



No. 50

Gwanwyn / Spring 2008

HALF CENTURY EDITION

Twenty five years ago, in 1983, the Committee recognized the need for a Newsletter to carry reports on meetings and excursions, allowing the Transactions space to print learned articles.



Mrs. Margaret Hughes

The Press Officer, Mrs. Margaret Hughes, a professional journalist, was the first Editor; in the autumn of 1983 producing a single sheet with all the information, working from a distance as she resided in Stockport! The technology of the time involved hard work with a typewriter rather than present day luxury computer desk publishing. The present format was introduced in his turn by the second editor Alun Gruffydd. What was the state of the Society in 1983? The membership stood at over 1000 and the Chairman Mr. Idris Davies welcomed the Newsletter as a channel of communication. At that Annual General Meeting the speaker was Mr. Gerallt Nash on 'The Windmills of Wales.' At the Autumn Meeting Mr. Nigel Brown spoke about 'The Plant Life of Anglesey.' *Dr. W.P. Griffith oedd y darlithydd (Darllith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams); testyn y ddarllith oedd 'Addysg a Chymdeithas ym Môn, 1547-1640.'* At the Pot Pourri slides of the 1982 excursions were shown followed by a short talk by Mr. Tomos Roberts on the derivation of place names.

The new Newsletter gave a full account of the Excursions and they were many! An extra visit was a tour of Plas Berw. In June there was a trip to Powys, to see Oswestry, Montgomery and an introduction to Gregynog with Dr. Glyn Tegai Hughes. Later that month Dr. W. Eifion Jones spoke about Elin's Tower and the birds on the cliffs of South Stack. Two excursions in July were popular. The first was to Ardudwy to see the Cors y Gedol Long Cairn and Llanddwŷwe Church ending with dinner at Dolgellau. The second was a memorable trip to Ireland- the main goal being Glendalough in County Wicklow. A week-end excursion to the Peak District took in Knutsford with a talk about Elizabeth Gaskell- then on to Buxton. The after dinner speaker discussed problems of the National Park. The next day, despite the rain there was a walk with some members of the Buxton Civic Society. The Opera House was inspected. After lunch some visited Haddon Hall and others the National Tramway Museum. The evening speaker Dr. Bramwell spoke of the Dig at Poole's Cavern, the visit the following morning. The excursion ended with a tour of Siddington Church. In September Mrs. Helen Ramage spoke about the Neave family of Llys Dulas at Pen-y-Sarn Community Centre and Mr. R.R. Williams gave an illustrated talk on Dulas Island. Mr. J.O. Hughes showed slides of Llanwenllwyfo Church and after tea members walked there to see the 15th Century Flemish glass.

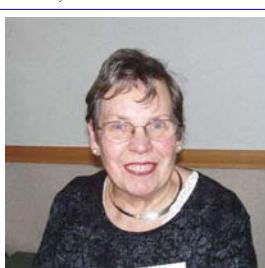
Two other continuing features of the Newsletter were featured: the review of available new books and new acquisitions at the Record Office. Hopefully, this spirit will continue in future editions and to echo the sentiments of Mr. Idris Davies- "It will inform and bring together all who love Anglesey, 'Mônwyson' by birth or happy choice."

Day School 2008 Ysgol Undydd

The Parish Churches of Anglesey: past, present & future.

Eglwysi Plwyfol Ynys Môn: ddoe, heddiw ac yfory.

Eight thirty in the morning was the time when seventy enthusiastic members and friends gathered at Hen Goleg, Bangor to register for the fourth Day School in Ann Benwell's series. As on previous occasions it proved to be a great success, the day passing rapidly with precision. The series of lectures and discussions were divided by refreshment breaks and an excellent lunch, courtesy of *Blas ar Fwyd, Llanrwst*. The theme was the Parish Churches of Anglesey, the morning being devoted to their development, architecture and decline. The afternoon concentrated on case studies, problem solving and the future. Presiding in the Chair was Frances Lynch who gave a short introductory talk before calling upon David Longley, the first speaker.



Frances Lynch

Hanner wedi wyth yn y bore oedd yr amser pan daeth saithdeg o aeolau a ffrindiau brwd frydig at eu gilydd yn Hen Goleg, Bangor i gofrestru yn y pedwerydd Ysgol Undydd yng Nghyffordd Ann Benwell. Fel o'r blaen profodd yn llwyddiant mawr, y diwrnod yn mynd heibio yn gyflym a manwl. Rhanwyd y darlithoedd a dadlau gyda toriadau lluniadu a cinio gwych o dan ofal *Blas ar Fwyd, Llanrwst*. Thema y dydd oedd Eglwysi Plwyfol Môn. Ymroddwyd y bore i drafod eu datblygiad, pensaerniaeth a dirywriad, y prynhawn yn canolbwntio ar astudiau achos, daturus problemau a'r dyfodol. Llywydd y dydd oedd Frances Lynch ac agorodd y gweithrediadau gyda sgwrs rhagarweiniol byr cyn galw ar David Longley, y darlithydd cyntaf.

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The Formation of the Parish.

The origin of the modern system of the Parish and Diocese is derived from the Roman administration as shown in a 5th Century letter by Sidonius, establishing an early organisation of continental churches. The ‘Parish’ was always subsidiary. Towns had distinct boundaries with a main church and a bishop. The smaller churches outside were usually associated with burial grounds. Local churches followed this pattern, with the addition of monastic settlement churches and ‘Private’ ones erected by wealthy landowners. The ‘Clas’ was a local variation where abbots and priests were often non-clerics. Lincoln was a British example of the continental pattern. Segontium was another, with the nearby Llanbeblig Church associated with burial grounds. He showed us pictures of Roman memorials and inscribed stones from the 6th Century. Other stones marked territorial boundaries. Maps of parishes on our island seemed to reflect this pattern of organisation.



David Longley

The Romanesque Church in Anglesey

Aimee Pritchard followed with an illustrated account of Romanesque features in the older churches. The art commenced in the 10th Century but the majority of ours were 12th Century, a period of extensive church rebuilding. There are about forty eight such examples on our island. Round arches and patterns of chequerboard, diamond shapes and chevrons are prominent. Windows and doorways were narrow, tall and round-headed. Penmon and Llanbadrig were examples and chancel arches from Aberffraw and Penmon were shown. Architectural fragments are visible at Penmynydd, Llangaffo, Llanbabo, Heneglwys and St Cybi's. Twelve churches have surviving Romanesque fonts showing mixed patterns, some plain and difficult to date, others with a ‘High Church’ florid theme. We were treated to a set of beautiful pictures of art from a period when churches were ‘Glittered like heaven with stars.’



Aimee Pritchard

The Later Medieval Church.

Andrew Davidson discussed a later period from about 1100 to 1550 when the more important churches of the time were rebuilt. The Gothic tradition of soaring pointed arches as in Llandaff took over, encouraged by new monastic orders such as the Cistercians. Triple, narrow, pointed windows featured at Conwy and Llanfaes. He showed pictures of carvings of foliage and mythical animals together with effigies such as Princess Joan’s coffin lid at Beaumaris. From 1245 the ‘decorative’ period saw the profusion of new patterns as in secular buildings; geometrical forms, quatrefoil windows and head decorations. He showed striking pictures of the Perpendicular period, from 1485. Penmynydd Church is an example but there were many more features in Bangor Cathedral. Huge windows and crenellated walls were common, as at Llaneilian and Holyhead. Hammer beam roofs were installed and he showed the distinctive features of a tympanum in St. Cybi’s porch. A window at Llangadwaladr displays the artistry of mediaeval stained glass – a gift by Meredig ap Llewelyn in thanksgiving for the safe return of his son Owain from Bosworth in 1485. This church also shows that the Gothic period did not end with the Reformation - Andrew closed with a photograph of the chapel built in that style by the family of Colonel Hugh Owen of Bodowen in 1661.



Andrew Davidson

Ffuriant y Plwyf.

Mae y tarddiad cyfoes Plwyf a Esgobaethau yn ddeilliadol o gyfundref gweinyddiaeth y Rhufeiniaid fel y ddisgrifiwyd mewn llythyr yn y 5ed. ganrif gan Sidonius oedd yn sefydlu trefnadaeth cynnar yr eglwysi cyfandirol. ‘Roedd y ‘Plwyf’ yn wastad yn israddol. ‘Roedd gan drefi ffiniau amlwg gyda prif eglwys a esgob. ‘Roedd yr eglwys llai y tu allan ag yn gysylltedig a mynwentydd. Dilynwyd y patrwm gan ein eglwysi lleol gyda ychwanegiadau o eglwysi mynachaidd a rhai ‘preifat’ wedi eu hadeiladu gan tirseddianwyr cyfoethog. Amrywiad lleol oedd y ‘Clas’ ple yr oedd yr abbad a’r offeiriad yn aml ddim yn glerigwyr. Mae Lincoln yn engrafft Prydeiniol o’r patrwn cyfrandiro. Mae Segontium yn un arall gyda Eglwys Llanbeblig gerbron yn gysylltedig a mynwent. Dangoswyd lluniau o gofebion Rhufeiniig a cherrig arysgrifenedig o’r 6ed ganrif. Defnyddiwyd cerrig eraill i nodi ffiniau. Mae mapiau o’r plwyfi ar ein hynys yn adlewyrchu y patrwm yma o weinyddiaeth.

Yr Eglwys Romanésg ym Môn

Dilynodd Aimee Pritchard gyda adroddiad darluniadol o nodweddion Romanésg yn yr hên eglwysi. Dechreuodd y celfyddyd yn y 10ed. ganrif ond mae y mwyafir ar yns Môn o’r 12ed. ganrif, amser ailadeiladu helaeth, ag mae tua deugain o engreiftiau ar yr ynys. Mae bwâu crwn, patrymau talbwedd, ffurfiu diemwnt a cebrennau yn nodweddion amlwg. ‘Roedd ffenestri a drysau yn gul, tal a phengron. Mae Penmon a Llanbadrig yn engreiftiau a dangoswyd bwâu côr o Aberffraw a Phenmon. Fe welir darnau archeolegol ym Mhenmynydd, Llangaffo, Llanbabo, Heneglwys a St.Cybi. Mewn deuddeg eglwys mae bedyddfaen Romanésg yn goroesi yn dangos patrymau cymysg blodeuog, rhai yn blaen ag yn anodd eu dyddio, eraill gyda thema blodeuog ‘Eglwys Uchel.’ Cawsom bleser o weld set o luniau hardd o arlniau o gyfnod pan oedd eglwysi ‘Yn disgleario fel nefoedd gyda sêr.’

Yr Eglwys Ganoloesol.

Trafododd Andrew Davidson gyfnod hwyrach, o tua 1100 i 1550 pan ailladeiladwyd yr eglwys mwyaf pwysig. Cymerodd bwâu esgyrnol y traddodiad Gothig drosodd, fel yn Llandaff yn cael ei annogi gan urddau mynachaidd newydd fel y Sistersiaid. Daeth ffenestri triphlyg, cul a pigfain yn nodweddol fel yng Nghonwy a Llanfaes. Dangosodd luniau o gerfwaith o ddeiliant ag anifeiliaid chwedlonol ynghyd a llunddelwau fel caead arch y Dywysoges Siwan ym Miwmares. O 1245 daeth y cyfnod ‘addurnol’ a helaethrwydd o batrymau newydd fel yn adeiladau seciwlar – ffurfiu geometrigol, ffenestri pedairalen a addurniadau o bennau. Cafwyd lluniau trawiadol o’r cyfnod ‘Sythlinol’ ar ôl 1485 – mae eglwys Penmynydd in esiampl ond mae llawer mwy o nodweddion yng Nghandeirlan Bangor. ‘Roedd ffenestri enfawr a muriau crenelog yn gyffredin, fel yn Llaneilian a Chaergybi. Gosodwyd tôau trawst gordd a dangosodd y nodweddion gwahanredol tympanwm ym mhorth Eglwys St Cybi. Mae ffenestr yn dangos celfyddyd gwydr lliw canoloesol yn Llangadwaladr – anrheg gan Meurig ap Llewelyn i ddathlu dychweliad adref ei fâb Owain o Bosworth yn 1485. Mae’r eglwys honno yn dangos nad oedd y cyfnod Gothig wedi gorffen gyda’r Diwygiad- gorffenodd Andrew gan ddangos darlun o’r capel yn y ffurf Gothig a adeiladwyd gan deulu y Cynrol Hugh Owen, Bodowen, yn 1661



The Lost Churches of Anglesey.

Ann Benwell spoke on this sad subject, pointing out that throughout the history of Christianity churches were built and abandoned for various reasons. She explained how the names of farms and fields gave a clue to the existence of a religious site. She showed isolated areas where only small mounds marked the spot where a church once stood. In 1740 Llanfeirian, once described as a Parish, was neat and snug in 1740 but by 1775 was in decay. The movement of population was often the cause. Llanllibio near Bodedern is a similar field marked by a cemetery stone with a moving Welsh inscription by Huw Wynne Jones, Rector of Llantrisant. The new A5 led to the demise of St Ulched at Llechylched: replaced by Bryngwran Church. A very important church at Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog is abandoned and roofless; it was replaced by the present Gaerwen Church. Llanidan is an example of a loved, thriving church actually demolished by Lord Boston in 1844, against the wishes of the population. He built Brynsiencyn Church in its place.

Penmon Church: A case study.

The afternoon session was opened by the Rev. Neil Fairlamb with a stunning view of the Church and Priory across the fields from the west. This was the approach he favoured when conducting tours. The future of the church, a major historical site, is bound up with its tourist appeal. It is popular for marriages and with the impending relaxation of rules he is hoping for many more from further afield. There is only a tiny faithful congregation for Sunday services. More income can be generated from the adjacent house, a recent gift from Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley. The cloister area may be developed into a 'Cadfael' herb garden. A tympanum, various stone crosses-once outside- ancient figures, a 15th century transept and a modern candle stand with 'Tongues of Fire' are attractions. The presence of bats is a problem but it appears the site's future is assured.

The Friends of Friendless Churches in North Wales.

Continuing the theme of preservation, the Rev. John Morgan-Guy explained his organisation, a charitable trust founded in England in 1957 by Rev. Ivor Thomas. He noticed the increasing loss and deterioration of historical churches. By campaigning he raised money to restore and even to buy a 'redundant' building if there was no other solution. About forty churches in England and Wales have been saved. The church has to be 'Important' before the trust can intervene. The churches have to be preserved as churches, maintained and remain open. The Church in Wales has no equivalent of the English Trust so funds have to be raised locally. Three churches on Anglesey have been saved; Llanbeulan, Llanfigael and Tal y Llyn. A rising tide of 'redundant' churches is evident in the present post-Christian secular society so it is the policy that whatever is done with a supported church, non-religious use must not conflict with Christian teachings, for example, civil marriage ceremonies are not allowed. The biggest problem is with the very large urban churches. He ended by stating more support is needed, mainly from the local communities.

Tremadoc Church: a case study.

The sympathetic transformation of a 'redundant' church to an alternative use was shown by Frances Voelcker. St. Mary's, built in Tremadoc in 1811 was closed in 1995 and put up for sale as a Grade 2 listed building. The Church and its fine gate fell into ruin. Frances led a group that proceeded to organise its repair and conversion at a cost of £1 million. It required the potential to raise an annual income of £10,000 with £500 insurance. The exterior was restored to its original appearance. The organ was retained but the interior was changed with the insertion of an upper floor. Clever use was made of woodwork and it was completed in 2007. Now there are offices and meeting areas, sympathetic to the disabled; an asset to the community.



Ann Benwell

Eglwysi Colledig Môn

Ysiaradwr ar y pwnc trist hwn oedd Ann Benwell yn dechrau gan ddweud fod eglwysi wedi eu codi a'u hadeiladu a cau am resymau amrwyiol. Disgrifiodd fel mae enwau ffermydd ag ati yn rhoi cliw fod hanes crefyddol i'r safle. Dangosodd luniau o safleoedd unig ple 'roedd dim ond twmpath bach i ddangos lleoliad yr eglwys a fu. Yn 1740 'roedd Llanfeirian yn Blwyf twt a chlyd ond erbyn 1775 'roedd yn dadfeilio - heddiw mae'r adeilad yn adfail. Symudiad y boblogaeth oedd y rheswn yn aml. Mae Llanllibio ger Bodedern yn engrafft tebyg – cae gyda carreg mynwent gyda arysgrif gwefreiddiol Cymraeg gan Huw Wynne Jones, Rheithor Llantrisant. Ffordd Telford – yr A5 – arweiniodd i gymyniad St Ulched, Llechylched – cymerodd eglwys Bryngwran ei lle. Mae eglwys bwysig Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog heb dô ag yn adfail – adeiladwyd eglwys Gaerwen yn ei lle. Mae Llanidan yn engrafft o eglwys Iwyddianus a phoblogaidd ddistrwyd gan yr Arglwydd Boston yn 1844 yn erbyn ewyllys y plwyfolion. Adeiladdodd eglwys Brynsiencyn i gymeryd ei lle.

Eglwys Penmon: astudiaeth achos.

Agorwyd sesiwn y prynhawn gan y Parch Neil Fairlamb gan ddangos golygfa syfrdanol o'r Eglwys a'r Priordy ar draws y caeau o'r Gorllewin. Hon yw ei hoff ddynesiad pan yn arwain teithwyr. Mae dyfodol yr eglwys, prif safle hanesyddol, yn rhwym i'w apél twristig. Mae yn boblogaidd i gynnal priodasau a, gydag ymlaciad rheolau gerllaw, gobeithir y daw llawer mwy o bellach draw. Bychan iawn yw y gynulleidfa ffyddlon yng ngwasanaethau y Sul. Gellir cael mwy o incwm o'r ty cyfagos, anrheg diweddar gan Syr Richard Williams Bulkeley. Mae yn bosib datblygu gardd lysiau 'Cadfael' yn y clostr. Atyniadau eraill yw tympanwm, amryw groes maen -a oedd tu allan gyntffigurau hynafol, transept o'r 15ed. ganrif a safiad canwyllau gyda 'Tafodau Tân.' Mae presenoldeb ystumiad yn broblem ond mae yn ymddangos fod dyfodol y safle yn ddiogel.



Rev. Neil Fairlamb

Cyfeillion Eglwysi Digwydol yng Ngogledd Cymru

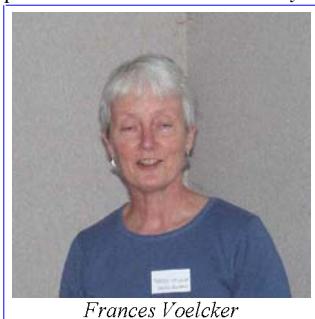
Ibarhau thema cadwraeth esboniodd y Parch John Morgan-Guy ei sefydliad, ymddiriedolaeth elusennol sefydlwyd yn Lloegr gan y Parch Ivor Thomas yn 1957. Sylwodd y cynydd yn nirywiad a cholli eglwysi hanesyddol. Drwy ymgyrchu cododd arian i atgyweirio a, hyd yn oed, i brynnu adeiliadau 'diangen' os oedd dim ateb arall. Mae tua deugain o eglwysi wedi eu hachub yng Ngymru a Lloegr. Mae yn rhaid fod yr eglwys yn 'Bwysig' cyn y gall yr ymddiriedolaeth ymyrryd ag mae yn rhaid ei diogelu fel eglwys, ei chynnal ag yn agored. Nid oes ymddiriedolaeth cyffelyb yn yr Eglwys yng Nghymru felly mae yn rhaid casglu arain yn lleol. Mae tair eglwys wedi ei achub ym Môn – Llanbeulan, Llanfigael a Talyllyn. Mae yn amlwg fod y rhestr o eglwysi diangen yn cynyddu yn yr oes seciwl ar ôl-Gristionogol presennol felly mae yn bolisi bod cefnogaeth yn mynnu na fydd defnydd angrhefyddol ddim yn gwrthdaro a athrawaeth Cristionogol – ni chanateir priodasau sifil er engrafft. Mae y broblem fwyaf gydag eglwysi mawr dinesig. Gorffennodd gan ddweud fod eisiau mwy o gefnogaeth, yn enwedig gan cymunedau lleol.



Rev. John Morgan-Guy

Eglwys Tremadoc: astudiaeth achos.

Dangosodd Frances Voelcker trawsfurfriad cyd-ddeimladwy o eglwys diangen at bwrpas amgenach. Adeiladwyd St Mair, Tremadoc yn 1811 ag fe gaeodd yn 1995 a ei rhoi ar werth adeilad rhestredig Gradd 2. Dadfeilioedd yr adeilad a'r gât gwych. Dechreuodd Frances drefnu ei atgyweiriad a trawsnewidiad am gost o £1 miliwn. 'Roedd hyn yn gofyn am botensial i godi incwm blynnyddol o £10,000 ynghyd a £500 am yswyriant. Adnewyddwyd y tu allan fel y gwreiddiol. Newidwyd y tu mewn gan ychwanegu llawr uchaf ond cadwyd yr organ. Gan ddefnyddio gwaith coed medrus death y gwaith id ben yn 2007. Yn awr mae yna swyddfeydd ag ardaloedd cyfarfod sydd yn addas i'r anabl ag yn ased i'r gymuned.



Frances Voelcker

A View from Llanfaelog and Trefdraeth.

After tea, the Rev. Madalaine Brady and Rev. Jane Bailey spoke enthusiastically about their two parishes and their numerous attractive little churches. They have combined forces to form a 'Celtic Circle' to guide tourists on a planned path. This is a positive idea to raise revenue. Local help has been given to publish leaflets and there is a website - www.celtic-circle.co.uk Amongst others it includes Trefdraeth, St Cwyfan-'The Church in the Sea' and the beautiful Llanfaelog Church which is distinctive in being open to the public during daylight hours.



Rev. Madelaine Brady & Rev. Jane Bailey

The day closed with a discussion and opportunity for questions.

To ensure the preservation of Churches it was agreed that groups such as 'Friends' are the key, with leadership an absolute necessity. A sympathetic use of the church for the community would assist. A bid to attract outsiders is the concept of 'Pilgrimages.' Mention was made of the similar plight of Chapels and non-conformist churches. Many have combined and others sold and converted into dwellings. Frances summed up and everyone agreed it had been a day of illumination. We are now looking forward to 2010 and Ann would appreciate any suggestions for a theme- readers are welcome to forward their suggestions.

Syniadau o Llanfaelog a Threfdraeth.

A ôl paned siaradodd y Parchedigion Madalaine Brady a Jane Bailey yn frwdfrydig am ei dwy blwyf a nifer o eglwys bach deniadol. Maent wedi cynllunio llwybyr fel 'Cyleg Celtaidd' i arwain ymwelwyr o gwmpas y plwyfi - syniad cadarnhaol i godi cyllid. Mae pobl leol wedi cynorthwyo drwy cyhoeddi taflenni a chreu gwefan-www.celtic-circle.co.uk Mae'r cyleg yn cynnwys, ymhliith eraill, Trefdraeth, St Cwyfan - yr 'Eglwys yn y Môr' – a Llanfaelog, eglwys hardd sydd yn nodedig gen ei bod yn agored i'r cyhoedd drwy oriau golau dydd.

Bu cyfle am drafodaeth a chwestiynau i orffen y dydd. Y cytundeb oedd bod grŵpiau fel y 'Ffrindiau' yn angenheidiol i sierhau cadwraeth yr eglwysi a bod arweinyddiaeth yn allweddol. Buasai defnydd cyd-deimladwy gan y gymuned yn cynorthwyo. Cynnig i ddenu allanolwyr yw cysyniad 'Pererindodau.' Crybyllwyd cyflwr cyffelyb y capeli ag eglwysi anghydffurfio. Mae llawer wedi cyfuno ag eraill wedi gwerthu a'u trawsnewid fel preswylfeidd. Crynodebodd Frances Lynch y gweithgareddau a chytunodd pawb ei fod wedi bod yn ddiwrnod esboniadol. Rydym yn edrych ymlaen i 2010 a buasai Ann yn gwerthfawrogi syniadau am thema – croeso i ddarllenwyr yrru eu hawgrymiadau ymlaen.

The Editor / Y Golygydd & Gareth Parry



Inland Sea, Four Mile Bridge

A bright and tranquil Saturday afternoon set the scene for the last excursion of the 2007 season on 8th September.

By the kind permission of Mr Edwin Parry and family we were able to meet and park our cars at Pen y Bont farm. Our leader for the day, Councillor Goronwy O Parry, MBE, had set up an exhibition of maps and photographs showing the development of the village of Four Mile Bridge and the Inland Sea which we studied in one of the buildings before we started on our walk.

It began on the bridge which gave the village its name where Mr Parry talked about the history of buildings and characters of the area. He then led us along the Coastal Path from the bridge towards Ynys



Ring: for weaving straw ropes

Leurad. On the way he pointed out various plants, some unique to the area, the habitats of the migratory birds that visit the Inland Sea in season, relics of seafaring activities and the remains of wells used as water supply for the locality. We ended at the site of the hut circles on Ynys Leurad. Mr Parry distributed some

notes he had prepared from his encyclopaedic knowledge of the area which included a record of birds he observed during August 2006. When we returned to Pen y Bont we were greeted with a cuppa by the Parry family which made a fitting and acceptable end to a very enjoyable and instructive afternoon. We are very grateful to the Parry family of Pen y Bont for their welcome and kindness, to Councillor Parry for the amount of work he did in preparing for and leading our excursion and also to Mr John Rowlands for making the arrangements.

Addendum

We apologise to Llangefní member Alan Roberts for incorrectly calling him 'Local member Alun Rowlands' in the report of the Dingle excursion on 30 June 2007.

P.A.B. Llewellyn

The Society's sympathy is extended to our Committee member Frances Lynch Llewellyn on the sad loss of her beloved husband on 17th October, 2007.

Patricia Ann Doble, J.P.

On January 18th, 2008 one of our most faithful members passed away. She attended most of our excursions and was our hostess on 26th May 2005. The Society extends its sympathy to her family.



Lan y Lasinwen o Bontrhydybont

Prynhawn clir a thawel oedd gosodiad gwibdaith olaf tymor 2007 ar 8 Medi. Trwy garedigrwydd Mr Edwin Parry

a'i deulu cawsom gyfarfod a parcio ceir yn fferm Pen y Bont. Yno 'roedd ein harweinydd am y dydd, y Cyngorhydd Goronwy Parry MBE, wedi trefnu arddangosfa o fapiau a lluniau yn dangos datblygiad pentref Pontrhydybont a'r Lasinwen, mewn un o'r adeiladau i ni astudio cyn eichwyn. Dechreuodd y daith ar y bont a roddodd enw i'r pentref lle siaraddodd Mr Parry am rai o adeiladau a chymeriadau yr ardal. Wedyn aeth a ni ar hyd y Llwybyr Arfordirol tuag Ynys Leurad. Ar y ffordd dangosodd blanhigion amrywiol, rhai yn unigryw i'r ardal, cynfin rhai o'r adar ymfudol sydd yn ymweld a'r Lasinwen o dro i dro, creiriau gweithgareddau mordwyol a gweddillion ffynnonau a ddefnyddiwyd i gyflenwi dŵr i'r ardal. Gorffennwyd y daith ger y cytiau crwn ar Ynys Leurad. Rhannodd Mr Parry nodiadau 'roedd wedi eu paratoi allan o'i wybodaeth gwyddoniadurol o'r ardal, yn cynnwys cofnod o adar a welodd drwy mis Awst 2006. Pan ddychhwelos i Ben y Bont cawsom ein croesawu gyda paned gan deulu y fferm a oedd yn ddiweddu addas a derbynnyol i brynhawn pleserus a hyfforddiadol. Rydym yn ddiolchgar iawn i deulu Parry Pen y Bont am eu croeso a charedigrwydd ag i'r Cyngorhydd Parry am y gwaith paratoi ag am arwain y daith. Hefyd i Mr John Rowlands am y trefniadau.

Gareth W. Parry



Ffynnon Cwt y Cwn

Excursions 2008 Gwibdeithau

Friday May 24 Mai Gwener 6.30pm

A visit to the Point Lynas area, led by Mr Gwynne Morris Jones, looking at the landscape and wildlife. Meet at the Porth Eilian council car park.

(GR 475928)

Ymweliad ac ardal Trwyn Eilian o dan arweiniad Mr Gwynne Morris Jones yn edrych ar y tirwerdd a'r bywyd gwylt. Cyfarfod yn maes parcio y cyngor uwch Porth Eilian.

Saturday June 14 Mehefin Sadwrn 11am

A full day walking along the coast of Ynys Cybi near Rhoscolyn to study the geology and some archaeological sites- real and false. We start at 11am and hope to have knowledgeable guides to lead us. An evening meal is arranged at the Valley Hotel. Details will be on the booking form.

Friday July 4 Gorffenaf Gwener 6.30pm

A visit to Mona Coaching Inn, by kind permission of Mr & Mrs Doran, to see the restoration work in progress and learn of future development. To ensure parking space please advise me if you are attending.

Wednesday July 23 Gorffenaf Medi 2.30pm

A full day excursion to the Vale of Clwyd. Leaving Menai Bridge at 9 am we call at the Waterloo Hotel for a coffee break before travelling via Ruthin to Llanrhedr to visit St Dyfnog's Church and view its Jesse window. A lunch will be arranged at the local inn. We then travel to Denbigh where a local historian will tell us about the history of the town and there will be an opportunity to visit the castle. Our next stop will be for a guided tour of St. Asaph Cathedral before going on to the Faenol Fawr Hotel for an evening meal. Details on the booking form.

Saturday September 6 Medi Sadwrn 2.30pm

A visit to two sites discussed at the Day School - Llanbeulan and Talyllyn, led by Mr Andrew Davidson. Meet at Talyllyn church, on minor road, between Dothan and Aberffraw.

(GR 367729)

Ymweliad a Tŷ Cerbydio Mona, drwy ganiatad caredig Mr a Mrs Doran, i weld cynydd y gwaith atgyweirio a clywed am y cynllun datblygu.

Gadewch i mi wybod os ydych am ddod er mwyn sicrhau lle i bario.

GW Parry, 27 Ponc y Fron, Llangefni LL77 7NY Tel. 01248 722697

Edrych yn Ôl / Looking Back... Seventy Five Years Ago

In May 1933 at the Annual General Meeting in Llangefni County School, Mr H.R. Davies, Vice President was in the Chair.

Membership stood at 239. Silent tributes were given to Mr H.O. Hughes and Lady Hughes Hunter. Mr H.H. Williams was elected Vice President in place of Lady Hughes Hunter. The Excavation Fund paid out two guineas for filling in Pant y Saer cromlech and a further £14-2-0d for final work to the hut circles. A silver brooch from the site was sent to the Museum at Cardiff and the Society received a replica in return. Mr Hugh Owen, M.A., F.S.A., F.R Hist S lectured on 'Early Camps and Forts in North Wales.' The General Meeting in September, chaired by Lord Boston was addressed by Dr. E. Greenly, F.G.S. on 'The Development of Lands.'

On June 17th 90 members assembled at Penmon to visit Puffin Island. The leaders were Harold Hughes, T. Clegg and W. Aspden. Unfortunately the weather prevented a crossing so they received an interesting address in the Priory followed by tea in Beaumaris, courtesy of Mr and Mrs Burton.

A well attended excursion to Conwy Castle and Plâs Mawr on July 8th was led by Harold Hughes and C. Dyall, the Curator. The Misses Massey of Cornelyn, Llangoed entertained the group to tea at Conwy. July 29th was the date of a visit to St Cybi's Church, Holyhead and Holyhead Mountain. Harold Hughes Esq., M.A., F.S.H conducted a tour of the Church. The party then made their way to 'Cytiau'r Gwyddelod.' Mr W.B. Thomas gave a brief account of the site and then led the party to the east side of the mountain, mid way between the North and South Stacks where they examined the main entrance to Capel Lochwyd. Finally they crossed the plateau to the South Stack Tea Rooms where members were the guests of Mrs Holt of Menaifron, Dwyran.

In perfect weather on September 11th a record attendance of 130 members enjoyed an idyllic excursion to Lligwy by the kind invitation of Lord Boston. Mr Neil Baynes showed the remains of Din Lligwy which he excavated some years previously. After visiting the cromlech guests were entertained to tea on the lawn. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Lord Boston by Dr Willoughby Gardner. Lord Boston said it had given him enormous pleasure to welcome the members. He stressed that after 25 years the Society showed steady progress and had fulfilled its purpose to arouse interest in ancient monuments, to preserve them from mutilation or destruction, to investigate the history and literature of the County and to study the natural life of the Island.



The Boston Tea Party

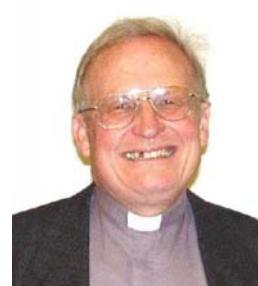
MEETINGS / CYFARFODYDD

The Clergy of Beaumaris Parishes

21st September

The first autumn meeting at Stone Science was well attended. Our Chairman Mr Geraint Evans presided and Ann Benwell

introduced the speaker, the Rev. Neil Fairlamb, Rector of Beaumaris. His talk was 'The Clergy of Beaumaris Parishes.' The subject is vast but we were all fortunate to have copies of the Rev. Fairlamb's recently published pamphlet. For the talk he explained the structure of the parishes, embracing Llandegfan, Llanfaes and Penmon. As for the clergy he described three selected individuals. In the records which were used there was far more information about the 'bad,' rather than the good! Though not necessarily bad, one certain person was the author of several disputes. In earlier times the main title was the Rector of Llandegfan and was subject to patronage. In 1594 Launcelot Bulkeley, son of Sir Richard Bulkeley was an example. Through patronage he later became Archbishop of Dublin in 1619 and a Privy



Rev. Neil Fairlamb

Clerigwyr Plwyfi Biwmares

21st Medi

Cafwyd cynulleidfa da iawn yng nghyfarfod cyntaf tymor Gaeaf 2007/8 a gynhalwyd yn Gwyddor Carreg. Ein cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, oedd y llywydd a cylwynwyd y siaradwr, y Parch Neil Fairlamb, Rheithor Biwmares, gan Ann Benwell. Testun y noson oedd "Clerigwyr plwyfi Biwmares." Mae y pwnc yn eang ond, yn ffodus, cawsom i gyd gopi o bamffled diweddar y Parch. Fairlamb arno. Dechreuodd Mr Fairlamb wrth egluro fframwaith y plwyfi sydd yn cynnwys Llandegfan, Llanfaes a Phenmon. Wedyn dewisodd roi braslun o dri clerigwr. Yn y cofnodion a archwiliwyd mae mwy o hanes y 'Drwg' na'r 'Da' ac y mae un yn arbennig, nid yn angenhediol ddrwg, oedd yn awdur llawer anghyd fod. Yn amseroedd cynharach y teitl pennaf oedd "Rheithor Llandegfan" a oedd o dan nawddogaeth. Yn 1594 roedd Launcelot Bulkeley, mab Syr Richard Bulkeley, yn engraffft. Cafodd ei ddyrchafu yn Archesgob Dulyn yn 1619 ag yn

Councillor to King James I. The leap from a Welsh backwater to an Irish archbishopric shows the effect of patronage and influence. In 1778 Hugh Davies was an outstanding Rector for nine years, under patronage being 'Promoted' to the rector ship of Abergwyngregyn. He was a classic scholar priest and was responsible for many published works in botany and medicinal remedies. His 1813 Welsh Botanology is a remarkable book. The third turbulent priest was John Williams Meyrick who during thirty four years of tenure until 1900 managed to be involved in three disputes. At first he was a conscientious priest with high church leanings but eventually fell out with his bishop and patron. They were points of principle in connection with education and Beaumaris gaol but he also had the misfortune to be accused of bastardy in 1872. The case failed but his name was never cleared. The third dispute was over repairs to the church and rectory in 1880. He neglected the rectory- he did not live there. Writs were exchanged and Meyrick's behaviour became more bizarre and intransigent. Eventually the rector was suspended and Robert Jones was appointed cleric in charge. In 1890 it must have been acutely embarrassing for him to take the Easter services with Meyrick attending in full regalia but not taking any part. The problem was resolved only by his death in church on Ascension Day, 1900. These all too human stories proved a suitable taster for the forthcoming Day School, though that will be about buildings rather than people.

The Editor

Darllith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams

Traddodwyd yn 'Gwyddor Carreg,' 19 Hydref

"Tamat i broff"

Ar ôl i'r cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, groesawu y gynulleidfa a rhoi yr hysbysidau cymerodd Mr Donald Pritchard drosedd fel llywydd y noson. Cyflwynodd y darlithydd, Mr Thomas Arthur Hughes, fel un oedd wedi archwilio rhannau arbennig o hanes Ynys Môn ag wedi ysgrifennu erytheglau a llyfrau am y gwaith. Yn bresennol mae yn darparu llyfr ar destun y noson - "Hanes Eisteddfod Môn." Dechreuodd Mr Hughes gan ddweud ei fod yn cyflwyno "Tamat i broff" gan y busai wrthi am oriau yn olrhain yr hanes i gyd! Mae cofnodion o eisteddfod a gynhalwyd yn Aberffraw yn 1849 ple bu cryn ddipyn o helbul yngylch beirniadaeth - ddim llawer wedi newid, felly! Rhodd hyn y cymhelliad i greu cymdeithasau llenyddol ar draws yr yns oedd yn cynnal eisteddfodau lleol. Yn y 1860au dechreuodd diddordeb cerddorol drwy gyfrwng y "Sol-ffa". O 1869 ymlaen cynhalwyd eisteddfod yn Capel Bethel Hen, Llanrhuddlad, oedd yn denu cystadleuwyr o bob rhan o'r yns. Yn 1906 penderfynodd Mr J T Williams, prifathro yr ysgol leol, ddatblygu yr eisteddfod wrth ddosbarthu hysbys i ardaloedd ar draws Gogledd Cymru. Cafodd gefnogaeth gan fasnachwr lleol, Mr R J Thomas, a Mr Ellis Jones Griffith AS a derbyniodd dros 500 o ymgeisiadau i gystadlu o cyn belled a Phwllhel. Trefnwyd trenau o arfodir Gogledd Cymru i'r Fali a chludiant wedyn i Lanrhuddlad - bu rhaid codi pabell fawr i gynnal tyrf a dros 3000. Er bod yr eisteddfod wedi bod yn llwyddiant nid oedd ardaloedd eraill ar yr yns yn hapus ei chysidro yn 'Eisteddfod Môn.' Bu llawer o drafod mewn pwylgorau cyn cytuno ble i gynnal eisteddfod sirol. Roedd y gystadleuaeth fwyaf i gynnal yr eisteddfod yn 1907 rhwng Caergybi, y dref fwyaf, a Llangefni, y dref oedd yn datblygu fel canolfan weinyddol yr yns. Penderfynwyd cynnal yr eisteddfod yng Nghaergybi yn 1907 a Llangefni yn 1908 ac wedyn i ddefnyddio y drefn bresennol o fynd i ardal wahanol bob blwyddyn. Ers hynny mae'r eisteddfod wedi datblygu i fod yn un o'r rhai mwyaf pwysig yng Nghymru. Mae cysylltiad y Gymdeithas gyda'r eisteddfod yn hirsefydlog gan mai Mr S J Evans, cyn gadeirydd, oedd y cadeirydd a grym cyriadol Pwyllgor yr Eisteddfod o 1907 hyd at 1938 a bu dau Is-lywydd, Syr Ellis Jones Griffith a Syr R J Thomas, yn gefnogwyr cynnar arwyddocaol.

Gareth W. Parry

'Are Islands special?' Island Archaeology and the Prehistory of the Atlantic Seaboard.

17th November.

There were no vacant seats at Stone Science for a well attended lecture by Dr Gary Robinson. He was introduced by his predecessor at Bangor University, Frances Llewellyn and under the chairmanship of Geraint Evans he spoke on, 'Are Islands special? Island Archaeology and the prehistory of the Atlantic Seaboard.' He based it on recent observations noted at Pacific and Mediterranean sites and his own work at the Scillies. In explaining island archaeology the definition of an island was analysed. A true island is surrounded by

Gynghorydd Cyfrin i'r Brenin Iago I. 'Roedd y llam o gildwr Cymreig i archesgobaeth Gwyddelig yn dangos effaith nawddogaeth a dylanwad. O 1778 'roedd Hugh Davies yn Reithor amlwg am naw mlynedd cyn, drwy nawddogaeth, cael ei benodi yn Rheithor Abergwyngregyn ple y bu hyd ei farwolaeth yn 1818. 'Roedd yn offeiriad ysgolheigaidd clasurol yn gyfrifol am gyhoeddi llawer o weithgareddau botanegol a meddyginaethol. Mae ei lyfr "Welsh Botanology" yn un nodedig. Y trydydd offeiriad, a'r mwyafrif trwblus, oedd John Meyrick Williams a fedrodd ymglymu mewn tri anghydfod drwy ei daliadaeth o 34 blwyddyn hyd 1900. Yn y dechrau 'roedd yn offeiriad cydwybodol yn tuedd i fod yn ucheleglwyswr ond medrodd ddisgyn allan gyda'i esgob a noddwr. Y broblem gyntaf oedd egwyddorion yn ymwnedi ag addysg a charchar Biwmares. Yna cafodd yr anffawd o'i gyhuudo o fastardiaeth yn 1872 - collwyd yr achos ond cafodd ei enw ddim ei glirio. Y trydydd broblem oedd yngylch atgyweiriadau i'r eglwys a rheithordy yn 1880. Nid oedd yn byw yn y rheithordy ag wedi ei esgeuluso. Bu cyfnewidiad gwrtiau a daeth ymddygiad Meyrick yn od a anghymodlon. O'r diwedd cafodd ei wahardd a phenodwyd Robert Jones yn glerigwa gofal. Yn 1890 rhaid ei fod yn chwithigrwydd iddo arwain gwasanaethau y Pasg gyda Meyrick yno yn ei deyrndlysau llawn ond dim yn cymeryd rhan. Cafwyd ddatrys y broblem gan ei farwolaeth yn yr eglwys ar Ddydd yr Esgyniad, 1900. 'Roedd yr hanesion dynol yma yn flaswyr addas i'r Ysgol Undydd yn mis Chwefror er mai yr adeiladau fydd o dan sylw, dim y bobl.

The Sir Ifor Williams Lecture

Given in Welsh at 'Stone Science,' 19th October

"A Taster"

After our chairman, Mr Geraint Evans, had welcomed the audience and made the announcements Mr Donald Pritchard took the chair for the evening. He introduced the speaker, Mr Thomas Arthur Hughes, as a man who has been researching particular aspects of Anglesey history and published articles and books on the results. He is currently preparing a book on the evening's subject - "The Story of Eisteddfod Môn." Mr Hughes began by saying that he was presenting a "taster" as to tell the whole story would take many hours. There are records of an eisteddfod at Aberffraw in 1849 where there were serious disputes about the adjudications - nothing much has changed, then! This gave the impetus to create local literary societies around the island which conducted their own local eisteddfodau. During the 1860's an interest in music followed the introduction of the "Sol-ffa" notation. From 1869 onwards an eisteddfod was held at Capel Bethel Hen, Llanrhuddlad, which drew competitors from all over the island. In 1906 Mr J T Williams, headmaster of the local school, decided to develop the eisteddfod by advertising it across North Wales. Local businessman Mr R J Thomas and Mr Ellis Jones Griffith MP were significant supporters and received over 500 applications to compete from as far as Pwllhel. He organised trains from along the coast to Valley and conveyance from there to Llanrhuddlad - a marquee had to be erected to accommodate over 3000 people. Although the eisteddfod was a success other localities were not willing to consider it as 'Eisteddfod Môn.' There was much discussion in committees before agreeing where to hold a county eisteddfod. The main competition was between Holyhead, the largest town, and Llangefni, the town developing as the administrative centre. Eventually it was decided to hold the 1907 eisteddfod at Holyhead followed by Llangefni in 1908 and then to follow the present arrangement of visiting a different locality each year. Since then the eisteddfod has developed into one of the most important throughout Wales. The Society's connections with the eisteddfod is a long standing one as Mr S J Evans, a past chairman, was the chairman and driving force of the Eisteddfod Committee from 1907 to 1938 and two of our Vice-presidents, Sir Ellis Jones Griffith and Sir R J Thomas, were significant early supporters.

'Ydi ynysoedd yn Neilltuol?' Archaeoleg ynysoedd a cynhanes arfordir yr Iwerydd.

2007

Tachwedd 17

Gyda Mr Geraint Evans yn y gadair 'roedd Gwyddor Carreg yn llawn i glywed darllith gan Dr Gary Robinson. Cyflwynwyd ef gan ei ragfleunydd ym Mrifysgol Bangor, Mrs Frances Llewellyn. Ei destun oedd "Ydi ynysoedd yn Neilltuol? Archaeoleg ynysoedd a cynhanes arfordir yr Iwerydd." Seiliodd ei arraith ar ei waith ei hun yn Ynysoedd Sili a sylwadau diweddar o safleoedd yn y Canolfor a'r Môr Tawel. Mae gwir yns wedi ei ymgylchu hefo dŵr ond mae y diffiniad archeolegol yn cynnwys "Ynysoedd dadansodol" fel ardaloedd yn yr

water. Matchbox continents are islands- Madagascar and Australia. He included 'Analytical islands' such as areas in the Alps and in the desert- all sites cut off from the parent land. It was quoted that islands are laboratories to explore the laws of evolution- well known examples of how flora and fauna diverge from the adjacent land. This applied to anthropology too and he talked about the impact of human colonisation. Island individuals moved there for social and political reasons and all had maritime skills. They would have an effect on the equilibrium, either advantageous or leading to environmental and social collapse. Easter Island was an example of the latter. The customs of inhabitants and their artefacts evolved and changed in a different way from the mainland. To understand the effects he stressed the need to visit the area to study the landscape- the location of artefacts and the names of sites and areas around the coast. The seascape had to be taken into account. Superficially it is featureless but the naming of shore prominences and cliffs had significance to navigation. The location of megaliths and even tombs were markers that functioned the same way – here he illustrated their distribution in the Scillies, pointing to channels and landing points. His discussion of the dynamics was interesting, ending on a sad note that the skills of island seamen are dying out. Around Britain the collapse of the fishing industry means that knowledge of cliff and seascape has not been chronicled and could be lost for ever.



Dr. Gary Robinson

Alpau a mewn anialwch – ardaloedd wedi torri i ffwrdd oddiwrth y tir rhieniol. Dyfynnodd awgrym bod ynysoedd yn labordai i archwilio deddfau esblygiad. Mae ei fflo a ffawna a datblygiad aneddu dynol yn tueddu i ddargyfeirio o rhai ar diroedd mawr. I ddeall yr effaith mae yn anghenrheidiol ymweld a'r safleoedd er mwyn astudio y tirwedd, y morlun, yr artefactau a'r enwau a roddwyd i safleoedd ac ardaloedd. Eglurodd rhai o'r nodweddion o Ynysoedd Sili. Terfymnodd gan ddweud ei fod yn drist bod sgiliau morwyr ynsol yn mynd ar goll a bod ewympiad dywidiant pysgota Prydain yn cyfrannu at colled gwybodaeth o'r morlun. *Gareth W. Parry*

The Editor

Excavations at Ty Mawr, (Parc Cybi) Holyhead

18th January

To a full house at Stone Science, with Mr. Geraint

Evans in the Chair, Andrew Davidson introduced his Gwynedd Archaeological Trust colleague, Jane Kenny, Site Director of Parc Cybi. She supervised the excavation of Llandygai Business Park and since 2000 has led a team of over thirty archaeologists at the Parc Cybi Business Park Site, south of Holyhead. This part of Holy Island is surrounded by known archaeological sites. There is a standing stone in the middle and to the east is the

2008



Jane Kenny

Trefignath burial chamber. More recently under the new A55 a medieval cemetery and barrow had been found. Ms Kenny gave a lucid update to an attentive audience. The project started with aerial and walk-on surveys followed by two phases of a geophysical sweep. Afterwards numerous evaluation trenches were dug over the 100 acre area. This proved to be unhelpful and it was decided to strip the site as eventually it would have to be cleared to create a 'Preservation Record.' Machines removed the topsoil, revealing numerous structures. At the southern end was a significant find of trenches and large post holes of a 60 metre rectangular building with partition trenches and pits. It was less than 100 metres from the Trefignath chamber and orientated the same way. The building could have been a long house dwelling, a ritual building, or both and likely to have a direct connection with the chamber. It is estimated to be early Neolithic- 3700B.C. Shards of pottery, knapped quartz crystal tools and a saddle quern were uncovered, together with a jet bead-possibly Bronze Age, close by. Further north a strange lozenge shaped series of ditches were close to a ring ditch, possibly the base of a Bronze Age barrow. There were a number of box shaped stone cists- one with a decorated pot. The crouched inhumations had disappeared, as had all the contents of the other burial cists. They were in a rough circle, probably originally under a barrow- a rare multi-cist type. Near the middle of the site were more post holes of early round houses. Dominating the whole excavation in the centre and north were several large round houses and dividing walls from the Iron Age. Their interiors had raised platforms of rubble, possibly a flood prevention- there is a large pond to the west. Other groups of post holes may be foundations of stone columns- supports for a granary? One large stone with a shaped top was found lying close by- it may be such a support. Another small cemetery of 23 medieval cists was found, possibly a family group, all orientated east to west. All this archaeology spans several thousand years and includes more recent walls and even the sparse remains of Pen y Lôn, an 18th century small holding. The connection with the distant past was emphasised by the local name for the site: 'Pant yr Hen Bobl,' a known source of building stones, though the original quarries are still uncertain. Three wells were found and one may become a feature for the new retail estate. The excavation is continuing until the end of February and another promising area off-present findings may have to be revised when the carbon dating results become available. That could be the subject of a future lecture! *The Editor*

Cloddiadau wrth Ty Mawr, (Parc Cybi) Caergybi

Ionawr 18

Gyda Mr Geraint Evans yn y gadair, cyflwynodd

Andrew Davidson ei gydweithiwr o Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd, Ms Jane Kenny, Cyfarwyddwr Safle Parc Cybi. Hi oedd yn gyfrifol am oruchwilyo y cloddi ym Mharc Busnes Llandygai ag ers 2000 yn arwain dros dri deg o archeolegwr yn safle Parc Busnes Cybi. Mae llawer o safleoedd archeolegol o amgylch y rhan yma o Ynys Cybi ag mae maen hir yng nghanol y safle a siambr Trefignath ar yr ochr i'r dwyrrain. Yn ddiweddar cafwyd hyd i fynwent

canoloesol a crug o dan sylfaen yr A55. Rhododd Ms Kenny ddiweddiariad clir i gynulleidfa astud. Dechreuodd y prosiect gyda tîr-fesuriadau awyrol a tirol a dwy gyfnod o ysgubiad geoffisegol. Wedyn cloddiwyd llawer ffos a draws 100 erw y safle. Siomedig oedd y canlyniadau a phenderfynwyd clirio y safle i greu 'Cofnod Cadwraeth.' Symudwyd yr uwchbridd gan beiriannau i ddadlennu llawer adeiledd. Tua'r de darganfyddwyd ffosydd a thyllau postyn yn gysylltiol ag adeilad petryagol 60 metr, gyda ffosydd ymranu a phyllau, oedd yn gyfeiriedig tua saimbr Trefignath rhwng 100 metr draw. Gallai yr adeilad fod yn dŷ hir, yn adeilad defodol neu y ddau, efallai gyda chysylltiad uniongyrchol a'r siambr. Amcangyfrifir ei fod yn adeilad Neolithig – tua 3700 CC. Diochurddwyd darnau o grochenwaith, offer carreg wen wedi ei naddu a breuan cefnffordd ymhlac, yn ei hymyl, clain muchudd, efallai o'r Oes Pres. I'r gogledd roedd cyfres of ffosydd, mewn ffurf losien, yn agos i fflos cylchol - efallai yn sylfaen crug Oes Pres. Darganfwyd llestr arddunedig yn un o nifer o gisiau blwchdoriadol ond roedd cynhwysiad yr eraill wedi diflannu. 'Roedd ym mewn cylch brâs, efallai o dan grug yn wreiddiol – math aml-gist anghyffredin. Yng nghanol y safle oedd mwy o dylla posty yn gysylltiedig a thai crwn. 'Roedd nifer o dai crwn mawr a muriau rhannu o'r Oes Haearn yn dominyddu canol a gogledd y safle. Tu mewn iddynt 'roedd llwyfannau codiedig o rwbel- efallai i atal diliw gan fod pwl dŵr mawr i'r gorllewin. Efallai mai i gerrig sylfaen ysgubor yw grŵpiau o dyllau pos- cafwyd carreg fawr gyda phen ffurffiedig gerllaw. Darganfwyd mynwnt fach arall o 23 o gisiau canoloesol wedi ei cyfeiriadu o'r dwyrrain i'r gorllewin, efallai mynwnt deuluo! Mae'r archeoleg hyn yn pontio miloedd o flynyddoedd ac yn cynnwys muriau mwy diweddar a hyd yn oed, gwenddillion Pen y Lôn, tyddyn bach o'r 18ed ganrif. Pwysleisir y cysylltiad gyda'r gorffennol pell yn yr enw lleol : 'Pant yr Hen Bobl,' am y safle, flynnhonnell cerrig adeladu er nad oes gwybodaeth am y chwareli gwreiddiol. Darganfwyd tair ffynnon ac mae'n debyg y bydd un yn arwedd yn y Parc Busnes. Mae y gwaith cloddi o'n parhau hyd ddiweddu Chwefror ag mae yn bosib y bydd safle arall gerllaw yn darged ymchwiliadau pellach. Pan ddaw canlyniadau dyddio carbon i law efallai bydd rhaid adolygu y damcaniaethau ynglych y darganfyniadau. Buasai hynny yn destun darlith arall! *Gareth Parry*

may be the target of further investigation later. The theories on the present findings may have to be revised when the carbon dating results become available. That could be the subject of a future lecture! *The Editor*

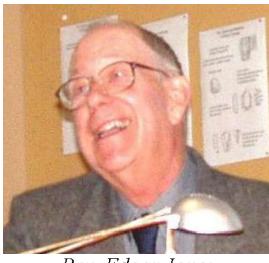


**Neolithic potsherd/
Darn o grochenwaith Neolithig**



**Iron Age hammer head/
Mwrthwl Oes Haearn**

With Mr Geraint Evans in the chair a 'full house' at Stone Science heard Mr John Rowlands introduce the evening's speaker, the Rev Edgar Jones. A native of Llŷn he has lived on Anglesey most of his life as a teacher and churchman with a keen interest in the island's history and, in particular, Llanfigael church. In a talk liberally interspersed with personal and amusing anecdotes he traced the story of St Figael, noting that his name is shared with two early popes, Vigilanus, and could be the source of the Welsh 'Bugail,' meaning 'Shepherd.' The site is near the mouth of Afon Alaw, which was a landing place for travellers from Ireland. A church has been on the site since the early middle ages and there are records of restoration in the 18th Century, when the Morris brothers were involved, and in 1840 by the local landowner. Regular Sunday services ended in 1866 and the building deteriorated. Mr Jones was instrumental in forming the 'Friends of Llanfigael' to carry out essential repairs. At that time Cadw and the 'Friends of Friendless Churches' declined to help but later changed their minds and provided funding and assistance to make the building secure and fit to use. Some of the unique features of the church are a three decked pulpit in the middle of the North wall, a mix of box pews and benches, an external bell rope and several smaller items which originated in 16th and 17th centuries. There is no altar, only a communion table side on to the east wall. The parson stood on the north side. A high communion rail was designed to prevent farmers' dogs gaining access to the communion table legs! The layout is that of the eighteenth century. Somehow the two earlier renovations did not include the usual 19th Century changes made at other sites. This is what makes this church unique. Edgar Jones is a modest man but it is clear that he is instrumental in saving the church for posterity. He is to be congratulated on preserving an important feature of our island. His audience appreciated his eloquence- with no visual aids! When the renovations are complete later this year, he has invited us there to see for ourselves what has been achieved.



Rev. Edgar Jones

Gyda Mr Geraint Evans yn y gadair yn Gwyddor Carreg clywedd 'tŷ llawn' Mr John Rowlands yn cyflwyno siaradwr y noson, y Parch Edgar Jones. Brodor o Lŷn sydd wedi byw ym Môn rhan fywaf o'i fywyd fel athro a chlerigwr gyda diddordeb brwd yn hanes yr ynys, yn arbennig Eglwys Llanfigael. Mewn araiath wedi ei brotho yn haol gan haneson personol a difyrus, ôliodd hanes St Figael, gan sylwi ei fod yn rhannu enw gyda dau bâb cynnar ag, esfallai, yn darddiad i'r gair 'Bugail!' Mae'r safle yn agos at aber Afon Alaw, oedd yn laniad i deithwyr o'r Iwerddon. Mae eglwys wedi bodoli ar y safle ers yr oesoedd canol cynnar ag mae cofnodion o atgyweiriadau yn y 18ed. ganrif, pan oedd y Morrisiaid yn ynglymedig, ag yn 1840 gan y tirfeddianwr. Ond terfynnodd

gwasanaethau Sul rheolaidd yn 1866 a diwyriodd yr adeilad. Roedd Mr Jones yn gyfryngol yn sefydlu 'Cyfeillion Eglwys Llanfigael,' i wneud y trwsio hanfodol. Ar y pryd nid oedd Cadw na 'Chyfeillion Eglwys Difyfa' yn fodlon helpu ond bu newid meddwl a chyfrannodd y ddau sefydliad arian a chymorth i wneud yr adelaid yn ddiogel a defnyddiol. Rhai o nodweddion unigryw yr eglwys yw y pulpud tri lefel yng nghanol y mur Gogleddol, cymysgrfa o seddi boes a maine, rhaff clochyd y tu allan a llawer eitem bach yn tarddu o'r 16ed. a 17ed. ganrif. Yn lle allor mae yna fwrrd cymyn gyda un pen yn erbyn y mur dwyreiniol, roedd yr offeiriad yn sefyll ar yr ochr ogledol. Mae rheilen y cymun yn uwch nag arferol i gadw cwn y ffermwyr i ffwrdd o goesau y bwrdd! Mae cynllun yr adeilad o'r 18ed ganrif, am ryw reswm, wnaeth y ddau adnewyddiadau cynharach ddim cynnwys newidiadau arferol y 19ed. ganrif fel yn y safleoedd eraill. Dyma beth sydd yn gwneud yr eglwys hon yn unigryw. Dyn diymhongar yw Edgar Jones ond mae yn amlwg ei fod yn gyfryngol i ddiogelu dyfodol yr eglwys. Mawr oedd gwerthfawrogiad y gynulleidfa o'i huodledd – heb ddim cymorth gweledol! Pan fydd yr adnewyddiadau yn gyflawn tua diwedd y flwyddyn hon mae Mr Jones am ein gwahodd yno i weld beth sydd wedi ei gyflawni.

The Editor / Y Golygydd & Gareth Parry

[Early Tourists of Anglesey;](#)
[Sand Place Names;](#)
[An Illustrated Biography of Thomas Telford,](#)
[14th March.](#)

This was a true mixture of amusing anecdotes and scholarship. At Stone

Science, our Chairman, Geraint Evans introduced Margaret Hughes who spoke on 'Tourists' of Anglesey from the 18th Century. Most were diarists who expressed both hostility and praise to the Island. The first was Mrs Hester Thrale who was with Dr Johnson. Later there was Joseph Hook and Thomas Pennant. The 19th century saw Richard Warner who shared Pennant's love of puffins. Royalty included Queen Victoria, from princess to old age. Four outstanding visitors were Francis Kilvert, George Borrow, Charles Dickens and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Without notes, Margaret amused us with her observations, touching on the 20th Century superficiality of H.V. Moreton. She preferred Bobby Jones' account of a visit to Tŷ Coch at Llanfairpwll! Ann Benwell followed with riveting analyses of three place names, showing how their meaning is different from the explanations given in even the latest books on the subject. The name Talwrn was never that of a farm. The word refers to an extensive area of common land, Y Talwrn Mawr, rough grazing ground and bog, moorland, used for musters and military training from at least the 16th century. The land was enclosed after 1812 and the village of Talwrn developed. Llanfair-yn-neubwll describes the church of St. Mary in the hamlet of Deubwll, (one of nine hamlets in the medieval township of Conysiog). Deubwll means two pools, but these pools are not the two lakes, Dinam and Penrhyn, which are some distance away in another parish. The two pools are more likely to be the inlets of Criglas and Felin Wen. Llannerch-y-medd was a small enclosure around the church and remained outside the parish system until the middle of the 19th century. The village itself was in the parish of Amlwch. The name has traditionally been translated as 'The glade of mead.' Ann demonstrated that the meaning of medd/beッド is a grave and that the church could have been a Capel y Bedd. An old verse suggests the burial there of a king and a queen. After an interval of tea, coffee and biscuits the



Pot Pourri 2008



[Ymwelwyr Cynnari Ynys Môn;](#)
[Enwau Lleoedd Môn;](#)
[Bywgraffiad Darluniedig Thomas Telford,](#)
[Mawrth 14.](#)

Cafwyd cymysgedd difyrus o hanseion a ysgoloriaeth yn 'Gwyddor Carreg' o dan Gaderyddiaeth Mr Geraint Evans. Yn gyntaf siaradodd Margaret Hughes, heb nodiadau, am 'Ymwelwyr' a ddaeth i Ynys Môn o'r 18ed. ganrif ymlaen. Dyddiadurion oedd y mwyafrif, rhai yn bychannu ag eraill yn canmol yr ynys. Y cyntaf oedd Mrs Hester Thrale a ddaeth gyda Dr Johnson. Wedyn daeth Joseph Hook a Thomas Pennant. Yn y 19ed. ganrif gwelwyd Richard Warner, un oedd yn rhannu diddordeb Thomas Pennant mewn pengwiniau. 'Roedd y Frenhines Victoria, fel tywysoges a brenhines, yn un o'r ymwelwyr brenhinol. Pedwar o ymwelwyr amlwg oedd Francis Kilvert, George Borrow, Charles Dickens a Nathaniel Hawthorne. Diddanodd Margaret ni gan ei sylwadau am arwynebolwydd y 20ed. ganrif H V Morton. 'Roedd well ganddi hi adroddiad Bobby Jones am ei ymwieliad i Tŷ Coch, Llanfairpwll! Dilynnodd Ann Benwell gyda dadansoddiad rhybedol o dri enw lleol i ddangos fel mae eu hystyr yn wahanol i'r esboniad a roddir hyd yn oed mewn llyfrau diweddar. Fel engraifft 'roedd yr enw 'Talwrn' erioed ddim yn enw fferm. Mae y gair yn cyfeirio at 'Y Talwrn Mawr,' ardal eang o dir commin, porfa garw, cors a gweundir a ddefnyddiwyd i fwstro ac ymarfer milwrol o beth bynnag y 16ed. ganrif. 'Roedd y tir yn gae digid ar ôl 1812 a datblygodd pentref Talwrn. Mae Llanfair yn Neubwll yn disgrifio eglwys y Santes Fair yn pentrefan Deubwll (un o naw pentrefan yn trefgordd canoloesol Conysiog). Mae Deubwll yn golygu dau bwll ond nid y ddau lyn, Dinam a Penrhyn, sydd rhwng bellter i ffwrdd mewn plwyf arall. Yn fwy tebyg mae yn cyfeirio at y ddwy gilfach, Criglas a Felin Wen. Tir caeedig bach o gwmpas yr eglwys oedd Llannerch-y-medd a oedd allan o'r gyfundrefn plwyfol hyd at ganol y 19ed. ganrif. 'Roedd y pentref ym mhwlwyf Amlwch. Yn draddodiadol mae'r enw wedi ei gyfieithu fel 'The glade of mead.' Dangosodd Ann Benwell mae ystyr 'medd' yw bedd a gall yr eglwys fod yn 'Gapel y Bedd.' Mae hen farddoniaeth yn awgrymu fod brenin a brenhines wedi ei claddu yno. Ar ôl egwyl i gael paned a sgwrs cafwyd cyflwyniad

evening was closed with a dual presentation by Eric Lander and Gareth Parry. This was a stylish photographic record of the life and achievements of Thomas Telford. Pictures of his birthplace and constructions in Scotland, England and Sweden were followed by his extensive contribution to Wales. Suddenly it was 10pm. Our attention had been held constantly and no-one noticed how the time had flown!

deublyg gan Eric Lander a Gareth Parry a oedd yn gofnod ffotograffig coeth o fywyd a chyflawniad Thomas Telford. Dangoswyd ardal ei enedigaeth ag engreifftiau o'i waith yn yr Alban, Lloegr a Sweden cyn dangos ei waith eang yng Nogledd Cymru. Yn sydyn roedd yn 10 o'r gloch. 'Roedd ein sylw wedi ei ddal yn gyson a doedd neb wedi sylweddoli fel 'roedd amser wedi mynd heibio! Editor/golygydd a G. Parry

Next Meeting...Cyfarfod nesaf... Friday 18th April...Nôs Wener Ebrill 18: Sea Level Change and the formation of the Menai Straits

Dr. James Scourse & Dr. Michael Roberts

A full report will be in the next Newsletter

Bydd addroddiad llawn yn y cylchlythyr nesaf

Annual General Meeting Cyfarfod Cyffredinol Blynnyddol

May 16 Mai

7.30 pm

IMPORTANT / PWYSIG

This meeting will not take place at the Oriel, Llangefni. We will meet at the Thomas Telford Exhibition Hall,

Mona Road, Porthaethwy / Menai Bridge.

There is parking space at the Co-op opposite.

Marilyn Lewis, Director of Cadw will speak on Cadw's work on Anglesey- aspirations and priorities.

Milestones

During Telford's celebration year we have been introduced to the milestones along the A5. Let us not forget the older milestones along the Old Post Road. This route passes through Trearddur Bay, Four Mile Bridge to Llanrhychedl and then through Bodedern, Llangefni and Penmynydd to Porthaethwy. Glyn Jones of Llangristiolus has researched the milestones along this route. Leaving Holyhead they are on the right side - Telford's are on the left. They were 'a present from the owner of the Dublin Pacquet' (Thomas Blair) as recorded by William Morris in 1752. Glyn has discovered nineteen of them, many indecipherable and hidden in undergrowth. They bear a number and the best is probably number 3, on the east side of Trearddur Bay, incorporated into the wall. They are plain with a curved summit, carved from distinctive sparkling granite from County Wicklow. *The Editor*



Cerrig Milltir

Yn ystod blwyddyn dathliad Telford, 'rydym wedi cael ein cyflwyno i'r cerrig milltir ar hyd yr A5. Peidiwn ag anghofio y cerrig milltir hynach, ar hyd yr Hen Lôn Bôst. Mae taith hon yn arwain trwy Fae Treaddur, Pont Rhyd y Bont i Lanyngenedl ac wedyn trwy Fodedern, Llangefni a Phenmynydd i Borthaethwy. Mae Glyn Jones o Langristiolus, wedi ymchwilio'r cerrig milltir ar hyd y llwybyr yma. O adael Caergibi, maent ar yr ochor dde – mae rhai Telford ar y chwith. 'Roedd y 'yn anheg gan berchennog y

Dublin Pacquet' (Thomas Blair) fel y cofnodwyd gan William Morris yn 1752. Mae Glyn wedi darganfod 19 ohonynt, llawer yn annarllenadwy ac wedi eu cuddio gan isdyfiant. Maent gyda rhif arnynt, a'r gorau mae'n debyg yw rhif 3, sydd ar yr ochor ddwyreiniol o Fae Treaddur yn gorfforedig mewn wal. Maent yn blaen, gyda chop a throad iddo, wedi ei gerfio o wenithfaen perfiol nodedig o Swydd Wicklow.

Ymgyrch Porth Coffa Prifysgol Cymru Bangor

Please support the fund for the restoration of the North Wales Heroes' Memorial Arch

Telephone 01248 382594 or E Mail: i.w.richards@bangor.ac.uk

Memorial Arch Campaign University of Wales Bangor



Plas Llanddyfnan

Excursions 2007 – 2008 Gwibdeithiau



A5 & Chirk



Four Mile Bridge



Henblas



Consult your Membership Card for dates of the Autumn Meetings

Publications

Newyddion...MAGMA...News

There are no new publications but current re-prints: *Mona Antiqua; 1775 History of Anglesey* and A. Llwyd's *History of Mona* are available. *Môn Mam Cymru*, Silver Prize Winner of 2008 Anglesey Tourism Awards is a best seller. To access these and AAS publications visit www.llyfrau-magma.co.uk or phone Robert Williams, 01248 810833.

Gwasg Prifysgol Cymru

The Gwent County History Volume 2

The Age of the Marcher Lords, c. 1070-1536

This is the second in this series published by the Gwent County History Association. The first was mainly about archaeology and was published in 2004. Edited by Ralph Griffiths, T. Hopkins and R. Howell it is an anthology of articles by a team of eminent academics and one local historian. There are many good illustrations and maps. Each article is concluded with a detailed set of references- more convenient than at the end of the book. The contributions cover all aspects of life in a part of Wales that was under greater control by Normans than the rest of the country, yet several chapters show how the native Welsh held their own and how the language survived. The 'Nobility' tended to marry into the prominent Welsh families, giving some stability to local customs. Though the area did not produce any notable poets, it was prominent in patronising others during 'Y Ganrif Fawr,' 1435-1535.

The English Royalty had interests there and influenced the quarrelsome Marcher families. The effects of these disputes, plague, the rebellion of Owain Glyndwr and the arrival of the Tudors are discussed. Chapters on the castles, towns, religious settlements, trade and industry make a comprehensive history. There is an up to date chapter on the Newport Medieval Ship. It is a handsome hard back book and a revealing publication by our companion society.

University of Wales Press: £55. Tel 029 2049 6899
10 Columbus Walk, Brigantine Place, Cardiff CF10 4UP

Website: www.wales.wales.ac.uk/press

Stone Science

Don't forget the Anglesey Census Discs at £20 each. Many publications available including AAS Transactions and others.

The indexing project, digitising Dewi Jones's index of the transactions up to 1985, is going very well. We are hoping that a database of it will be finished within the next month. Thank you to the willing workers who proof-read the original re-typed version. The next part of the project will be the digitising of Dewi's Bibliography of Anglesey, followed by the Transactions from 1985 to 2005. With this in mind, I could do with some help proof-reading either of these. It is a project that will be of great help to future researchers and can be done by overseas members who possess a computer. If you are willing to help, please get in touch with me: dave@stonescience.fsbusiness.co.uk *Dave Wilson*

The Young Archaeologists

The Club is always on the look out for more adult helpers and new members. Any young person between the ages of 8-16 who thinks



they would make good history detectives - and that is what archaeologists are, detectives sifting through clues - are most welcome to join our happy and busy group. We will be having our annual dig at Moelyci again this year (see photo) on the 30th and 31st of August. New

from last year is our annual competition where you have the chance to win a flight with a parent to Cardiff and a visit to the National Museum! Monthly sessions for 2008 include Pottery through the ages, Survival and Ancient Tools and an

Archaeological Treasure Hunt. Our annual Christmas party, usually fancy dress, is packed with food, games and mayhem and is not to be missed! It is held at some unusual places as you can see from the photo showing some of our Judges and Convicts at the Courthouse, Beaumaris last year.

Pat West

For more information please contact Pat West on 01248 752009 or pwxed@anglesey.gov.uk

Anne's Acquisitions

New Documents in the Record Office

1. Casgliad Tom Parri Jones, bardd ac awdur, Malltraeth, 1922-1979, WM 2192
2. Records of Llansadwrn WI, 1951-1974, WD 3
3. Cofnodion capeli Hyfrydla Disgwylfa, Caergybi, 1847-1965, WD 11 and WD 17
4. Minutes of Beaumaris Town Council, 1974-2004, WP 3
5. Photocopy of the hymn book of Richard Ellis, organist, Beaumaris, annotated by him, WM 2201
6. Cofnodion Lleisiau'r Frogwy, 1982-2007, WM 2202
7. Papers of Ivor Wynne Jones relating to Anglesey, 1950-2006, WM 2205
8. Llunydd cofrestr claddedigaethau, capel Pontyrarw, Llanfachraeth, 1814-1888, WM 2208
9. Pregethau y Parch Robert John Môn Hughes, [c1949-1996], WM 2209
10. Records of Ysgol Uwchradd, Caergybi, 1901-1985, WA 18

Archivist Roadshows 2008

The first six are arranged. Contact your local library about a month in advance to make a booking for a 20 minute one to one session to take the opportunity to ask for advice on such issues as the history of your house, history of your family, how to use the record office, how to research an Anglesey topic or advice on how to care for your documents.

Caergybi - 17th April

Benllech - 13th May

Porthaethwy - 24th April

Ce maes - 19th May

Amlwch - 1st May

Rhosneigr - 4th June

Other dates for the remainder of the libraries and the Oriel will be arranged later.

Anne Venables Tel. 01248 75208 Record Office, Llangefni

School Log Snippets

Park Girls School, Holyhead

1916 July 14th More cases of measles reported.

July 20th Owing to low percentage of attendance (66% today) owing to cases of measles and the closure of the Infants Dept. the manager decided to close today (Thursday) for the usual holidays.

1917 Sept 7th Miss E. J. Evans at home with a severe swelling of the face.

1918 Certain girls from Boston Court were in a dirty state.

Amlwch

1904 Dec 14th. News came to Amlwch this morning of the loss of the S.S. Nar with a crew of 10 men in the Moray Firth. The captain, mate and one of the sailors are Amlwch men. The mate was the father of Ann Jones, teacher of Standard II. She does not attend school today.

1905 Feb 24th The classes being crowded into one room makes teaching very difficult and trying. The female teachers are not well able to keep their classes under control.

The Aled Eames Memorial Lecture 2007.

The second Aled Eames Memorial lecture held in Moelfre during October saw a scattering of AAS members in the audience of 50-60. The successful meeting was addressed by Dr Adrian Jarvis of Liverpool, one time co-director of the Centre for Port and Maritime History. He captivated his audience as he related the results of his research under the title 'A Complex Relationship: North Wales, Liverpool and the Sea.' Much of his talk related to Anglesey's industries and people, both having played a prominent part in the development of the Port and the important effect Liverpool has had on the island, through its need for raw materials in the city's development, the telegraph system, the pilotage service and the part shipping has played in tourism. Each member of the audience received a printed copy of the talk, a valuable addition to read over at leisure.

Margaret Hughes

GUARD OUR TREASURES



If any members notice any archaeological sites being defaced or threatened with damage please advise the Hon Secretary so that the Society can inform the appropriate authorities.

Gofynnir i aelodau tynnu sylw'r Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol os ydnt yn gweld safleoedd hynafiaethol yn cael ei difetha neu o dan fygithiad o difrod er mwyn i'r Gymdeithas rhoi gwybod i'r awdurdodau perthnasol.

*Hon Sec / Ysgrifennyd Aelodaeth: Siôn Cafell
Tel / Ffôn 01248 752116*

**1908 – 2008 The Royal Commission on the
August Ancient Monuments of Wales.**

The next edition of the Newsletter will be published in the autumn of 2008.

Please forward any articles to the Editor:

Dr. J. Ken Roberts, Cae Paradwys, 16, The Rise,
Trearddur Bay, Holyhead Tel 01407 861036

