tystiolaeth brwnt ei funudau olaf arnynt, fod nifer o lyfrau wedi eu hail argraffu gan gynnwys y dimensiwn Cymreig.

Serch hynny ni anghofwyd Siasbar yn llwyr gan awduron o gefndir Cymreig. Cyfeiriodd yn ei llyfr at waith H. T. Evans – 'Wales and the War of the Roses' 1915. Cyfeiriodd at astudiaeth fanwl o fuchedd Siasbar a geir gan R. S. Thomas yn ei draethawd gradd am Ddoethuriaeth nas cyhoeddwyd. Hefyd y wybodaeth eang a geir yn ei lyfr - 'The Making Of The Tudor Dynasty' 1985.

Yn ei darlith rymus fel yn ei llyfr godidog - 'Jasper The Tudor Kingmaker' 2015 llwyddodd Dr Sara Elin Roberts i ddyrchafu cyfraniad Siasbar yn gwireddu gobaith y Lancastriadau a dyhead y Cymry i goroni eu gwron ar orsedd Prydain.

Talwyd y diolchiadau yn llawn gan Yr Athro Anthony Carr, Llywydd Anrhydeddus y Gymdeithas.

Donald Pritchard

Y Lôn Bost a'r Tollau

Mr Bob Daimond 21/01/17

Cyflwynodd Mr Bob Daimond wledd o ddarlith i'r gymdeithas gyda'i sgwrs yn olrhain cynllunio, adeiladu ac etifeddiaeth ffordd Telford o Lundain i Gaerdybi. Wrth osod y cefndir, amlinellodd Mr Daimond y cynnydd sylweddol fu mewn traffig rhwng Dilyn a Llundain yn dilyn Deddf Uno 1801. Daethpwyd i'r casgliad mai'r ateb mwyaf rhesymol i'r broblem hon oedd adeiladu ffordd newydd amgen trwy Gaerdybi, a dyna'r räs ar gychwyn i ddylunio'r llwybr mwyaf effeithlon a chost-effeithiol. Yn 1810, fel cam rhagarweiniol, comisiynwyd Thomas Telford i gynnal arolwg o'r ffordd oedd eisoes mewn bodolaeth rhwng Yr Amwythig a Chaerdybi, gan yr ysytirwyd y rhan yma fel y rhan gwaethaf o'r daith o Lundain i Gaerdybi.

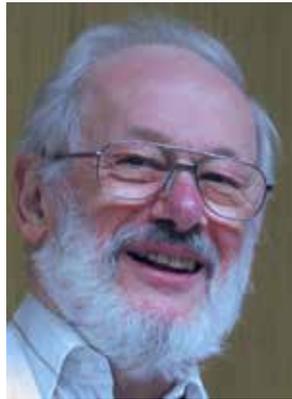
Yn fab bugail, hanodd Telford o gefndir tlawd. Derbyniodd addysg elfennol, ac wedi bwrw'i brentisiaeth fel saer maen, datblygodd yn beiriannydd hunanaddysgedig. Erbyn dyddiau cynnar y bedwaredd-ganrif-ar-bymtheg, roedd y 'saer maen ddaeth yn bensaer' hwn wedi sicrhau enw da iddo'i hun o ganlyniad i'w helaeth waith medrus yn Ucheldiroedd yr Alban ble bu'n adeiladu ffyrdd, pontydd a phorthladdoedd – prosiectau fu'n allweddol wrth adfywio economi oedd ar drai. Mae'n hysbys iddo adeilau 1,117 o bontydd yn yr Alban yn unig. Gan hynny, ystyriwyd Telford y dewis delfrydol ar gyfer prosiect mor eang yng Ngogledd Cymru.

Ar sail ei arolwg yng Ngogledd Cymru, roedd adroddiad 1811 Telford yn hynod feirniadol o'r system ffordd gyfredol. Cynigiodd ffordd newydd fyddai'n dilyn y topograffeg – tirwedd oedd yn glytwaith o afonnydd a dyffrynnoedd. Byddai ei ffordd newydd, amgenach, bedair milltir yn fyrrach na'r ffordd oedd eisoes mewn bodolaeth. Cyflwynodd ddisgrifiadau manwl a chostau pob cam o adeiladu'r ffordd. Bwriedid hon yn ffordd fetlin gyda sylfaen gadarn, cambr ddigonol a draeniad ochrol. Amcangyfrifwyd y gost yn £80 miliwn yn arian heddiw, swm anferthol yn y bedwaredd-ganrif-ar-bymtheg gynnar, fel y pwysleisiodd Mr Daimond. Ond ni ellir gor-ddweud pwysigrwydd ffyrdd da yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Yn 1815 pasiwyd Deddf Seneddol yn cymeradwyo'r cyllid, a phenodwyd Telford yn beiriannydd i oruchwylio'r gwaith o adeiladu'r ffordd o Lundain i Gaerdybi, a thrwy Gofentri.

Erbyn 1816 roedd Pont Waterloo, pont haearn ym Metws y Coed, yn gyflawn, a'r arysgrif 1815 yn dwyll bwriadol er mwyn ôl-ddyddio'i hadeiladu i gofnodi buddugoliaeth y frwydr fawr. Bu cyllido'r prosiect yn dreth cyson ar y Trysorlys, ac adolygwyd tollau a chostau postio i adlewyrchu hynny. Yn 1817 pasiwyd Deddf Senedd arall i sicrhau'r cyllid ar gyfer Pont Menai ac i ganiatau ffordd newydd ar draws Ynys Môn. Trwy astudio'r adroddiadau blynyddol ar wariant ac adeiladwaith, mae Mr Daimond wedi gallu crynhoi holl elfennau hanes datblygiad y ffordd a'i heffaith ar economi leol a chenedlaethol. Agorodd Pont Menai i'r cyhoedd ar Ionawr 30ain 1826. Ag ystyried mor dyngedfennol yr achlysur, ni fu'r tywydd yn ffafriol, a chododd corwynt aruthrol fel aeth y goets bost dros y bont am 1.00 o'r gloch y prynhawn. Agorodd Pont Conwy chwe mis yn ddiweddarach. Codwyd oddeutu £5,000 o dal ychwanegol ar y post oedd yn croesi Pont Menai rhwng 1829 ac 1830; codwyd £760 yng Nghonwy yn yr un cyfnod. Ar yr olwg gyntaf, ymddangosai hon yn system ffordd ariannol ddichonol, ond roedd costau uniongyrchol ac anuniongyrchol yn uchel. Er enghraifft, pennwyd swm o £26,394.76, sef pris prynnu Fferi'r Fenai, gan

The Post Road and the Tolls

Mr Bob Daimond 21/01/17



Mr Bob Daimond

Mr Bob Daimond treated the society to an excellent talk on the planning, construction and legacy of Telford's Holyhead to London road. Setting the scene, Mr Daimond explained that, as a result of the Act of Union in 1801, there was a considerable increase in traffic between Dublin and London. A new, improved road via Holyhead was seen as the most sensible solution and the race was on to come up with the most efficient and cost effective route. As a preliminary step, in 1810, Thomas Telford was commissioned to carry out a survey on the road between Shrewsbury and Holyhead – this was considered the worst stretch of road between London and Holyhead.

The son of a shepherd, Telford came from humble beginnings. He received an elementary education and after serving as apprentice stone mason became a self-taught engineer. By the early nineteenth century, this 'stone mason turned architect' had built up a good track record, derived from his capable and extensive work in the Scottish highlands where he built roads, bridges and harbours - all of which had helped to revive a flagging economy. He is known to have built 1,117 bridges in Scotland alone. Telford was thus considered the ideal choice for such a large-scale venture in North Wales.

Telford's 1811 report, based on his survey in North Wales, was highly critical of the existing road system. He proposed a new road that would take into account the typography of the land – a patchwork landscape of rivers and valleys. His new, improved road would be four miles shorter than the existing route. He provided detailed descriptions and costed each section of the road's construction. This would be a metalled road with firm foundations, ample camber and side drainage. The total cost was estimated at 80 million pounds in today's money, a huge amount in the early nineteenth century, as Mr Daimond pointed out. But the importance of good roads in this period cannot be overstated and, in 1815, an Act of Parliament approved the funding and Telford was appointed as the engineer to oversee the work from London to Holyhead via Coventry.

By 1816 the iron Waterloo Bridge at Betws y Coed was built – its inscription of 1815 a deliberate deception - in order to backdate its construction to mark the great battle victory. Funding the project was a constant drain on the treasury, and tolls and postage costs were set and revised accordingly. In 1817 a further Act of Parliament increased the amount of funding for both the Menai Bridge and to permit a new road across Anglesey. By drawing on the annual reports of expenditure and construction, Mr Daimond has been able to piece together the history of the road's development and the impact on national and local economies. The Menai Bridge opened for public use on 30th January, 1826. For such a momentous occasion, the weather on the day did not play fair and summoned up a howling gale when the first post coach went across the bridge at 1pm. Conway Bridge opened six months later. Around £5,000 pounds was raised on the surcharge on post across Menai Bridge between 1829 and 1830; Conwy raised £760 during the same time period. On the face of it, this seems a financially-viable road system, but direct and indirect costs were high. For example, a price of £26,394.76 for the purchase of Menai Ferry was determined by the magistrates in Beaumaris to compensate the ferry owners for loss of earnings (this represents c. £5 million today).

ynadon Biwmares yn iawndal i berchnogion y fferi am eu colledion (oddeutu £5 miliwn yn arian heddiw).

Mae llawer o archaeoleg y system ffordd wreiddiol mewn bodolaeth o hyd, a phwysleisiodd Mr Diamond rhai o'r nodweddion diddorol hyn. Er enghraifft, y tolltai, y pontydd pwysu, a'r cilfachau ar ochr y ffordd oedd yn cadw stôr o gerrig mân er mwyn atgyflewni metlin y ffordd a chynnal y cambr. Daeth Mr Daimond a'i ddarlith i ben trwy roi sylw i'r modd yr addaswyd Pont Menai dros y blynyddoedd er mwyn ei chryfhau a'i lleddu fel bo modd cynnal y traffig cynyddol. Ond trwy gydol yr holl newidiadau hyn, bu cydweithio cyson er mwyn cadw diylsrydd cynllun gwreiddiol Telford.

Diolchodd Frances Lynch yn gynnes iawn i Mr Daimond am ei sgwrs gyfareddol, a bu sawl sylw diddorol a gwerthfawrogol o'r llawr.

Ann Huws (*Cyfieithydd*)



Llanfair PG Toll house

Much of the archaeology of the original road system is still in existence and Mr Diamond highlighted some of these interesting roadside sites and features. For example, toll houses, weigh bridges and depots at the side of the road which originally held stores of small stones to replenish the road's metalling and maintain its camber. Mr Daimond rounded off his lecture by considering how Telford's Bridge has been modified over the years to make it stronger and wider, in order to cater for an ever increasing amount of traffic. Throughout the many changes, there has been concerted effort to conserve the authenticity of Telford's structure.

Frances thanked Mr Daimond for a fascinating talk. There were many appreciative and interesting questions from the floor.

K J Pollock

Datblygiad Addysg Uwchradd ym Môn

Dr Anna Olsson Rost 17/02/17

Agorodd Dr Anna Olsson Rost ei darlith trwy gynnig amlinelliad o'i chefnidir fel athrawes Swedaidd ym maes hanes, a sail ei diddordeb mewn theori addysg gymharol. Roedd ei hymchwil MA yn cymharu llyfrau testun hanes Swedaidd a Phrydeinig wedi datgelu cymaint oedd dysgu hanes yn ffrwyth agweddau politicaidd, ac roedd hi eisiau astudio'r cysylltiad rhwng agendâu llywodraeth leol a chenedlaethol, a'r newidiadau mewn cyfundrefnau addysgol.

Yn ystod y cyfnod wedi'r rhyfel, trosglwyddodd Sweden i system addysg gyfun gwlad-eang, a hynny mewn un cam. Ym Mhrydain, bu peth arbrofi ar raddfa leol - ar Ynys Manaw, ym Môn, a manau eraill - ond aethant yn angof. Yn y ddarlith hon, nodd Anna oedd taflu cipolwg dros gefndir Deddf Butler 1944, sef Deddf 1936 a gynigiodd peth ad-drefnu cyn codi oed gadael ysgol i bymtheg. Oherwydd y rhyfel, bu'n rhaid gohirio'r newid hwn tan 1947. Yn ystod y 1930au a'r 1940au roedd peth gwahaniaeth barn rhwng y Weinyddiaeth Addysg a Chyngor Môn (a'i Gyfarwyddwr Addysg, E. O. Humphries, a benodwyd yn 1935).

Cynigiai Deddf 1936 ysgolion canolraddol i gyd-redeg â'r ysgolion gramadeg ac annibynnol. Nôd y sefydliadau hyn oedd darparu addysg ar gyfer i disgyblion hŷn na fyddai'n mynychu'r ysgolion gramadeg, gan gyflwyno addysg amgen i'r addysg uwchradd academiaidd traddodiadol. Mewn ardaloedd gwledig, gellid sefydlu ysgolion amlochrog fyddai'n gallu cynnig mathau gwahanol o addysg: technegol/ymarferol/academaidd, a hynny i gyd mewn un ysgol. Gwrthwynebwyd yr ysgolion canolraddol yng Nghymru, a rhoddwyd ffafriaeth i ragflaenydd y meddylfryd cyfun. Idealaeth oedd hyn (y syniad na ddylid dosbarthu plant yn feddyliu dosbarth cyntaf ac eilradd/enillwyr a cholllwyr), yn ogystal ag ymarferoldeb mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Ar waethaf dymuniadau llywodraeth ganolog, dim ond un ysgol ganolraddol adeiladwyd ym Môn. Yr Awdurdod Lleol oedd yn rheoli mynediad i'r ysgolion uwchradd, a datblygodd rhain fel ysgolion amlochrog (sef cyfun yn ei ffurf cynharaf). O ganlyniad, roedd yr ysgolion uwchradd yn orlawn ond doedd dim arian ar gyfer adeiladu pellach. Parhaodd y dadlau rhwng y Swyddfa Gymreig a'r Awdurdod Lleol trwy gydol y 1930au, ac roedd y Weinyddiaeth Addysg yn ofni, peba'n caniatáu i'r Awdurdod Lleol gyflwyno system amlochrog, byddai'r siroedd Cymreig eraill yn efelychu meddylfryd cyfun Môn. Er iddynt gyraedd rhyw fath o gytundeb yn Rhagfyr 1938, rhoddodd y rhyfel ddiweddar ar unrhyw newidiadau pellach, ac yn y diwedd disodlwyd Deddf 1936 gan Ddeddf 1944.

Er na wnaeth Deddf 1944 bennu cyfundrefn deiran, daeth ysgolion gramadeg, technegol a modern yn gyffredin yn ystod y 1950au, ond mewn gwirionedd, roedd ysgolion technegol yn eithaf prin. Roedd cadw ysgolion gramadeg yn ddewis poblogaidd - ond nid yr arholiad 11+ rhwygol. Tyfodd y cysyniad o addysg gyfun - sef addysg ramadeg i bawb - yn ystod y cyfnod hwn.

The Development of Anglesey's Secondary Education

Dr Anna Olsson Rost 17/02/17



Dr Anna Olsson Rost

Dr Anna Olsson Rost started by explaining her background as a Swedish history teacher and the source of her interest in comparative education theory. Her MA work comparing Swedish and British history text books had revealed how much the teaching of history was a product of political attitudes and she wanted to examine the relationship of local and national government agendas in changes to educational structures.

In the post-war period, Sweden had moved to comprehensive education at one time, all over the country. In Britain, there were various small local experiments, in the Isle of Man, in Anglesey and elsewhere, which were often now forgotten. But in this lecture, Anna wanted to look at the hinterland of the Butler 1944 Act: the 1936 Act which proposed some re-organisation in advance of raising the school-leaving age to fifteen (in the event, the war postponed this change until 1947). In this period of

the 1930s and 40s there was an interesting tension between the views of the Ministry of Education and the Anglesey County Council (and its Director of Education, E.O. Humphries, appointed in 1935).

The 1936 Act proposed, alongside the grammar and independent schools, Central Schools. These institutions would provide education for senior pupils who did not attend grammar schools, providing an alternative to traditional academic Secondary education. In rural areas, Multilateral Schools might be allowed, which would provide different types of education: technical/practical/academic in the one school.

In Wales, the Central Schools were resisted and a forerunner of Comprehensive thinking was favoured. This was a matter of idealism (children must not be divided into first and second class minds/winner or losers) and practicality in rural areas. Only one Central School was built in Anglesey despite the wishes of the central government. The Local Authority controlled the admissions to secondary schools, and these became a defacto Multilateral Schools (proto Comprehensive). Therefore, secondary schools became over-crowded but no money was available for more building. Wrangling between the Welsh Office and the local authority continued throughout the 1930s, and the Ministry of Education was concerned that other Welsh counties would follow Anglesey's Comprehensive thinking if they were to allow the local authority to introduce a multilateral solution. Although a tentative agreement was reached by December 1938, the war put a stop to further change, and the 1936 Act was eventually overtaken by the 1944 Act.

Although the 1944 Act did not prescribe a Tripartite System: Grammar, Technical and Secondary Modern schools became the norm during the 1950s. In practice the technical schools were rare. The retention of the Grammar Schools was popular but the divisive 11+ exam was not. The notion of Comprehensive Education - Grammar School education for all - grew during this time.

Wedi'r rhyfel, datblygodd Môn yn ardal flaenoriaethol oherwydd na fu cytundeb ffurfiol, ac oherwydd y gorlenwi. Mynnodd yr Awdurdod Lleol gefnogi addysg amlochrog, ac yn y trafodaethau cenedlaethol a gynhaliwyd yn ystod y 1950au a'r 1960au ynghylch manteision ac anfanteision yr arholiad 11+, holwyd barn Trefor Lovett, Pennaeth Ysgol Caerdybi ac i bob pwrpas pennaeth ysgol gyfun, gan weision sifil, awdurdodau lleol a sawl pennaeth arall. Bu ei lythyrau'n arweiniad gwerthfawr i natur y trafodaethau oedd yn mynd ymlaen yn ystod y cyfnod ffurfiannol hwn.

Derbyniwyd cynllun addysg gyfun Môn gan y Weinyddiaeth Addysg yn 1948, diddymwyd yr arholiad 11+ yn 1952, a daeth yr ynys yn gwbl gyfun yn 1953. Dilynodd gweddill y wlad yr un llwybr yn 1965.

Wedi'r ddarlith, bu sawl cwestiwn a llawer o hel atgofion, yn ogystal â pheth trafodaeth ynghylch y gwahanol ffyrdd o ffrydio yn ysgolion yr ynys, gyda rhai'n honni nad oedd llawer o symud rhwng ffrydiau wedi i'ch safle gael ei osod, ac eraill yn mynnu fod delfryd rhwyddineb y system gyfun yn gweithredu'n effeithiol. Cynigwyd diolchiadau gwresog gan Mrs Ann Roberts, gwraig ddaeth o Sir Gaerfyrddin i ddysgu ym Môn ar yr union gyfnod pan fu'r trafodaethau hyn yn eu hanterth.

Ann Huws (*Cyfieithydd*)

After the war, Anglesey became a Priority Area because there had been no formal agreement and because of over-crowding. The Local Authority maintained its backing for multilateral schooling, and during the national debates about the advantages and disadvantages of the 11+ during the 1950s and 1960s, the Headmaster of Holyhead School, Trefor Lovett, as the Head of a de facto Comprehensive, was consulted by civil servants, local authorities and numerous other head teachers. His correspondence has been a very valuable guide to the nature of the debates at this formative time.

Anglesey's comprehensive education plan was passed by the Ministry of Education in 1948, the 11+ exam was abolished in 1952 and the island became fully comprehensive in 1953. The rest of the country had followed by 1965.

After the talk there were many questions and reminiscences. There was much discussion about the differing ways that 'streaming' was managed in the main schools of the island; some saying that once your position in the various streams was established there was little movement; others saying that the Comprehensive ideal of fluidity did operate well. The Vote of Thanks was given by Mrs Ann Roberts who had come from Carmarthenshire to teach in Anglesey when these debates were at their height.

Frances Lynch Llewellyn

Potpourri talk, Ashley Batten 17/03/17

The potpourri evening was opened by Senior Planning Archaeologist Ashley Batten from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. Ashley's work involves providing archaeological advice to local authorities. In this role he keeps abreast of development projects on the island and he was able to provide society members with an excellent overview of the archaeological investigations at Wylfa, carried out as a result of planning requirements put in place in preparation for the proposed nuclear power plant.

Ashley explained that the archaeological record for the north of Anglesey showed that that this was an area with a rich prehistoric past and so there was a strong possibility of identifying archaeology at the Wylfa site. Because Wylfa is a large-scale development (approximately 150 hectares), it called for an extensive archaeological investigation – previous experience on other comparable sites in the vicinity had shown that archaeology is difficult to identify from trial survey alone. Success at Wylfa was achieved through a large-scale, trial-trenching strategy. It was based on a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in 2015, which had identified some anomalies. Excavation took place in 2016, when 2,500 trenches of 2m x 50m were dug across the site – a huge undertaking! These have all been backfilled and post-excavation work is underway.

The archaeological work carried out has provided evidence of a range of site types at the northern tip of Ynys Môn with dating evidence attesting activity from the Neolithic to the early medieval period. A number of hilltop enclosures have been identified. They vary in size. The larger ones may have served as settlements; smaller examples perhaps had a more agricultural role. The coastal location of sites allowed ready access to the sea, borne out by a hilltop enclosure near Wylfa Head, where a number of post holes and shell middens were uncovered. One shell midden still contained a limpit-smashing tool, providing evidence of the way in which limpits were processed for food. The date of this site is yet to be confirmed.

At Cemlyn Bay, a Romano-British landscape has started to emerge. Trenched areas yielded lots of fragments of *mortaria* (Roman bowls used for grinding food). This suggests a domestic site, which also appears to be associated with a field system. Ashley pointed out that this is of particular interest as, a few years ago, GAT had also identified a small Roman fortlet in this vicinity (See NL no. 64, Spring 2015).

Further areas of archaeological interest were located around wetland areas, offering a good opportunity to retrieve palaeo-environmental evidence. Archaeological investigation also produced evidence of more than thirty burnt mounds. In addition, many discrete features were spread across the site from which Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery has been recovered.

Finally, Ashley drew attention to a sizeable cemetery uncovered within the development area and containing perhaps as many as 150 graves. The graves were E-W orientated, long-cist graves with stone capstones. Bone preservation was poor – only one human long bone survived. This cemetery adds to the increasing number of early medieval graves identified on Anglesey.



Ashley Batten

Potpourri talk, Mr Iwan Parry 17/03/17



Iwan Parry

The second talk of the evening was given by Mr Iwan Parry from Brython Archaeology. Iwan gave a fascinating insight into the recent excavations of an early medieval cemetery on the outskirts of Llangefni. The site was being developed to build new roads to service an expansion of Coleg Menai. Iwan and his team were called in to carry out a watching brief to ensure any potential archaeology was not missed during construction.

In 2005, during pipe-line work, a number of long-cist graves had come to light, approximately 500m away from the site under discussion. There had been no bone preservation. Aware of the history of the site, Iwan anticipated there was more archaeology to be discovered in the area. This proved to be the case in a most dramatic turn of events. When the first body turned up at the site, it was closely followed by the CID, who needed assurance that nothing suspicious was going on! As more and more graves came to light, it was clear that this was an extensive ancient cemetery.

The excavation of the site revealed a cemetery which appears to have been in use for some time – indicated by the intercutting of graves. The cemetery contained long-cists, some with capstones, and earth-cut graves. Bone preservation was excellent: adults, children and neonates were identified. Some graves contained more than one individual, which indicated re-use. The arrangement of the skeletal material provided an insight into this process. In one instance, a purpose-built annex was

constructed at the foot of the grave to contain the bones of the first occupant. Iwan surmised that this activity suggested that the graves originally had markers, so that individual plots could be identified. Double long-cist graves were also evident, containing more than one burial deposited at the same time or within a short time span.

Post-excavation work has identified a total of 54 individuals. The pathology is of great interest, particularly in an area where bone seldom survives. There is evidence of possible malnourishment, for example, scurvy and iron deficiency. The teeth of this small community were heavily worn, indicative of a diet of coarse bread. As Iwan pointed out, this hypothesis is supported by a number of quern stones used in the construction of the cists. A number of scientific tests are to be carried out on the skeletal material, including Isotope analysis (to provide an insight into the diet of the community and possible

place of origin); radiocarbon dating; and at least four of the individuals are to undergo DNA analysis.

The graves are broadly E-W, so the initial interpretation is that this is an early Christian cemetery. It is comparable with a number of similar sites in the area of early medieval date.

Pre-cemetery use is also of some interest. Roman pottery was retrieved from the site – though not from grave contexts. The pottery is imported and includes Samian ware, dated to the early/mid-second century AD.

Cwm Cadnant Hoard, Beaumaris.

Frances Lynch Llewellyn 17/03/17

The final talk of the evening was given by the Society's Chairman, Frances Lynch Llewellyn. Frances drew the society's attention to a small group of objects found by a metal detectorist on a newly-ploughed field at Cwm Cadnant, near Red Hill, Beaumaris. The artefacts came from high in the plough soil but, at the time of their deposition, are likely to have been deliberately placed together in a pit for safekeeping. The 'hoard' consisted of a small, pennanular gold ring (approximately 2cm across) and three fragments of copper ingots. Whilst small, the gold ring is weighty. It is one of a large number of similar Bronze Age ornaments found in Wales, Ireland and across the UK, with outliers in France and Belgium. Such rings, because they have a small split or gap in the middle, have been given the name 'hair rings'. Though as Frances explained, this may be a misnomer, as we can only speculate on their role and function. They are often casual finds, which suggests that they fell from a person's clothing or body. They tend not to be found in pairs, perhaps ruling out their use as earrings. Frances made the point that the split in the gold ring may indicate that these rings were worn through the nose, rather than adorning the hair.



Francis Lynch Llewellyn

The Cwm Cadnant ring is of solid gold and has been decorated with a band of silvery gold which produces a striped effect. As the silver blackened with age and wear, the ring would have appeared as a yellow (gold) and black (silver) spiral design. Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age smiths liked to add copper to gold to make it appear reddish. Silver was more fashionable in the earlier Bronze Age. One side of the ring is heavily worn, which suggests it consistently rubbed against a surface, rather than being kept in a pocket or bag.

To place the Cadnant finds in geographical and chronological context, Frances discussed a number of comparables. Many 'hair rings' have come to light in Ireland (140 so far). Few have been found in close association with other objects. Those that have a firm context in Britain come from hoards, on the

continent (Belgium and France) they have been found in graves. Their valuable metal content does suggest, however, that they were a form of mobile wealth which signifies status. In Wales, one of the most recent parallels comes from Jane Kenney's excavations at Parc Cybi, near Holyhead. Here a small 'hair ring' was found in the lower fill of a small ditch. Unfortunately, this context does not provide any information on date or usage, though the manufacturing technique suggests it may be slightly earlier (c.1300 – 1000BC) than the Cwm Cadnant find. Another local example comes from a multi-period, prehistoric settlement context in Caernarfonshire, where a 'hair ring' was found in a burnt mound - again shedding no light on its original use.



Frances suggested that the Cwm Cadnant ingots of copper, which also contained a small amount of lead, are potentially more interesting than the gold ring. The largest ingot, a plano-convex fragment, is the bottom of a small furnace and gives an insight into Bronze Age metallurgy. It is possible that it derives from the Great Orme Copper mine which is known to have been operating during the Late Bronze Age. On comparable evidence from Wales and elsewhere, the Cwm Cadnant ring and ingots are dated to the Late Bronze Age (c.1000 – 800BC).

Cwm Cadnant Hoard © Portable Antiquities Scheme

This image has been modified to remove later, undated object. <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/727558> PAS Unique ID: NMGW-04216C

OBITUARIES - Remembering Society Friends

Mr Owain Thelwall Parry Roberts

Members will be saddened to learn of the sudden death of Owain Roberts on March 19th 2017 at his home in Amlwch. Owain had been a member of the AAS Committee for many years and was well known for his expertise on maritime history.

Owain was born in Birkenhead. His father was from Talsarnau, Caernarfonshire. A bright and able pupil he won a scholarship to study at Birkenhead Secondary School. He served in the Royal Navy, after which he qualified as a teacher and started his teaching career at Birkenhead, where he developed an interest in outdoor activities – specialising in mountaineering and sailing. He readily passed his Outdoor Leader Certificate and shared his enthusiasm for the outdoors with others, both in his role as teacher at Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, Amlwch and as instructor at Beaumaris Outdoor Centre. He was awarded the prestigious White Robe by the Royal National Eisteddford of Wales for services rendered to the Greenwich Maritime Museum. He was married to his wife, Ann, for nearly 52 years and leaves a son Iolo, daughter Nia and Calum, his beloved grandson.

Donald Pritchard kindly provided the details above on Owain Parry Roberts' early life and interests. Dr John Illsley continues below with a tribute to Owain Roberts' contribution to Nautical Archaeology.

Owain Roberts developed his interest in Nautical Archaeology as an extension of his experiences diving on local shipwrecks with the Gwynedd Sub Aqua Club and, in particular, with the mediaeval slate wreck at Pwll Fanog in the Menai Strait first investigated in 1976. This was followed up with discovery and excavation of the late eighteenth-century flat-bottomed boat recovered from Llyn Padarn between 1977 and 1979, and the subsequent discovery of two further medieval boats in Llyn Peris also in 1979.

Publications arising from these finds drew him to the attention of Basil Greenhill, then Director of the National Maritime Museum through whom he was commissioned to contribute a chapter on Viking boats to Conway's History of the Ship. Although not by training an archaeologist, Owain brought to the discipline a critical understanding of the practical mechanics of wooden shipbuilding which allowed him to explain aspects of ancient wrecks not always fully understood by more orthodox academic archaeologists. This expertise, coupled with an equally detailed practical understanding of sailing and rigging, eventually led to his involvement in a wide variety of projects including a reconstruction of the Viking Arby boat published by the Stockholm Museum of National Antiquities, (1994), and the rigging of the reconstruction of the Athenian Trireme, for which he also acted as Sailing Master for the sea trials of the Trireme in Poros in 1987 and 1988.

His eclectic maritime interests also included articles on the configuration of the mysterious third millennium BC Cycladic ships, the Thera Minoan ships and the whole gamut of British Bronze Age sewn boats and ships from Ferriby, Caldicott and Dover, the Tudor warship found off Alderney, and, latterly, the Newport Medieval Ship. He was also involved in a BBC project to recreate the sail awnings (velarium) which shaded the Roman Coliseum. All in all, a formidable and wide ranging academic output which earned him an honorary MA from the University of Wales in 1988 and a subsequent and invaluable role in the creation of the first undergraduate course in Ship Archaeology at Bangor University.

Margaret Hughes

The death on 24 March of Margaret Hughes, aged 94, has deprived our Society of a most loyal member who had its affairs so much at heart. Margaret was born in Denbighshire but spent much of her working life as a journalist in Stockport and Manchester before moving to Llanfairpwll on her husband, Emyr's retirement in 1984. She became a strong supporter of the Society, contributing widely to its activities without ever seeking publicity, and in 2014 she was deservedly made a Life Vice-President.

Margaret's background in journalism gave her a nose for a story and led her to write her first book in 1999 (at the age of 76), followed by a further nineteen volumes on various aspects of Anglesey, "its way of life and its people", each with a wealth of illustrations provided by her good friend John C. Davies – no small achievement for someone suffering from rapidly failing eyesight in her later years. Margaret's books will for ever remain a striking testimony to her love for Anglesey and its heritage.

It has been my good fortune to have known Margaret for almost thirty years, and I will always cherish the memory of our many discussions over innumerable cups of coffee and, above all, of listening to her. She will be greatly missed by her many friends, and all will join in sympathy with her son Geraint and his family in mourning the loss of a remarkable lady.

John Cowell

Strait Stories - Margaret Hughes

When I took over as editor of the Newsletter, I received a letter from Margaret Hughes. Margaret was the editor of the NL between 1983 and 2001. Margaret's letter was so kind and encouraging and wished me well in my new role. The last note I received from Margaret was postmarked 30th January 2017, it seem fitting to include it below. It stands as testimony to a great lady with a mastery of the written word.

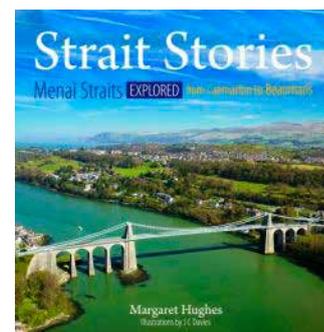
'January saw the publication of 'Strait Stories', the last in the Anglesey Series by Margaret Hughes, published by Gwasg Carreg Gwalch.

The book is a collection of short pieces, concentrating on events and people along the twenty kilometre stretch of the Menai Strait over the years. It is written in light, journalistic style, aimed at the general reader.

The book is profusely illustrated by Antiquarian member J.C. Davies of Holyhead.

It is now available through local bookshops and information centres.'

Margaret Hughes, January 17.



The Atlas of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Anglesey, R.H. Roberts, 2002

This rare publication has been reprinted by Mr John Kelcey who wishes to ensure that this important scientific book is available to others. If any members of the Society wish to buy a copy, they should send a stamped, addressed envelope and a cheque for £13.00 to:

John G.Kelcey, Mor a Mynydd, Llanellian, Amlwch, Ynys Mon LL68 9 LR

Summer Excursions 2017 For further details see the separate sheet with the AGM papers

Saturday May 27th Full day Excursion to Mostyn Hall, Caerwys and Dyserth, Flintshire. If sufficient people book before May 12th we will try to get a small coach for this trip. Please book with Karen Pollock 01248 490792 or Karen@excellentdesign.plus.com

Saturday June 3rd 2.00pm Visit to Trefignath tomb, Parc Gybi and Penrhos, Holyhead. No need to book but enquiries to Frances Llewellyn 01248 364865 or f.m.lynych@axis-connect.com

Saturday June 24th 2.00 pm Visit to Ty Fry, Rhoscefnhir, House and Garden (courtesy of Kate Barker) Because of the size of rooms etc we must cap numbers at 35, so book early. Please book with Robin Grove-White 01407-710245, or rgrovewhite@gmail.com

Wednesday July 19th 6.00pm Dinam (courtesy of Richard Williams) and Llangaffo Church. Dinam was the home of Rev Hugh Prichard and Llangaffo was a major early Medieval monastery. Please book with Frances Llewellyn 01248 364865 or f.m.lynych@axis-connect.com

Saturday September 2nd A walk through Rhosneigr and the history of the lure of the beach 2.00pm Assemble at the clock in the middle of the village for a walk led by Andrew Davidson. Please book with Jo Davidson 01407 720431 or jo.davidson57@gmail.com

My experience working in Anglesey Archives

I recently had the opportunity to undertake a Bangor University work placement at the Anglesey archives in Llangefni. The main aim of the work placement was to understand and work on a project that would show how an archive provides help with understanding local history. I worked on a project called the *Anglesey Archives Collection Development Plan*, the aim of this project was to research the collections in the archives and to see what gaps there were. I looked at five different themes: minority ethnic and religious bodies, political organisations, photographs of the county business archives and family and estate records. Within these five themes I was asked to research and critique the strengths and weakness of the Anglesey Archives. I am particularly interested in family and estate records and did some research into the Bulkeley family and Baron Hill.

I was set the task of thinking about how Llangefni Archives could fill some of the gaps they have on the topics above. I came up with the idea of contacting *Papurau Bro* (Welsh-medium newspapers), as well as other groups that might have information or items that could be donated to the archives.

During my work placement I was able to gain an understanding of archival work and how cataloguing works. I really enjoyed my experience. I want to pursue a career in archival research after I graduate. Thank you Llangefni Archives for such an amazing experience!

Amy Robinson



The production of this Newsletter has been a team effort. Grateful thanks go to Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Dr Ken Roberts, Donald Pritchard and Dr Shaun Evans for providing reports; to Ann Huws for translation, particularly at such short notice; to Siôn Caffell for supplying superb photographs; and to Tom Pollock for layout.

NEW ACCESSIONS AT ANGLESEY ARCHIVES

Acc. No.	Acc. Date	Cat. No.	Covering Dates	Title
6190	15.07.2016	WM/1823/	2003 - 2011	Papurau Merched y Wawr
6191	25.07.2016	WPE/70/46	2008 - 2016	Marriage Register St Mary and St Nicholas, Beaumaris
6192	27.07.2016	WD/4	1954 - 2012	Papurau Capeli Wesle Môn
6193	10.08.2016	WM/1787	2014	Booklet: Jones the Harp 3rd edition
6194	12.08.2016	WM/2369/7	2016	Annual Report Anglesey Mining plc
6195	15.08.2016	WP/24/2 -	1958 - 2010	Cofnodion Cyngor Tref Porthaethwy
6196	17.08.2016	WM/2589 - 2590	1853 - 1859 1963	South Stack Letter Book First Day Cover Lifeboat signed by coxswain Richard Evans, Moelfre.
6197	30.08.2016	WSJ/14/34	1936	Llun: Pwyllgor Eisteddfod Môn Y Fali
6198		WDBB		Headland Archaeology Wylfa Newydd (not yet deposited)
6199	08.09.2016	WDAAX	[c. 1960]	Papers of Glyn and Gill Jones
6200	13.09.2016	WP/17/16	2001 - 2014	Cofnodion Cyngor Plwyf Llanddaniel
6201	14.09.2016	WM/2591	1932 - 1971	Deeds and Sales Catalogue of properties on the Plas Newydd Estate.
6202	26.09.2016	WM/2592/1	1934	Opening of the bowling green in Menai Bridge
6203	29.09.2016	WM/2593	1979	Colour photographs of the launch of Yacht Fife One design - Elin No. 36
6204	04.10.2016	WBN/1090	1892 - 2003	Registers of Building Plans, Aerial Photographs, Building Notices and Descriptions.
6205	06.10.2016	WM/2594	1953 - 2003	Papurau Mr Murcutt
6206	06.10.2016	WM/2599	1953 - 2006	Photographs transferred from Conwy Archives
6207	03.11.2016	WDAAY	1871 - 1954	Papers of Mrs Brenda Parry - Jones, Lleifior
6208	09.11.2016	WM/1288/32 -	1957 - 2015	Papers of Amlwch English Methodist Church
6209	17.11.2016	WM/2595	2008 - 2016	Papers of Menai Bridge & District Civic Society
6210	23.11.2016	WM/2596	[c.1910] - 1987	Items from Llwydiarth Esgob
6211	28.11.2016	WM/2597	1965	Booklet and associated notes Anglesey Pageant for the WI Jubilee 1915 - 1965
6212	30.11.2016	WM/2598	2016	Llyfryn: Y Gŵr o Dregeian gan John Owen
6213	08.12.2016	WQCE/214 - 215	2015 - 2016	Electoral Registers full version
6214	09.12.2016	WSC/676 WSG/4/220	1987 - 1986	Colour Slides taken by Karlheinz Knauf
6215	13.12.2016	WM/2599	1941 - 1992	Civil Defence Papers and flag
6216	17.01.2017	WM/2600	1985 - 1994	Articles written by Mary Evans, Talwrn on local characters
6218	20.01.2017	WDBA/4	2015 - 2016	Project Wylfa Newydd Archaeological Archive - Wessex Archaeology
6219	30.01.2017	WP/3/55 - 56	[c. 1940]	Plans Beaumaris Town Cemetery
6220	30.01.2017	WM/2601	1931 - 1989	Deeds Beaumaris and Penmon
6222	06.02.2017	WBN/1090	1980 - 2013	Lluniau Gwanaethau Democrataidd CSYM
6224	10.02.2017	WM/2602	[c. 1900] - 1986	Papurau a luniau W. O. Williams Sargent Ym Miwmares Gaol
6225	10.02.2017	WM/2603	1787 and 1939	BRA Transfer of a lease by Lord Bulkeley of a house in Middx and Draft abstract of title of Lord Boston in Anglesey
6226	15.02.2017	WD/38/1 - 2	1913 - 2004	Marriage Registers Capel Libanus, Llanfechell
6227	20.02.2017	WM/2604	1983 - 2016	Papers of Pentraeth and District Labour Party
6228	20.02.2017	WM/2444/3	1816 - 1819	A shop account book found in the house of the late Maxi Roberts, Rhostrehwfa
6229	21.02.2017	WM/2605	1885 - 2016	Papurau Hugh Williams Pant y Saer a Theulu Helen Rowlands
6230	21.02.2017	WD/39	1932 - 1991	Adroddiadau Blynyddol Capel MC Bethania Llangaffo
6231	24.02.2017	WDAAW	1775	Volume: Anglesey History
6232	28.02.2017	WM/2606	2016	Booklet: Aled Eames Memorial Lecture Moelfre
6233	08.03.2017	WM/2607	[c.1911]	Llyfr: Crynhoad o hanes Sir Fôn gan Richard Hughes, Coedana
6234	14.03.2017	WM/2608	[c. 1955]	Christmas Card with a sketch of the old St. Mary's Church,
6235	14.03.2017	WSP/614/1 - 3	[c.1875]	Photographs by William Hughes photographer, High Street, Llangefni [unidentified people, found in a house in Llanfairfechan]
6236	24.03.2017	search room	[shelf 02.01.05]	File: Bulkeley Family History
6237	28.03.2017	WDAAA/86	1954	Leaflet: Plan & Directory Holyhead Methodist Church English Circuit

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The Senior Archivist is Hayden Burns.

Archives Service Opening Hours
Monday to Wednesday:
09:15 - 13:00 & 14:00 - 16:45
(closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)

Appointments

The Anglesey Archives Service operates a booking system. Users are therefore required to book a place in the search room in advance of their visit. Bookings can be made in person, by email, telephone or letter. Please be advised that a booking is required for each person wishing to use the service. If you have any special requirements please mention them when booking. Don't forget your Reader's Ticket.

Research Service.

There is a paid postal research service with an initial charge for the first hour. Please contact Archive Service for the current fee.

The next edition of the newsletter will be published in the Autumn of 2017. Please forward any articles to: Karen Pollock, Tanffordd Bach, Glanrafon, Llangoed, LL58 8SY or karen@excellentdesign.plus.com **AAS Publications** Members who require items through the post, may contact our Publications Officers, Robert and Margaret Bradbury, Bryniau Mawr, Pentraeth. LL75 8LJ • Tel/Ffon 01248 450132

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