



NEWSLETTER

Cylchlythyr

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No. 54 Gwanwyn / Spring 2010
EDITORIAL / GOLGYGYDDOL

The current season of meetings is almost at an end. It has proved to be a success, especially with the Day School. This newsletter carries reports of all except the last one and I hope those who failed to attend will enjoy the opportunity to review what they have missed. The posts of secretary and treasurer are still on offer for anyone who can apply their talents. Experience in these two fields with bilingualism for the former post is all that is required. The secretarial duties are not difficult as you might think as Siôn will retain the Web Site and Membership Secretary duties and will assist with the other work. After his long record of service he deserves some relief! Our treasurer John will retire at the AGM and Ann Roberts has agreed to act as Treasurer for one year only so we must find some one during the year. Again, this is not onerous; little cash is handled and sometimes two months can go by without the need for any activity. Is there no nearby retired bank manager member who could help us? The problem of Excursions Officer is still with us. Ann Benwell and Andrew Davidson have saved the situation and have arranged a programme. It can only be a temporary measure and we hope a solution can be found at the Annual General Meeting. Please support the events arranged. As we are confined to eight pages, this newsletter you receive is a shortened version. There has been a wealth of material and some regular items are only available in the full version. Try to gain access to a computer and go on to the Society's website where you can either view or print out the **full version** with the added advantage of colour. I hope to add missing items to the next printed edition. The Web Site is being improved and already you may find it useful when searching out past articles through an updated index. There are PayPal options for ordering books, donations and for joining new members. The new Calendar is worth checking for last minute changes.

[WEBSITE / SAFLE GWE: www.hanesmon.org.uk](http://www.hanesmon.org.uk)

Day School 2010 Ysgol Un-dydd

Anglesey: Work & Leisure

Ynys Môn: Gwaith a Hamdden

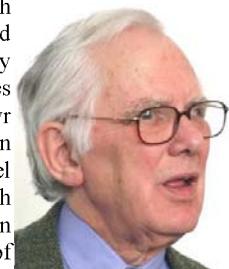
On Saturday, 13th February over seventy members assembled at Hen Goleg, Bangor, i gymeryd Hen Goleg for the fifth Day School organised by Ann Benwell.



Mrs Frances Lynch
Professor Duncan Tanner. She introduced the first speaker, our President Professor Tony Carr.

Frances Lynch Llewellyn took the Chair and outlined the pattern of the day's events. Llewellyn y gadair a rhoddodd The morning was to be devoted to the amlinelliad o batrwm digwyddiadau y history of agriculture and some of the lesser diwrnod. Y bore i gysidro hanes industries of the island. In the afternoon, amaethyddiaeth a rhai o diwydiant llai yr the concept of leisure and the growth of yns. Yn y prynhawn cysyniad hamdden organised sport was to be followed by a tyfiant trefniadau chwaraeon oedd i gael view of the future through heritage and the sylw cyn cysidro dyfodol drwy treftadaeth local economy. We all stood in silent tribute to the memory of the recent death of Professor Duncan Tanner. She introduced the first speaker, our President Professor Tony Carr.

Yngynnulliodd 70 o aelodau yn Hen Goleg, Bangor, i gymeryd rhan yn y bumed Ysgol Un-dydd a drefnwyd gan Mrs Ann Benwell. Cymerodd Mrs Frances Lynch a rhoddodd The morning was to be devoted to the amlinelliad o batrwm digwyddiadau y history of agriculture and some of the lesser diwrnod. Y bore i gysidro hanes industries of the island. In the afternoon, amaethyddiaeth a rhai o diwydiant llai yr the concept of leisure and the growth of yns. Yn y prynhawn cysyniad hamdden organised sport was to be followed by a tyfiant trefniadau chwaraeon oedd i gael view of the future through heritage and the sylw cyn cysidro dyfodol drwy treftadaeth local economy. We all stood in silent tribute to the memory of the recent death of Professor Duncan Tanner. Prof Anthony Carr am y diweddar Athro Duncan Tanner. Prof Anthony Carr Cyflwynodd Frances ein siaradwr cyntaf, sef ein Llywydd, yr Athro Tony Carr.



Agriculture in Medieval Anglesey

In comparison to manorial records in England the source of information is sparse but details from such documents as the

Anglesey Extent of 1294 give sufficient data on the structure of Maint Môn 1294 yn rhoi digon o fanylion o fframwaith ffermio ac yn farming, reflecting the pre-conquest. There was a division of labour adlewyrchu y cyfnod cyn y gonewest. 'Roedd rhaniad llafur rhwng y between the 'free' and the 'unfree,' the latter being bond labour. A 'rhudd' a'r 'taeog'. Mae rhestr eang o ymrwymiadau i'r landlord fel wide range of obligations to the landlord was listed- carrying service, gwasanaeth cario, adeiladu, cynhaliaeth, aredig, llyfnu, dyrnu, nithiad, building, maintenance, ploughing, harrowing, threshing, winnowing, cynhaef gwair, hau, medi, codi cerrig, clirio pyllau melin ayyb. Cyn y the hay harvest, sowing, reaping, picking up stones, clearing mill gonewest, y landlord oedd y llywodraethwr yn Aberffraw ac mae ponds etc. Prior to the conquest the landlord was the ruler at cofnodion o gasgliadu o nwyddau am amserau arbennig o'r flwyddyn Aberffraw and records of collections of goods at certain times of the yn awgrymu cwrt cylchredol. Daliodd y swyddogion i gasglu y tollau year suggest a circulating court. The officials continued to collect the ar ôl y gonewest ond fel gwerth ariannol oedd yn cael eu gyrru ymlaen dues after the conquest but in the form of its cash value, sent to the i'r brenin. Cyfrifion o Llanfaes, 1291 -92, sydd yn ffynhonnell arall o king. Early sheriff accounts for Llanfaes, 1291-1292 were another wybodaeth. Dyma ardal fwy ffrywthlon ond 'roedd mwj y geirch yn available source of information. This was the more fertile region but cael ei tyfu yma nac yn ardaloedd eraill - cnwd cyllstyriedig ac even there more oats were grown than other less fertile areas- a crop ardaloedd tlawd fel arfer. 'Roedd bragu yn mynd ymlaen ar raddfa usually associated with poor land. Brewing was carried out on a large fawr. Rhoddodd Dr Carr rhestri manwl o nwyddau a'u gwerth. scale. Professor Carr gave us many detailed lists of goods and their Cynnydd ffermydd oedd yd, ceiriau a ywau. Yr anifeiliaid oedd eidion, values. The types of farm produce included wheat, oats, sheep and defaid, a rhai cefylau ond ychydig o són am foch. Yn Maint Môn eggs. Farm animals listed were oxen and some horses. There were few 1294, mae mesurau grawn yn cael eu rhoi yn hen fesurau cwrt references to pigs. In the 1294 Anglesey Extent the corn measures Llywellyn - crannogion Llewellyn. Er hwylustod oedd hyn - were expressed in the old quantities of Llywellyn's court- crannocks terfynodd yr arfer yn fuan. Mae cofnodion y cwrt ac ewyllysion yn són of Llewellyn. This was for convenience, the practice was soon am fân-ladrud o geffylau a gwartheg. Fynhonnell inewm i fynach discontinued. Court records of petty theft and wills mention horses Penmon oedd croenau ewningod. Bu esblygiad raddol o reolaeth gyda and cattle. The monks of Penmon used rabbit skins as a source of phrinder llafur ar ôl y Pla Du. Gorffennodd Dr Carr drwy grybwyl income. There was a gradual evolution of control following scarcity tenant rhwym, Dafydd ap Ieuan Moel o gwmwd Menai a oedd yn of labour after the Black Death. He concluded by mentioning one berchenog 13 cesyg ac ebolion, 11 o eidion, 23 o wartheg, 14 bond tenant Dafydd ap Ieuan Moel of the commote of Menai, who bustach, 176 o ddefaid, 2 fochn, 3 ewch gwenyn a tâs o yd - mentrwr

owned thirteen mares and foals, eleven oxen, 23 cows, 14 bullocks, 176 sheep, a stack of corn, two pigs and three hives of bees- a true entrepreneur, an example of the increasing upward mobility of the peasantry!

The Impact of the Agricultural Revolution on the Landscape of Anglesey

Andrew Davidson commenced by showing aerial views of the patterns of fields and farms on the island, with just a few remnants of features that dated from medieval times. The system of strip cultivation was best illustrated by a surviving small area in the Gower. The need to separate livestock from crops led to better barriers as new estates developed farms as we now know them. Tethering the rear legs of sheep with straw ropes was one earlier remedy. Illustrations of barriers were shown; dry stone walls, banks, hedges and ditches and stone faced banks- the *clawdd*. Drainage was another innovation. Deep stone lined ditches and later clay pipes were used. From about 1794 crop rotation was established. Land was reclaimed at Malltraeth. Farms were built along a certain pattern, the ones belonging to the larger estates were more elaborate and embellished but the style was the same. The main farmhouse opened onto a rectangular yard with outbuildings along the other three sides. Larger establishments had more buildings around a second yard beyond, the intervening building usually a large barn with a through passage-way large enough to take a large cart. These buildings were barns, granaries, cow houses, cart sheds, upper storeys of labourers' quarters and stables. Labourers' cottages were nearby; dwellings with a cow house, store room and pigsty. Some separate buildings contained machinery connected to a water wheel. A smithy was present on larger units. This pattern remains to this day, even after 19th and 20th century re-furbishments. Andrew's pictures of many different

The Other Mines of Anglesey

After a coffee break, Neil Summers explained the title, that he was avoiding the obvious main mine of Anglesey: Parys

Mountain. There were other copper mines. The site of one at Carmel was started by the Gadair Copper Mining Co. in 1839. In 1847 there were 18 miners and 3 other workers. In 1848 a pumping engine was ordered but by 1868 it had declined and was sold. On the site there are remains of buildings, a chimney stack, a miners' hut and a cobbing floor. A similar mine was at Pant y Gaseg, on the coast near Bull Bay. There is a tunnel from the shore showing many coloured minerals. A shaft was dug to join this in 1872. A 'Roman' level was discovered though it probably dated back much further. The mine failed in 1879 but a small attempt was made to revive it in 1906. At Rhosymynach there are remains of a concrete building, walls and a possible steam engine plinth near a cobbing yard. This mine was mentioned by Lewis Morris. It was abandoned in 1768 but the Anglesey Mining Co. worked it in 1835. In 1863 it changed hands. Three 200ft shafts were dug together with a sea level adit. It failed in 1882 but was revived briefly in 1919. There were small mines at Llangaffo and Llanfechell. He moved to slate mines. The Llanelian Slate and Slab Co. quarried the cliffs there was a tunnel at sea level. At one stage there were plans to establish a small 'Port Dinorben' to ship out the slabs. 144 tons of slate were produced 1827-1832. It was still working in 1875. The mine was revived from 1917-1925 when a shaft went down 100ft. It failed like the others. Another almost inaccessible mine near Mynydd Mechell was approached along a causeway over a small lake, leading to a long adit. There are remains of old buildings. Graphic pictures showed it to be an uninviting spot. He closed with references to coal mines. The largest was at Pentre Berw. There are remains of buildings and a chimney stack. It dates back to the 16th century but was run by the Anglesey Coal Co. in 1869. It was poor quality soft coal and being on a marsh there were horrific problems with flooding by foul smelling black water. A powerful steam engine was needed but it did not last long. There are at least 28 other small coal mines in various parts of the island but none were successful.

The Production of Stone and Brick on Anglesey

Dr David Gwyn spoke on this subject. Anglesey's geology meant a variety of minerals have been quarried for centuries. By the late 18th century the island had many skilled artisans, engineers and builders. Penmon quarry was a main source of limestone. It was large and had easy access to the sea, where blocks could be loaded on ships. There were several smaller quarries along the east coast, two nearby were the Bulkeley and the Deer Park quarry. The former had a railway line to the sea shore. In 1874 Penmon was run by W. Baird & Co. and employed 180 men. It was revived from 1928-1971. The extensive buildings are still there, including crush houses and



Andrew Davidson

Dechreuodd Andrew Davidson drwy ddangos lluniau awyrol o batrymau caeau a ffermydd ar yr ynys, yn dangos ychydig o weddillion nodweddiannan canofoesol. Ardal bychan ym y Gower yw yr eglurhad gorau o'r cyfundrefn amaethiad llain sydd yn goroesi. Fel y datblygodd ystadau newydd eu ffermydd daeth yr angen i wahanu da byw a chnydau gyda rhwystrau gwel. Un ffordd oedd rhwymo coesau defaid gyda rhaff gwellt. Dangosodd ddarluniau o waliau cerrig sychion, cloddiau (rhai a gwyneb cerrig), gwrychoedd a ffosydd. Newyddeth arall oedd draenio. Defnyddiwyd ffosydd tyfn gyda gwyneb cerrig ac wedyn pibellau clai. O tua 1794 defnyddiwyd cylchedro cnydau. Adenillwyd tir ym Malltraeth. Adeiladwyd ffermydd i batrwm cyffelyb, y rhai yn perthyn i'r ystadau mwyaf yn fwy cywrain ond 'roedd y steil yr un fath. 'Roedd y pris dŷ ffarm yn agor i iard petryal gyda tai allan ar y dair ochr arall. Yn y sefydliadau mwyach 'roedd mwy o adeiliadau o gwmpas ail iard yn cynnwys ysguboriau, beuduaï a siediau trol gyda llofftystyd i'r gweision. Fel arfer 'roedd cyntedd drwy ysgubor fawr rhwng y ddwy iard. Buasai fithynnod i lafurwyr gerllaw gyda beudy, ystorfa a chwt mochyn. Mewn rhai safleoedd 'roedd adeilad ar wahân yn cynnwys peiriannau cysylltiol ac olwyn ddŵr a gefail yn bresennol yn unedaw mawr. Mae y patrwm hwn yn bodoli hyd heddiw er yr aillwampiwyd yn y 19eg a 20ed ganrif. Dangosodd y lluniau o lawer ffermydd gwahanol sut y mae y dirwedd wedi newid dros y blynnyddoedd.

farms showed how the landscape changed up to this century.

Mwyngloddiau eraill Môn

Arl ôl toriad eglurodd Neil Summers y teitl. 'Roedd am osgoi Mynydd Parys, y mwyngloddiaid mwyaf amlwg. Mae yna



Neil Summers

fwyngloddiau copr eraill. Dechreuwyd un yn 1839 gan gwmni 'Gadair Copper' wrth Drwyn y Gadair. Yn 1847 'roedd 18 mwynwyr a 3 gweithwyr yno. Prynwyd injan bwmpio yn 1848 ond roedd wedi dirywio erbyn 1868 a fe'i gwerthwyd. Mae gweddillion o adeiliadau, corn simnai, cwt mwynwyr a llawr cobio. 'Roedd mwynglawdd cyffelyb yn Pant y Gaseg ar yr arfordir ger Porth Llechog. Mae twnel o'r traeth yn dangos llawer mwyn lliwgar. Cloddyd siaffit iddo yn 1872, Darganfuwyd lefel 'Rhufeinig' ond mae s'yn debygol yn ddyddiedig yn llawer cynharach. Methodd y mwynglawdd yn 1879 a bu ymgais bach i'w hail agor yn 1906. Mae gweddillion adeilad concrit, waliau a plinth injan stem gê iard cobio yn Rhosymynach. Crybwylloedd Lewis Morris am hon. Gadawyd y safle yn 1768 ond gweithwyd yno yn 1835 gan 'Anglesey Mining Co'. Newidiodd perchenog yn 1863. Cloddyd tri siaffit 200 troedfedd a hefyd ceuffordd ar lefel môr. Methodd yn 1882 a bu adfywiad byr yn 1919. 'Roedd hefyd mwyngloddiau bach yn Llangaffo a Llanfechell. Symudodd i fwyngloddiau llechi. Chwarelodd y 'Llanelian Slate & Slab Co.' y clogwynion ac 'roedd twnel ar y lefel môr. Ar un tro bu cynllun i sefydlu 'Porthladd Dinorben' bach i gludo slabiau allan. Rhwng 1827 a 1832 cynhyrchwyd 144 tunell o lechi ac 'roedd yn dal i weithio yn 1875. Bu adfywiad rhwng 1917 a 1925 pryd y cloddyd siaffit i lawr 100 troedfedd. Methodd fel y lleill. 'Roedd mwynglawdd arall, bron yn anghyraeddadwy, ger Mynydd Mechell, ei ddynesiad ar draws sarn dros lyn bychan yn arwain i adit hir. Mae yno weddillion hen adeiliadau ac mae lluniau graffig yn dangos nad oedd yn safle deniadol. Gorffennodd gan gyfeirio at byllau glo. Y mwyaf oedd Pentre Berw ac mae yno weddillion adeiliadau a corn simnai. Mae yn dyddio yn ôl i'r 16ed ganrif ond yn cael ei reddeg gan yr 'Anglesey Coal Co.' yn 1869. Glo meddal o safon gwael oedd y cynnyrch ag am ei fod ar Gors Malltraeth 'roedd problemau llwyrfoddi arswyddus gyda dŵr du drefllyd. 'Roedd eisio injan stem nerthol ond wnaeth o ddim parhau yn hir. Mae yna o leiaf 28 o byllau glo bach ar yr ynys ond nid oedd un ohonynt yn llwyddianus.

Cynrychiad Cerrig a Brics ym Môn

Dr Dafydd Gwyn siaradodd ar y pwnc yma. Mae daeareg Môn yn golygu bod amrywiaeth o fwynau wedi cael ei



Dr David Gwyn

chwarela am ganrifedd. Erbyn y 18ed. ganrif 'roedd yna lawer o grefftwyr, adeiladwyr a pheiranyddion medrus. 'Roedd Chwarel Penmon yn brif ffynhonnell o galchfaen, yn chwarel fawr gyda mynediad hawdd i'r môr i lwytho blociau ar longau. Chwareli Bulkeley a Parc Ceirw gerllaw oedd dwy o amryw chwareli bychain ar hyd yr arfordir dwyreiniol. 'Roedd yna dramffordd at lan y môr o'r Bulkeley. Yn 1874, cwmni 'W. Baird & Co.' oedd yn rhedeg Penmon, yn cyflogi 180 o ddynion. Bu adferiad o 1928 hyd 1971. Mae'r adeiliadau cang yno o hyd, yn

associated kilns, where the stone could be converted to a flux for shipping to steelworks and the production of agricultural fertiliser. There were lime kilns at Llangefni too, using coal from the nearby coalfield. One of the main brickworks at Anglesey was at Porth Wen. A series of excellent photographs showed the evolution of this plant. It is still an impressive sight with its beehive kilns and the quayside but there were problems of access which led to its failure. The site is of great interest and it is deteriorating. At Cemaes there are the remains of a Hoffman continuous kiln. Both these produced red clay bricks. At the quarry outside Holyhead a yellow brick for furnace lining was produced until the 1960s. The remains are impressive and form an exhibition at the Breakwater Park. Such items as special trucks that ran on a 7 foot gauge track are on show. Dr David pointed out that this huge quarry produced the stone for the breakwater and it was noted for developing the art of using electricity to detonate explosives.

Before lunch the morning speakers joined in a short discussion, answering questions. We all retired for an excellent meal, presented by *Blas ar Fwyd, Llanrwst.*

The Concept of Leisure in Nineteenth Century Britain.

Dr. Peter Shapely was unable to attend but he sent his deputy Judith Taylor who gave us an interesting view of the

changes in leisure following the industrial revolution. Defining leisure as non-remunerative freedom from work she stressed there were obvious differences in geography and class. The state of industry was almost slave labour but holidays were dictated by the old agricultural and religious festivals: in 1834 there were still only eight statutory holidays each year. Despite this the lower classes managed their own entertainment, not always approved! As there was less space and common land, the street became a venue for races, football, pitch and toss gambling and Punch and Judy shows. In back rooms there was rat baiting, cock fighting, dog fights and prize fighting, well organized to avoid the police. There was some overlap with the upper classes- the young gentry attended prize fights and the lower classes gambled at the upper class races. A rapid rising of the middle class and increased wealth brought in all manner of pursuits; tea gardens, sea bathing, steamer trips, cycling, croquet and archery for refined females. Indoors there were musical evenings and dinner parties, at home and in clubs. The lower classes had 'Singing saloons' which sometimes deteriorated into drinking and prostitution dens. The upper classes continued with their expensive pursuits; hunting, shooting, fishing, horse racing, and the London season. A whole new entertainment industry flourished. Theatres, pantomime, travelling shows, menageries and circuses thrived. The rise of the railways and cheap fares allowed lower classes to visit developing seaside resorts on a huge scale. Religion did not care too much for leisure, especially if it desecrated the Sabbath- they had their own form of health promotion. A 'Nice walk' could be changed into visiting the sick!



Judith Taylor

The Growth of Organized Sport in late Victorian and Edwardian Anglesey

John Cowell enlarged on the local scene. The upper classes in the 19th century had an exclusive field in hunting.

Beaumaris point to point races in 1841 involved huge prizes and the hunting of hares and the Hunt Ball were prohibitively expensive. In 1907 there were record shoots of 2852 pheasants and 728 rabbits. The poor resorted to poaching! Yachting at Beaumaris Regatta was another rich entertainment. Only in the 20th century could the rising middle class gradually join these pursuits. Cricket became established in the early 1850s. A team at Plas Newydd even entertained the MCC in 1888! Only after the turn of the century working class men began to be accepted. First class cricket was a high status game and the concept of 'Gentlemen versus Players' survived until the 1960s. Golf, another exclusive sport, showed the same change. By 1914 there were five courses in Anglesey. The working class and women were discouraged but all that changed. Tennis was taken up by women; a middle class game, more for social reasons than competition. Cycling evolved on similar lines, 'Safety' bicycles allowing long skirted women to take part. Horse racing was mainly a spectator sport and denounced from non-conformist pulpits. Soccer was working class and was haphazard in the 1860s. The formation of the Welsh FA in 1876 created a major recreation for the working man. Beaumaris had a first class club in 1878 and there was an Anglesey League in 1895. The middle class denounced it for its brawling and swearing. Almost every village had a team and social events revolved

cynnwys tâi mathru ac odynau cysylltiol, lle 'roedd y cerrig yn cael eu trawsnewid i fflwes i'w gyrru i wneud dur a gwrtraith ameathyddol. 'Roedd odynau calch yn Llangefni hefyd, yn defnyddio glo o'r pyllau cysfagos. Un prif gwaith brics oedd Porth Wen. Dangosodd cyfres o luniau ardderchog esblygiad y safle. Mae yn dal yn olygfa nodedig gyda'i odynau fel cytiau gwenyn a'r y cei ond methodd drwy broblemau mynediad. Ger Cemaes mae gweddillion odyn barhaus 'Hoffman'. Brics coch oedd cynyrrch y ddau safle. Mewn chwarel ger Caergybi cynhyrwyd brics melyn i wneud leinin ffwrnais hyd y 1960au. Mae y gweddillion yn drawiadol ag yn rhan o'r arddangosfa ym Mhare y Morglawdd. Mae eitemau fel tryciau arbennig fu yn gweithio ar reilffordd lled 7 troedfedd yno hefyd. Sylwedd Dr Gwyn mai y chwarel fawr hon a gynhyrchedd y cerrig i adeiladu y morglawdd a'i bod yn niodedig am ddatblygu trydan i danio ffrwydrydd.

Cyn torri am ginio bach ymunodd siradwyr y bore mewn trafodaeth fer o ateb cwestiynau. Aethom i fwynhau pryd ardderchog o gyflwyniad 'Blas ar Fwyd', Llanrwst.

Cysyniad hamdden ym Mhrydain y Bedwaredd a Pumtheg Ganrif

Nid oedd Dr Peter Shapely yn gallu bod yn bersennol yn y prynawn, ond anfonodd ei ddirprwy Ms Judith Taylor. A

rhoddodd arolwg diddorol o'r newidiadau yng ngweithgareddau hamdden ers y chwilio diwydiannol. Wrth diffinio hamdden fel rhyddid di-dâl o waith, pwysleisiodd fod gwahaniaeth amlwg yn dibynnu ar ddaeryddiaeth a dosbarth. 'Roedd cyflwr diwydiant bron yn lafur caethwas ond 'roedd gwyliau yn cael eu pennu gan wyl amaethyddol neu chrefyddol: yn 1834 nid oedd ond wyth wyl statudol y flwyddyn. Er gwaethaf hyn 'roedd y dosbarthiadau isaf yn creu eu hadloniant eu hunain, nid yn gymeradwy bob tro! Am fod llai o lê a thir comin, death y stryd yn fan cyfarfod I rasio, chwarae pêl-droed, pyg a thaflu, gamblu a sioe 'Punch a Judy'. Mewn ystafelloedd cefn cafwyd herian llygod mawr, cwffio ceiliogod, cwffio cŵn ac ymladd am wobr, wedi ei trefnu yn dda i osgoi'r heddlu. Bu dipyn o orgyffwrdd gyda'r dasbarthau uchel – boneddigion ifane yn cymeryd rhan mewn cwffio am wobr a gweithwyr yn gamblu yn rasus y boneddigion. Dilynnwyd codiad cyflym y dosbarth canol a cynydd eu cyfoeth gyda phob math o ddiliniadau: gerddi te, ymdrochi yn y môr, teithiau stemar, beicio, croet, a saethyddiaeth i ferched chwaethus. Cynhaliwyd nosweithiau cerddorol a partition cinio mewn cartrefi a clwbiau. 'Roedd gan y dosbarthau isaf 'salwns canu' oedd yn debyg o waethyg i ffau yfed a puteindra. Parhau gyda ei diddordebau costus wnaeth y dosbarth uchaf: hela, saethu, pysgota, rasus ceffylau a tymor Llundain. Datblygodd diwylliant adloniant llewyrchys. Llwyddodd y theatr, pantomeim, sioeau teithiol, milodfeydd a'r syreas. Gwnaeth datblygiad y rheilffyrdd a prisiau rhad ganitau i'r dosbarthau isaf ym weld a'r cyrhefanau glan-môr oedd yn datblygu ar raddfa enfawr. Nid oedd y crefydd yn hapus iawn gyda mwy o ei ffordd o hyrwyddo iechyd. 'Roedd yn bosib newid 'Mynd am dro



John Cowell

Tyfiant mabolgampau cyfundrefol ym Môn yn oes hwyd Victoria a'r oes Edwardaidd

Ehangodd John Cowell ar y sefyllfa leol. Maes unigryw i'r dosbarthiau uchaf oedd hela. Yn 1841 'roedd rasus pwyt i bwnt Biwmares yn cynnig gwobrau enfawr ag oedd hela ysgyfarnogod a Dawns yr Hellâ yn wahardol o gostus. Yn mintai hela 1907 saethwyd 2852 o fflasant a 728 o gwningod. Troi at herwhela wnaeth y tlawd! Hwylio yn Regata Biwmares oedd adloniant arall y cyfoethog. Ond yn yr ugeinfen ganrif medrodd y dosbarth canol ddechrau cymeryd rhan. Sefydlwyd criced yn yr 1850au. Daeth yr MCC i chwarae ym Mhlas Newydd yn 1888! Ar ôl troad y ganrif dechreudd dynion y dosbarth gwaith gael eu derbyn. 'Roedd criced Dosbarth Cyntaf yn gêm o statws uchel ac 'roedd y cysyniad o 'Boneddigion yn erbyn Chwaraeawyr' yn bodoli hyd at y 1960au. Dangosodd golf, gêm unigryw arall, yr un newidiad. Erbyn 1914

'roedd pump cwrs ym Môn. Anghefnogwyd y dosbarth gwaith a'r marched, ond newidiodd hyn i gyd. Dechreudd merched chwarae tennis, gêm ddosbarth canol, mwy am resymau cymdeithasol na chystadleuol. Datblygodd beicio yn gyffelyb, 'Beies Diogel' yn caniatu i ferched yn gwisgo sgert hir eu defnyddio. Mabolgamp i wylwyr oedd rasus ceffylau, yn bennaf yn cael eu condemio o bulpudai Anghydfurwyr. Gêm y dosbarth gwaith oedd pêl-droed ag yn un ddidrefnus yn yr 1860au. Creodd ffurfluo Cymdeithas Pêl-droed Cymru yn 1876 adloniant sylwedol i weithwyr. 'Roedd clwb Dosbarth Cyntaf ym Miwmares yn 1878 a Chyngair Môn yn 1895. Cafodd ei gondemnio gan y dosbarth canol oherwydd y ffraeo a'r

around it. Annual athletic sports were popular, the main event being on Whit Monday at Bangor. Cheap railway tickets helped all these events to take place. There was little evidence of rugby football and hockey in Anglesey prior to 1914. Early organized sport was deeply divided by class but by the end of the Edwardian period the tide had turned and the social revolution was well under way.

gwahaniaeth dosbarthol yn creu rhaniad dwfn yn y mabolgampau cyfundrefol diwygiad cymdeithasol ymhell ar ei ffodd.

An Introduction to Heritage and the Local Economy

After a break for tea a glimpse into the future was given by Neil Johnstone of Menter Môn. He has spent three years making a case for a sum that is available and the next two years will be devoted to spending it. It must be applied to the towns and villages of the north west, to promote museums, the landscape, castles and other attractions, outdoor activities, trails and the local food and drink. The tourist industry is highly seasonal, 80% being in the summer. In Anglesey it is worth £214 million and 4000 jobs. The disparity of funding between the north and south is blatant. Of major sites there are only two listed in the north and one is closing through lack of support! £19 million has been given to 'West' Wales and the valleys. CADW wants to promote Anglesey's origin and the Roman connection, the spiritual landscape, industry, castles and other sites. The creation of trails is useful and the website is valued. Examples of the need to promote further are Parys Mountain and Amlwch and sites such as Bryn Celli Ddu, Barcadiod y Gawres, Llanddwyn Island and Puffin Island. The Rhosyr site is fragile and needs to be preserved and presented. Aberlleiniog is an example of a success. Villages need to be tidied and visitor centres with 'Virtual reality' would attract visitors. Local heritage should include a more obvious presentation of the language and customs. In closing Neil appeared to be optimistic about the future.

The day ended with a general discussion and question time. A strategy to coordinate the different organizations was suggested and more applications for funding. GeoMôn and the Wildlife Trust will assist. Finally a suggestion was made that the AAS has to find a way to promote the Island. A challenge was put out for volunteer members to produce ideas for the community, perhaps making use of Churches and Chapels.

Frances concluded by thanking all who took part and we agreed it had been an enjoyable day. Once again the Society is indebted to Ann Benwell for yet another successful Day School.

The Editor / Y Golygydd a Gareth W. Parry



Neil Johnstone

rhegi. 'Roedd fîm yn bron pob pentref ac 'roedd achlysurau cymdeithasol yn cylchdroi o'u cwmpas. 'Roedd mabolgampau athletaid blynnyddol yn boblogaidd, y digwyddiad pennaf yn digwydd dydd Llun y Sulwyn ym Mangor. 'Roedd tocynnau rheilffordd rhâd yn cynorthwyo y digwyddiadau fynd ymlaen. Oes dim ond ychydig o dystiolaeth bod rygbi a hoci ym Môn cyn 1914. 'Roedd

Rhagarweiniad i Dreftadaeth a Economi Lleol

Ar ôl toriad am baned cawsom gipolwg i'r dyfodol gan Neil Johnstone o Menter Môn. Treuliodd Neil dair blynedd yn ffurio cais am swm o arian sydd ar gael, a bydd yn ymroddi y ddwy flynedd nesaf i'w wario. Mae yn rhaid iddo gael ei wario yn nhrefi a pentrefi gogledd-gorllewin yr ynys i hyrwyddo amgueddfeydd, y tirwedd, cestyll ac atyniadau eraill, gweithgareddau awyr agored, llwybrau a bwyd a diod lleol. Mae twristiaeth yn beth hynod dynhorol, 80% yn ystod yr haf. Yn Sir Fôn mae yn werth £214 miliwn y flwyddyn a 4000 o swyddi. Mae gwahaniaeth digywiliad rhwng cronfa'r gogledd a'r dê yng Nghymru. O'r safleoedd pwysicaf, dim ond dwy a restrir o'r gogledd ac mae un ohonynt yn eau o diffyg cefnogaeth! Rhoddyd £19 miliwn i 'Orllewin' Cymru

a'r dyffrynnoedd. Mae CADW eisiau hyrwyddo tarddiad Môn a'r cysylltiad Rhufeining, y tirwedd ysbrydol, diwylliant, cestyll a safleoedd eraill. Mae creu llwybrau yn ddefnyddiol a gwerthfawrogi'r y wefan Engreifftiau o'r angen i hyrwyddo'n 'mellach yw Mynydd Parys ac Amlwch ac hefyd safleoedd fel Bryn Celli Ddu, Barcadiod y Gawres, Ynys Llanddwyn ac Ynys Seiriol. Mae safle Rhosyr yn fregus ag angen ei ddiogelu a'i gyflwyno. Mae Aberlleiniog yn engraffi o lwyddiant. Mae angen twtio pentrefi a sefydlu canolfanau ymwelwyr gyda 'Realiti Ymarferol' i ddenu ymelywyr. Dylai treftadaeth leol gynnwys cyflwyniad mwy eglur o iaith ac arferion. Wrth gloi 'roedd Neil yn ymddangos yn optimistaidd am y dyfodol.

Gorffennodd y dydd gyda thrafodaeth gyffredinol a gwestiynau. Awgrymwyd strategaeth i gyd-drefnu gwahanol sefydliadau a cheisiadau am arian. Buasai 'GeoMôn' a'r Ymdiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt yn cynorthwyo. Yn olaf cafwyd awgrym fod rhaid i'r Gymdeithas ddargansod ffordd o hyrwyddo yr ynys. Daeth sialens i wifoddolwyr o'r aelodaeth i gynnig syniadau i'r gymuned, efallai drwy wneud Defnydd o Eglwysi a Chapeli.

Diweddodd Frances trwy ddiolch i bawb a gymerodd rhan. Cytunodd pawb iddi fod yn ddiwnod pleserus. Unwaith eto mae y Gymdeithas yn ddyledus i Ann Benwell am Ysgol Undydd llwyddianus arall.



Llanfairynghornwy Church

Saturday September 5 Medi Dydd Sadwrn

Eglwys Llanfairynghornwy

Cadwodd y glaw i ffrwrdd i roi prynhawn braff i gynulleidfa helaeth ddod i mewn i'r hen eglwys hardd am wibdaith olaf

y flwyddyn. Cyflwynwyd Andrew Davidson gan Mrs Ann Benwell. Adeiladwyd yr eglwys wreiddiol yn y 11ed a 12ed ac mae yn gysegredig i'r Santes Mair. Yn 1283 trosglwyddod Edward I ran o'r faesdref i fynachod Aberconwy a'r degwm i Esgob Bangor a oedd hefyd yn dal yr hawl i bysgota wrth Ynysoedd y Moelrhoniaid (Skerries). Dyfalodd Andrew mae'r enw llwythol oedd 'Conwy'. Mae bwa y cantell, o'r 12ed ganrif, yn bodoli - buasai capel bach y tu draw iddo yn wreiddiol ond cafodd ei ledu a'i ymestyn yn 1480. Cymerodd teuluod Mynachdy (Robinson) a Caerau (Roberts, wedyn Rowlands) ran yn yr estyniad mwy yn y 16ed



ganrif yn cynnwys capel a arcêd deol. Dyfalodd Frances Llewellyn a oedd y defnyddiau i'r gwaith wedi dod o weddillion eglwys Penbrynn, yr Eglwys a grybillywyd ar y wibdaith i Drwyn y Gader. Mae arysgrif Lladin ar un o'r colofnau: "Santes Mair gweddia drosol. Dafydd ap Iago". Adeiladwyd y twr gorllewinol yn y 17ed ganrif, seliwyd y porh deol sydd yn awr yn festri, a gwneud mynediad drwy ddrws yn

a west tower was built. The former south porch was sealed and is now a vestry, the new entrance being a west door at the tower base. Andrew pointed out how more recent windows were inserted to match the stonework of the older ones. Memorials on the Chancel north wall were of special interest. One was a bilingual tablet to Evan Thomas of Maes. He was the first Anglesey Bonesetter and it was placed there to his memory by the 7th Viscount James Warren Bulkeley,



extolling his gifts and virtues. He was grateful for his successful treatment of Lady Elizabeth Bulkeley. Next to it is a tablet marking the resting place of Lady Emma Bulkeley, James' mother. Her mother belonged to the Caerau family. She re-married and her second husband, Sir Hugh Williams, Baronet is buried near her under the altar. His tablet is on the wall. In the south chapel is a modern memorial to James and Frances Williams and their son, Owen Lloyd Williams. James was the Rector

who saw the wreck of the 'Alert' and the drowning of most of the crew and passengers off the West Mouse. It inspired him and his wife and son to lead the people of Anglesey to form the 'Anglesey Association for the Preservation of Life from Shipwrecks.' stationing and manning a boat at Cemlyn in 1828. Owen succeeded his father as coxswain. The forerunner of the RNLI was formed in 1824 renaming itself in 1854. The Association merged with it in 1855, becoming an official branch in 1857. On leaving the church Andrew pointed out the Rectory built in 1823 by James Williams. He was the son of John Williams, a brother of Thomas, the 'Copper King'. His great passion was gardening and we were shown the vast background of a field extending to woods in the distance. What he created must have been a wonder of its time. His successor was the Rev. Hugh Lewis Pryce whose daughter Daloni kept a diary. He too was a keen gardener and kept it in good order. After him came the Rev. Richard Foulkes Jones. He was wealthy in his own right and an ardent horticulturist. He travelled widely and collected plants, exchanging ideas with the Hon. Violet Vivian who designed the gardens at Cestyll. The panorama must have been superb and traces of features are still visible in what is now a bland pasture. A circuit of the church allowed us to examine the state of the walls from various periods, together with stone casements of the oldest windows. There was a lively discussion about the oversized roof decorations. Andrew was thanked by Ann and before the well satisfied assembly dispersed, some toured the graveyard. Kyffin Williams, a famous descendant of the Rev. James Williams, is buried there.



*St Mary pray for me
Dafydd ap Iago'r*

waelod y twr. Pwyntiodd Andrew at sut yr oedd ffenestri diweddarach wedi ei mewnosod i gyd-fynd a'r rhai hynach. Mae yna gofebion diddorol ar fur gogleddol y gangell. Un yw coflech dwyieithiol i gofio Evan Thomas, y 'Meddyg Esgyrn Môn' cyntaf. Gosodwyd hi gan y 7ed. Is-iarll James Warren Bulkeley i glodfori ei dalentau a rhinweddau ar ôl iddo roi triniaeth llwyddianus i'r Arglwyddes Elisabeth Bulkeley. Yn ei hymyl mae coflech i



Site of old rood screen

Arglywyddes Emma Bulkeley, mam James, 'roedd ei mham yn perthyn i deulu Caerau. Ail-briododd ac mae coflech ar y mur i Syr Hugh Williams, Barwnig, ei hail wr sydd wedi ei gladdu wrth ei hymyl o dan yr allor. Mae cofeb fodern yn y capel deol i gofio James a Frances Williams a'u mab Owen Lloyd Williams. James oedd y Rheithor a welodd ddrylliad yr 'Alert' ger Maen y Bugail a boddiau y mwyafsiif o'r criw a'r teithwyr.

Ysbrydolwyd ef, ei wraig a'i fab i arwain pobl Môn i sefydlu 'Cymdeithas Môn i Achub Bywyd o Ddrylliad' a gorsafu a gweithio cwch yng Nghemlyn yn 1828. Olynodd Owen ei dad fel llywiwr. Sefydlywyd rhagfleynydd y CCBB yn 1824 a cymrodd yr enw presennol yn 1854. Cyfunodd Cymdeithas Môn yn 1855 a daeth yn gangen swyddogol yn 1857. gadael yr eglwys tynnodd Andrew ein sylw at y Rheithordy a adeiladwyd yn 1823 gan y James Williams uchod a oedd yn fab i John Williams, brawd Thomas y 'Brenin Copr'. Ei ddiddordeb brwdyfrydig oedd garddio a gwelsom y cefndir o faes mawr yn ymestyn i goedwig yn y pellter. Rhaid fod yr ardd a greodd yn un o ryfeddodau yr amser. Ei ddilynwr oedd y Parch Hugh Lewis Pryce a bu ei serch Daloni yn cadw dyddiadur. 'Roedd ef hefyd yn arddwr a chadwod yr ardd yn dwt. Ar ei ôl daeth y Parch Richard Foulkes Jones, dyn cyfoethog a garddwr brwd. Teithiodd yn eang, casglodd blanhigion a chyfnewidiodd syniadau gyda'r

Anhyderus Violet Vivian a gynlluniodd erddi Cestyll. Mae'n rhaid fod y panorama yn wych ac mae rhai gweddillion i'w gweld yn beth sydd 'nawr yn borfa esmywyd. Ar gylchdaith tu allan i'r eglwys cawsom weld cyflwr y muriau o whahanol oed a hefyd gerrig casement y ffenestri hynaf. Bu trafodaeth bywiog am yr ardduniadau gorfawr ar y tô! Diolchodd Ann i Andrew cyn i gynulliad bodlon wasgaru. Aeth rhai i'r fynwent i weld bedd Kyffin Williams, disgynydd adnabyddus y Parch John Williams.

The Editor / Gareth W. Parry

MEETINGS / CYFARFODYDD

Plas Berw, Beaumaris & Plas Coch:

Some new work on the transition from Medieval to Renaissance.

18th September

There was no spare seat at Stone Science with this popular meeting, including a number of welcome guests from the Talwrn Archaeological Group. Our Chairman, Mr Geraint Evans presided and Mrs Ann Benwell introduced the speaker, Mr David Longley. His illustrated presentation involved three houses, chosen because he was involved in their research; all different and yet there is a linkage. The first was Plas Berw, his first project for the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust in 1983. The earlier section built in the 1480s was a 'Hall' house, the main room being a public room with a huge fireplace on its long side, with windows on each side. A passage from the front to rear ran through the middle. A partition divided the hall from a private area at the end. Only the shell remains and from this private room a doorway leads to the remnants of a spiral staircase within a staircase tower. Joint holes for the first floor are visible. In 1580 Thomas Holland added the stair tower to replace the earlier one. This was a significant structure and there are very few in North Wales. He also installed stone mullioned windows. In the 17th century he built a new mansion at right angles to the old. This is a two storeyed building again with stone mullioned windows and one of a new classical pedimented style. More recently,



Dr David Longley

Gwaith newydd am y trawsnewidiadau rhwng y Canol Oesol a'r Dadeni.

Roedd dim sedd sbâr yng Ngwyddor Carreg pan groesawodd y Cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, nifer o westeon o Grŵp Archeolegol Talwrn. Wedyn gofynnodd i Mrs Ann Benwell gyflwyno y siaradwr, Mr David Longley. Yn ei gyflwyniad darluniadol siaradodd am dri tŷ, i gyd yn wahanol ond yn gysylltiedig, a oedd wedi bod yn eu harchwilio. Y cyntaf oedd Plas Berw, ei brosiect cyntaf i Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd yn 1983. 'Tŷ Neuaddol', oedd rhian cyntaf yr adeilad, a adeiladwyd yn y 1480au, y brif ystafell yn agored i'r eyhoedd gyda grât enfawr ar un ochr hir a ffenestri bob ochr iddi. Rhedai tramwyd o'r tu blaen i'r cefn drwy eanol a 'roedd pared

rhwng y neuadd a'r rhanbarth preifat yn y pen draw. Dim ond plisgyn sydd yn bodoli, ag o'r ystafell breifat hon mae blwch drws yn arwain i weddillion grisiau tro a fewn tŵr grisau. Mae tyllau uniadau y llawn cyntaf i'w gweld. Ychwaenegodd Thomas Holland y tŵr grisiau yn 1580 i gymeryd lle yr un unigryw. Mae hwn yn adeiladwaith arwyddocaol o fath prin yng Ngogledd Cymru. Hefyd gosododd ffenestri cerrig mwliwn. Yn y 17ed ganrif adeiladodd blasty newydd ar ongl sgwâr i'r gwreiddiol. Adeilad deulawr gyda ffenestri cerrig mwliwn ac un o arddull clasurol talog. Yn fwy diweddar cafodd David

David had another opportunity of examining the shells of what were two houses on Rating Row and Castle Street at Beaumaris. Their conversion into an extension of the Bull's Head has just been completed. Before that they had the facade of two Georgian style houses, a 19th century improvement, though asymmetrical. There are 18th century records of two tenants. When they were gutted it became clear it was a mixture of different features based on an earlier ancient house. Though not a 'Hall' house it had features similar to Plas Berw, with evidence of partitions and four roof trusses circa 1570. The stripped walls revealed earlier windows and doorways blocked up and cut through with later ones, often offset. One large fireplace, split in two was late 16th century. The older windows were stone mullioned with a distinct resemblance to Plas Berw. The old house belonged to the Bulkeleys and O. Hughes of Plas Berw married the daughter of Sir Richard. The whole building was chaotic and in the centre were the remains of a stair tower. Another unique opportunity to examine the interior structure of a third house came to David's attention. This was Plas Coch, formerly Porthamel Isaf. The south east front facade is 19th century with a Victorian extension at the north eastern end. The original was built in the 16th century by Hugh Hughes the elder. In the 18th century Robin Hughes, his descendant, married the granddaughter of William Bulkeley. On stripping interior walls the same pattern of earlier mullioned windows emerged. The most exciting features were original 16th century roof trusses in the roof space of the old section and in the centre of the mansion were the remains of a stair tower. At this point illustrations of the demolished Hen Blas were shown, again with similar features. It is difficult to describe these in writing but David's presentation was so clear with remarkable photographs of all these stripped walls and passages. To the inexpert it looked like a builder's nightmare but he pointed out all the similarities between the three houses. The linkages were the local families, all inter-married. As with modern families, new innovations would be discussed and taken up and it is feasible that the same team of builders would have been involved. It was a fascinating evening and after Ann's vote of thanks David received a hearty round of applause.

The Editor

Darllith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams

Nos Wener 16 Hydref

Capeli Cymru a gwaith Capel (Cymdeithas Treftadaeth y Capeli)

Croesawodd ein cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, y gynulleidfa i Ystafell Tunnicliffe a gwahododd Mr Donald Pritchard i gyflwyno siaradwr y noson. Dechreuodd drwy ein hatgoffa fod y ddarllith flynyddol yn cael ei threfnu i gofio am Syr Ifor Williams, un o gewri'r iaith a diwylliant Cymraeg, a oedd hefyd wedi bod yn dylanwad mawr ar y Gymdeithas fel Llywydd ac Is-llywydd rhwng 1939 a 1965. 'Roedd hanes ei fywyd yn ddarllith yn ei hun. Braint oedd ymestyn croeso cynnes i'r siaradwr gwadd, Dr Lionel Madden, i draddodi ar y testun "Capeli Cymru a gwaith 'Capel'". Yn enedigol o Sheffield caeth ei addysg cyntaf yn ysgolion lleol a wedyn yn Rhydychen lle y graddiod mewn Llenyddiaeth Saesneg. Enillodd ddiploma mewn Llyfergellyddiaeth o Brifysgol Llundain ag wedyn enillodd radd PhD. Ar ôl bod yn lyfrgellydd ym mhrlifysgolion Sheffield, Hull a Chaerlyr aeth i Brifysgol Aberystwyth fel Uwch-ddarllithydd Llyfergellyddiaeth yn 1972. Dysgodd Gymraeg a dod yn amlwg yng ngwaith yr Eglwys Fethodistiaid Wesleidd yn cynnwys cadeirio eu Pwyllgor Hanesyddol. Wrth ddechrau, dywedodd Dr Madden ei bod yn addas iddo, fel Cadeirydd "Cymdeithas Treftadaeth y Capeli" – gyfeirir ato fel arfer yn 'Capel' - draffod y ddarllith heno gan fod y Gymdeithas wedi cynnal ei cyfarfod blynnyddol yng Nghaerdybi wythnos diwethaf. Ffurfiwyd 'Capel' yn 1986 ac er mwyn deall ei waith a hanes mae angenreidiol cysidro hanes diweddar a sefyllfa presennol capeli Cymru. Y bwriad sylfaenol i'w hyrwyddo astudiaeth a chadwraeth etifeddiaeth Anghydffurfio Cymru drwy gynnig gwybodaeth a chyngor i gynulleidfaedd ar gynnal a chadw eu hadeiladau a chofnodion, cofnodi ac astudio pensaerniaeth ac annog addasu gofalus pan yn angenreidiol. I wneud hyn, trefnir gyfarfodydd hyd a lled Cymru, dosbarthir daflen i roi gwybodaeth a chyngor a mae ganddynt wefan drwy eu cysylltiad â Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru. Yn 1906 'roedd yna dros 6000 o gapeli ac ysgoldai yng Nghymru gyda tua 1,600,000 o aelodau allan o boblogaeth dipyn dros 2,000,000. Dechreuodd y dirywiad ar ôl y Rhysel Byd Cyntaf a tyfodd drwy y tri-degau. Ers yr Ail Ryfel Byd mae wedi gwaethyg mwy, heddiw mae tua 2500 o adeiladau yn cael ei defnyddio fel capeli, dim bob un gan yr enwad gwreiddiol, gyda tua 350,000 o aelodau. Ar ôl eu, eau mae rhai capeli wedi eu haddasu fel temel neu mosg, eraill fel adeilad adloniant neu fusnes a nifer helaeth yn fflatiau neu dai. Ar gyfartaledd, 'roedd un capel yn cau bob wythnos yn 1996. Y rhesymau oedd cyflwr yr adeilad, aelodaeth bychan a'r than fwyaf yn oedranus,

gyfle arall i archwilio gweddillion dau dŷ yn Rating Row a Stryd y Castell ym Miwmari. Mae eu trawsnewid fel estyniad i Westy Pen y Tarw newydd orffen. Cyn hynny 'roedd ganddynt ffasâd o ddua dŷ Sioraidd, gwelliant o'r 19ed ganrif, er hynny yn anghymuserol. Mae yna gofnodion o ddua deiliad o'r 18ed ganrif. Wrth eu chwalu daeth yn glir mae cymysgedd o nodweddion gwahanol o dŷ hynafol cynharach oedd ynt. Er nad oedd yn 'Dŷ Neuaddol' 'roedd ganddo nodweddion cyffelyb a Phlas Berw gyda tystiolaeth o baredi a pedwar trawst tô o tua 1570. Dadlenodd y muriau stribiedig ffenestri a blychau drws wedi ei cau i fyny gyda rhai mwy newydd wedi eu torri drwyddyt, yn aml wedi eu atredu. 'Roedd un grât fawr, wedi ei holli'n ddua darn, o'r 16ed ganrif hwyr. 'Roedd y ffenestri hynaf o gerrig mwlwn gyda tebygrwydd amlwg i Blas Berw. Eiddo y Bulkeleys oedd yr hen dŷ. Priododd O Hughes, Plas Berw merch Syr Richard. 'Roedd yr holl adeilad yn anrhedfus ag yng nghanol y tŷ 'roedd gweddillion tŵr grisiau. Daeth cyfle unigryw arall i archwilio adeiledd mewnol tu mewn y trydydd tŷ i sylw David. Plas Coch, Porthamel Isaf gynt, oedd hwn. Mae y ffasâd blaen y de ddwyrain o'r 19ed ganrif gyda estyniad Victoriaidd ar y pen gogledd ddwyrain. Adeiladwyd yr un gwereddiol yn y 16ed ganrif gan Hugh Hughes yr hynnaf. Yn y 18ed ganrif priododd Robin Hughes, ei ddisgynnydd, Wyres William Bulkeley. Wrth stripio y muriau mewnol ymddangosodd ffenestri mwlwn cynnarach o'r un patrwm. Y nodweddion mwyaf cyffrous oedd trawstiau tô o'r 16ed ganrif yng ngwarter tô yr hen adran ag yng nghanol y plasyd roedd gweddillion tŵr grisiau. Dangoswyd lluniau o Hen Blas wedi ei ddyrnwelyd, eto yn dangos nodweddion tebyg cymharol. Mae yn anodd disgrifio y nodweddion mewn ysgrifen, 'roedd cyflwyniad David mor glir gyda ffotograffiau hynod o'r muriau stribiedig a cyntedau. 'Roeddynt yn edrych fel hunllef adeiladwr ond esboniodd David y tebygrwydd rhwng y tri tŷ. Y cysylltiad oedd y teuluoedd lleol yn cydberthnasu trwy briodi. Fel teuluoedd cyfoes buasant yn trafod datblygiadau newydd ag mae'n debygol fod yr un adeiladwyr yn ynglymiedig. Bu yn noswaith hudol ag, ar ôl pleidais diolch Ann, cafodd David gymeradwyaeth calonnog.

Gareth W. Parry

Oriel Ynys Môn

2010

The Sir Ifor Williams Lecture

Friday 16th October

Welsh Chapels and their Work (The Chapels Heritage Society)



Dr Lionel Madden

Our Chairman, Mr Geraint Evans, welcomed the audience to the Tunnicliffe Room and invited Mr Donald Pritchard to introduce the evening's speaker. He began by reminding us that the annual lecture was arranged to honour the memory of one of the giants of Welsh language and culture who had been a significant influence on the society as its President and Vice-president between 1939 and 1965. His life story would be a lecture itself. It was a privilege to introduce the evening's speaker, Dr Lionel Madden. Born in Sheffield he was educated in local schools and Oxford University where he graduated in English Literature and then gained a diploma in Librarianship from London University, subsequently gaining a PhD. After being a Librarian at the universities of Sheffield, Hull and Leicester he moved to Aberystwyth in 1972 as Senior Lecturer in Librarianship at the University, moving to the National Library in 1987 and becoming the National Librarian in 1994. Dr Madden began by saying that it was appropriate for him as Chairman of "The Chapels Heritage Society" – usually referred to as 'Capel' – to deliver the lecture at this time as they had recently held their annual meeting in Holyhead. 'Capel' was formed in May 1986 and, in order to understand its work and history, it was necessary to consider the present situation of Nonconformist chapels in Wales as well as the recent past. Its purpose is to encourage the study and preservation of the Nonconformist heritage of Wales by offering information and advice to congregations on maintaining and preserving their buildings, to record and study chapel architecture, encourage congregations to safeguard their records and establishing careful modifications when required. To do this meetings are arranged throughout Wales, information and advice leaflets are distributed and they have a website through their connection to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. In 1906 there were over 6000 chapels and schoolrooms in Wales with about 1,600,000 members out of a population a bit over 2,000,000. Decline started after the First World War and grew during the 1930's. It increased significantly after the Second World War; today there are about 2500 buildings still used as chapels, not all by their original denominations, with about 350,000 members. After closing, many chapels have been adapted as temples or mosques, for entertainment or business purposes and a significant number as flats or houses. In 1996, on average a chapel closed every week. The reasons included building condition, decreasing and elderly membership, no minister and secularisation. The situation in Wales is

dim gweinidog a seciwlareiddio. Mae y sefyllfa yn waeth yng Nghymru na Lloegr oherwydd mae yma fwy o gapeli am fod dwy iaith. Ar Ynys Môn mae 78 capel wedi cau ac 13 wedi eu dymchwel, ond mae 228 yn agored o hyd. Honodd Dr Madden fod 'Capel' wedi cenyddu ymwybyddiaeth am bwysigrwydd treftadaeth y capeli â'r mynwentydd cysylltedig drwy hyrwyddo y gwaith o gofnodi hanes, diogelu adeiladau a chadw y cofnodion mewn archifaid neu lyfrgelloedd lleol neu genedlaethol. Ar ran y gynulleidfa diolchodd Donald Pritchard yn gynnes iawn i Dr Madden am drafodiad diddorol a llawn gwybodaeth.

Gareth W. Parry

Faith and Hope: The Brass Memorial of Richard and Elizabeth Bulkeley in Beaumaris
Friday 20th November

At Stone Science, under the chairmanship of Mr. Geraint Evans, the Rev. Neil Fairlamb introduced Dr Madeleine

Gray of the University of Wales, Newport. Dr Gray opened with a short reference to the alabaster tomb in the Church of St Mary and St Nicholas at Beaumaris. It carries two effigies, man and wife, assumed to be William Bulkeley and his wife Elin, daughter of Gwilym ap Griffith of Penrhyn, dated approximately 1490. Others think it might be his son Richard or Rowland and his wife, Alice. The clothing of the woman, an elaborate head-dress and a split surcoat is suggestive of an earlier period. Her consort is helmeted and there



Dr Madeleine Gray

is no record of helmeted effigies after 1490. The heraldry could be that of William, the first Bulkeley of Beaumaris. The main subject was a set of eight worn brass plates attached to a damaged and badly worn stone on the chancel wall by the vestry door. Welsh brasses are rare and Dr Gray gave us interesting observations on the interpretation of the figures, symbolic decorations and inscriptions. Photographs and careful rubbing have aided interpretation. The largest plate is a rectangular one at the bottom with an inscription in flowery Latin. Above this are the two main figures, male and female, kneeling on either side. The inscription identifies the man on the left as Richard Bulkeley (a). Both Dr Gray and Professor Carr commented that he cannot be identified in the family pedigree but that there are several Richards in the family. Behind him are two small male figures, the one next to him appears to have priestly vestments and a tonsure and is thought to be Richard's son, Arthur, who became Bishop of Bangor. The lady on the right is his wife, Elizabeth (b), behind her is a small female figure. There are plates in the shape of scrolls with Latin inscriptions above each main figure. Above Richard is inscribed 'Hosanna in the Highest' (c) with 'God have Mercy' above Elizabeth (d) – both distinctly Catholic. Beside the left hand scroll is the figure of St John (e) with a chalice holding a snake. He is usually on the right but here has changed places with St Mary (f). She is holding the infant Christ, is crowned and holding a sceptre: 'Our Lady, Queen of Heaven' – another distinctly Catholic feature. Between and slightly above the scrolls is a clearly inscribed Holy Trinity (g) on a shield shaped plate typical of the time, a tympanum. God in Majesty is behind, above and supporting the crucified Christ. The inscription in 'Flowery Latin' on the rectangular plate describes Richard as 'A prudent merchant of the little town' and his wife Elizabeth as 'A most faithful guardian of their holy marriage'. She died before him and the text refers to him waiting to join her. The damage to the supporting stone is due to the apparent removal of a small shield and rectangle between the main figures. Earlier brasses tend to carry a plea for readers to pray for the souls of the departed. Dr Gray pointed out that this prayer was not acceptable to the Protestants. She described another similar brass at Llanbeblig Church, to Ricardus Foxwist, a scrivener. He died in 1500 but the brass was not made until after his wife died, some time later. It carried an exhortation to pray for his soul, with the 'Five wounds' on a shield. The shield removed from the Beaumaris plaque may have carried such a prayer. The Bulkeleys were aligned with the Stanleys at the time – there are images of St Winifred on the alabaster tomb and there is a gap there too where the plea for the souls may have been chipped away. The Bulkeleys were also on dangerous ground having been supporters of Cardinal Wolsey. Could alterations have been made to avoid conflict with fanatical Protestants? One can imagine the problems of those turbulent times. Many remained staunch to the Old Faith and paid for it. Others were more discreet, discarding what they did not like, choosing what they approved but probably were unable to abandon all the beliefs which they were taught from birth. So these memorials contain a fascinating mixture of old and new beliefs, trying

worse than in England as there are more chapels owing to the requirements of two languages. On Anglesey 78 chapels have closed, 13 have been demolished but 228 are still in use. In conclusion Dr Madden said that 'Capel' had succeeded in raising awareness of the importance of the heritage of chapels and associated cemeteries by facilitating the keeping of records, safeguarding buildings and safe storage of records in local or national archives and libraries. On behalf of an appreciative audience Donald Pritchard thanked Dr Madden for an interesting and informative lecture.

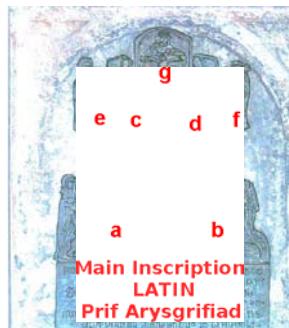
Fydd a Gobaith: cofeb pres am Richard a Elizabeth

Bulkeley yn Biwmares.

Nos Wener 20ed Tachwedd

2009

Yn Gwyddor Carreg, gyda Mr Geraint Evans yn y gadair, cyflwynodd y Parch Neil Fairlamb siaradwraig y noson,



Dr Madeleine Gray o Brifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd. Dechreuodd Dr Gray gyda cyfeiriad byr am y beddrod alabaster yn Eglwys Santes Mair a Sant Nicholas ym Miwmares, gyda dau llunddelw, o wr a gwraig, arno. Mae Dr Gray yn tybio mai William Bulkeley a'i wraig Elin, merch Gwylim ap Gruffydd, Penrhyn, ydynt, yn dyddiedig tua 1490. Mae eraill yn meddwl mai ei mab Richard neu Rowland a'i wraig Alice ydynt. Mae dillad y wraig – penwysg cywrain a crysbais holttiedig- yn awgrymu cyfnod cynharach. Mae ei chonsort yn helmedog ond nid oes cofnod o lunddelwau helmedog ar ôl 1490. Medr yr herodraeth fod yn William, Bulkeley cyntaf Biwmares. Mae Dr Gray yn weddol sier mai beddrod William ac Elin ydyw, mae y 'rheithgor allan' ag mae hi yn gobeithio cael prawf pellach blwyddyn nesaf. Y testun pennaf oedd set o wyt plât pres gwysgedig ar garreg difrodedig ar fur y gangell ger y drws i'r festri. Mae platiau près Cymreig yn anghyffredin a rhododd Dr Gray sylwadau diddorol am y ffigurau, yr addurnau symbolaidd a'r arysgrifiadau. Mae ffotograffiau a rhwbiad gofalus wedi helpu eu esbonio. Mae'r plât mwyaif yn un hirsgwar ar draws gwaelod y garreg a mae arno ysgrifiad yn Lladin. Uwchben hwn mae dau ffigwr, gwryw a menyw, yn penlinio - un bob ochr. Mae'r ysgrifiad yn nodi y gŵr ar y chwith fel Richard Bulkeley (a). Sylwodd Dr Gray a'r Athro Carr nad yw yn ganfyddedig yn llinach y teulu ond bod llawer Richard yn y teulu. Tu ôl iddi mae dau ffigwr gwryw bychan, yr un agosaf ato yn edrych gyda urddwysg offeiriadol a tonsur, tybed mai ei fab Arthur a ddyfododd yn Esgob Bangor yw hwn. Elizabeth (b), ei wraig yw y fenyw ar y dde a mae ffigwr bach menywaidd tu ôl iddi hi. Mae yna ysgrifiad Lladin ar blât yn ffurf sgroll unigryw uwchben y ffigurau. Uwchben Richard mae 'Hosanna yn y Goruchaf' (c) ag uwchben Elizabeth mae 'Dyw bu Drugarrog' (d) – y ddau yn nodweddol Catholig. Wrth y sgroll ar y chwith mae ffigwr Sant Ioan (e) gyda caregl yn cario neidr. Fel arfer mae ef ar y dde ond yma mae wedi newid lle gyda'r Santes Fair (f). Mae hi yn dal y baban Iesu, yn gwisgo coron ag yn cario teyrnwaen: 'Ein Harglyddes, Brenhines y Nefoedd' – nodwedd Catholig arall. Dipyn uwchben a rhwng y ddau sgroll mae y Drindod Sanctaidd (g) yn arysgrifenedig yn glir ar blât siap tarian nodwediadol y cyfnod. (Tympanum). Yn y cefn mae 'Dyw mewn Mawredd' uwchben ag yn cynorthwyo y Crist croeshoeliedig. Mae'r ysgrifiad mewn 'Lladin blodeuog' ar y plât hirsgwar yn disgrifio Richard fel 'Masnachwr pwyllog o'r dref bach' a'i wraig Elizabeth fel 'Gwarcheidiwad mwyaif ffyddlon ei priodas sanctaidd'. Bu hi farw o'i flaen a mae'r ysgrifiad yn crybwyl ei fod yn disgwyl uno a hi. Mae y niwed i'r garreg gefnol yn edrych fel bod dwy blât wedi eu diddymu, un fel tarian a'r llall fel hirsgwar bychan, rhwng y ddau ffigwr pennaf. Mae platiau pres cynharach yn pleidio ar i ddarllenwyr weddio dros eneidiau yr ymadawedig. 'Roedd hyn ddim yn dderbynol i'r Protestaniaid. Disgrifiodd Dr Gray blât pres cyffelyb yn eglwys Llanbeblig i gofio Richard Foxwist, yr grifner. Bu farw yn 1500 ond ni wnaethwyd y plât hyd nes marwolaeth ei wraig tipyn o amser yn ddiweddarach. Roedd arno anogaeth i weddio am ei enaid gyda 'Pump clwyf' ar darian. Efellai bod y darian wedi ei thynnu oddiar carreg Biwmares wedi cario gweiddi cyffelyb. Ar y pryd 'roedd y Bulkeleys yn aliniedig a'r Stanleys - mae delwedd o Santes Winifred ar y beddrod alabaster a hefyd bwlech ple, effallai, fod y weddi wedi ei diddymu. 'Roedd y Bulkeleys ar dir pergyll ar ôl bod yn gefnogwyr Cardinal Wolsey. Efellai fod y newidiadau wedi digwydd i osgoi gwirthdaro gyda Protestaniaid penboeth? Medrwn ddychmygu problemau yr amser cynhyrhus hwn, arhosodd llawer yn gywir i'r 'Hen fydd' a talu am

carefully not to fall foul of the authorities. The evening closed with thanks from Neil Fairlamb, together with an invitation to visit the church and view the brasses. The members expressed their pleasure and some joined Dr Gray for questions and discussions.

Editor's note:- Item 5 in the "Quick Guide" available in the Beaumaris Church shows the location.

The Editor

gwahoddiad i ymweld a'r cofebion yn yr eglwys. Mynegodd y gynulleidfa eu pleser a bu rhai yn ymuno â Dr Gray mewn cwestiynau a dadl. Nodiad y Golygydd: Mae Rhif 5 yn y 'Cylchwyniad Cyfylm' ar gael yn yr Eglwys Biwmares yn rhoi lleoliad y platau.

Gareth W. Parry

The Black Death in Anglesey Friday 15th January 2010

In the Tunnicliffe Room, with Mrs Ann Benwell in the Chair, Frances Lynch Llewellyn introduced our President, Professor

Anthony Carr to an audience of sixty seven. Dr Carr began by quoting five names- Madog ap Philip, Einion ap Philip, Llywarch ap Philip, Ieuan ap Deiews, Y Corun and Iorwerth ab y Moel. They were all bond tenants in the township of Aberalaw in the commote of Talybolion. They all died from the plague in 1349. The names of actual victims from Anglesey can bring its impact close to us. The Black Death is thought to be bubonic plague, caused by the bacillus *Pasteurella pestis*, identified in Hong Kong in the 19th century. It is endemic in Asia, Uganda and even the U.S.A. Certain rodents, including the black rat, are carriers, the vector being a flea which abandons its host for other animals, including humans, when the rodent population dies out. The fleas can be carried in clothing. Some have speculated it may have been a virulent influenza, anthrax or typhus but descriptions support bubonic plague which in humans can convert to the pneumonic form, a highly infectious mode of spreading from exhaled droplets. Whatever it was, the fact remains that many people died and that it had far-reaching social and economic consequences. In Britain there are records of three outbreaks. The first was in the 6th century, when Maelgwn Gwynedd was said to be a victim. The second wave was in the 14th century and another in the 19th century, reaching the UK in 1901 to 1916. Nowadays it can be treated. It always started in Asia and was conveyed by ship. Genoan ships came to England in 1345. The disease spread via Bristol to Wales, was in north Gwent in 1349 reaching Anglesey soon afterwards. Although the information was sparse, Prof. Carr could see a pattern that resembled outbreaks in England. It is reasonable to assume it behaved the same way. Sheriff's documents and ecclesiastical records are gone but those by stewards of bond land have survived. They record the disappearance of the tenants. Not all were due to the plague; some were missing since the uprising of Owain Glyndwr but there were pockets of absent tenants close to other areas seemingly not affected. There were similar pictures in England- the disease was localised and erratic. Places badly affected were Talybolion, Llanfigael, Machraeth, Treborth, Dindaethwy and the mills of Llanfaes and Cefn Coch. Crops were not planted, Pentraeth did not escape and Beaumaris was a victim- In 1351 no ships called and only two foreign ships put in this leading port afterwards; no fishing boats left for the seasonal herring harvest and the market tolls raised only 2/1d. In Twrelyn a whole township, Twrllachied, disappeared. Wales does not have the sources which survive for much of England but there is local evidence which sheds light on this pandemic. It affected every part of Anglesey and contemporary records show the results of a mortality of anything between a third and a half of the population. The resulting social change was the scarcity of skilled labour. Those available took advantage and it was in Beaumaris in 1359 that two were fined for demanding more wages than was allowed! Bishops' registers are gone but in 1349 there was an attempt at Beaumaris to replace ten parsons, presumably perished on duty. Land stewards for the Lords were desperate to utilise the neglected bond lands. Suddenly prime arable land was being offered for grazing at cut down prices. The price of rent for land dropped from thirteen shillings to sixpence per annum. The general effect was incomers taking over the tenancies. Strangers took opportunities and they were not bound as the old bondsmen were. For instance, a Griffith ap Rhys took up five bonds at Lleifion for an annual rent of 13/4d- a bargain. New dynasties of estates such as Penrhyn were formed in the presence of decline in absolute control by lords. By the end of the century profound social change was established. It was impossible to guess population levels but from the patterns it was clear that Anglesey was devastated by the disease. The most distinguished Anglesey poet of the time, Gruffydd ap Maredudd ap Dafydd, composed a series of *englionion* imploring God to spare Gwynedd from the horrors of the pestilence. Prof Carr pointed out that the remit of poets was largely patronal praise. In concluding he paid tribute to the five tenants of Aberalaw, the names of the victims first mentioned. They were real people and quite possibly related to



Prof Anthony Carr

wneud hynni. Bu eraill yn fwy synhywrol, am fod dim yn medru rhoi'r gorau i'r cred oeddant wedi ei ddysgu ers eu genedigaeth, wrth dderbyn yn newidiadau oedd ynta yn cydweld a gwirthod y rhai eraill. Mae y cofebion hyn yn cynnwys cymysgedd hudol o gred hen a newydd, yn cymeryd pwyll i beidio pechu yn erbyn yr awdurdodau. Gorffenwyd y noson gyda phleidlais o ddiolch gan Neil Fairlamb a

Gareth W. Parry

Y Pla Du ym Môn

Nos Wener 15ed Ionawr 2010

Yn yr ystafell Tunnicliffe, gyda Mrs Ann Benwell yn y gadair cyflwynodd Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn ein Llywydd, yr

Anthony Carr, i gynulleidfa o 67. Dechreuodd Dr Carr drwy ddyffynnu pump enw - Madog ap Philip, Einion ap Philip, Llywarch ap Philip, Ieuan ap Deiews, Y Corun a Iorwerth ab y Moel. Roedd ynta i gyd yn denantiad taeog yn nhref Aberalaw yng nghwmwd Talybolion. Buont i gyd farw o'r pla yn 1349. Gall enwau y gwir ddioddefwyr ddod a'r effaith yn glir inni. Meddyli'r mae y pla bubonic yw y Pla Du, o achos y bacillus *Pasteurella pestis*, a nodwyd yn Hong Kong yn y 19ed ganrif.

Mae yn endemig yn Asia, Uganda a hyd yn oed yn yr Unol Daleithau. Mae rhai enofiliod, yn cynnwys y llygoden ddu, yn ei gario a mae yn cael ei drosglywddo gan chwannen pan yn gadael ei gwesteiwr i anifeiliaid eraill, yn cynnwys pobl. Mae y chwannen yn medru heintio dillad. Mae rhai wedi dyfalu mai ffliw ffyrnig, anthraes neu typhus oedd y pla ond mae y disgrifiad yn cefnogi y bla bubonic sydd, yn y bod dynol, yn trawsnewid i'r ffurf ysgyfeiniol, modd dosbarthu uchel o heintiad defnyn. Beth bynnag oedd, yffaith yw i lawer farw ac iddo gael effaith bell-gyrhaeddol yn gymdeithasol ac yn economaidd. Ym Mhrydain mae cofnodion o dri dechreuad. Y cyntaf yn y 6ed ganrif, pryd crybwyllyd bod Maelgwn Gwynedd yn ddioddefwr. Daeth yr ail yn y 14ed ganrif ag un arall yn y 19ed ganrif, yn cyrraedd yn 1901 a 1916. Mae yn bosib ei drin y dyddiau hyn. O Asia oedd yn dod bob tro. I ddechrau daeth ar longau o Genoa i Loegr yn 1345. Lledodd y clefyd o Bristol i Went yn 1349 a chyrraeddodd Môn yn fuan wedyn. Er bod gwybodaeth yn brîn 'roedd Dr Carr yn gweld patrwm cyffelyb i'r cychwyniadau yn Lloegr. Mae yn rhesymol i dybio ei fod wedi ymddwyn yr un ffôr. Mae dogfennau siryfion a chofnodion eglwysig wedi eu colli ond mae rhai gan stiwardiau tir taeog wedi goroesi. Maent yn cofnodi diflaniad tenantiaid. Nid oedd ynta i gyd oherwydd y bla, 'roedd rhai ar goll er gwirthryfel Owain Glyndwr ond 'roedd pocedi o denantiaid absennol yn agos i ardaloedd oedd ddim yn affeithiedig ar yr olwg gyntaf. 'Roedd darluniau tebyg yn Lloegr - 'roedd y clefyd yn afreolaidd. Ar Ynys Môn bu effaith drwg yn ardaloedd Talybolion, Llanfigael, Machraeth, Treborth, Dindaethwy a melinoedd Llanfaes a Cefn Coch. Ni blanwyd dim enydau, wnaeth Pentraeth ddim ei osgoi ac 'roedd Biwmares yn ddioddefwr. - wnaeth ddim un llong alw yn 1351 a dim ond dwy long estron alwod yn y porthladd blaenllaw hwn wedyn. Nid aeth un cwch bysgota allan i gymeryd rhan yn y cynhaef pennogiaid tymhorol a dim ond 2s/1c gododd tolla y farchnad. Yn Twrelyn diflannodd tref Twrllachied. Nid oes gan Gymru y tarddiadau sydd wedi goresgyn yn Lloegr, ong y mae tystiolaeth lleol sydd yn bwrw golwg ar y pandemic yma. Fe effeithiodd ar bob rhan o Ynys Môn ac mae cofnodion cyfoes yn dangos canlyniadau marwolaeth rhwng traean ac hanner o'r boblogaeth. Y dilyniad cymdeithasol oedd prinder llafur crefftus. Cymerodd y rhai ar gael fantais ag yn 1359 yn Biwmares i ailnosod deg offeiriad, yn ôl pob tebyg yn lle rhai a fu farw. 'Roedd stiwardiau tir yr Arglwyddi yn enbydys i ddefnyddio y tir taeog esgeulisedig. Yn sydyn 'roedd tir a'r cysefin yn cael ei gynnig fel porfa am brisiau isel. Disgynnodd rhent tir o dri ar ddeg swll i chwech cheiniog y flwyddyn. Yr effaith cyffredinol oedd i fewnwyd gymeryd y tenantiaethau drosodd. 'Roedd dieithriaid yn cymeryd mantais a nid oedd ynta yn rhywm fel y taeogion gynt. Er engraffiwyd cymerodd un Gruffydd ap Rhys bump tenantiaeth yn Lleifion am rent blynnyddol o 13s/4d - bargin. Ffurfiwyd llinellau newydd mewn ystâdau fel Penrhyn drwy dirywiad rheolaeth llwyr yr Arglwyddi. Erbyn diwedd y ganrif 'roedd newidiadau cymdeithasol difrifol wedi digwydd. Mae yn amhosib dyfalu lefelau poblogaeth ond o'r patrymau mae yn glir bod y clefyd wedi bod yn ddinistriol ym Môn. Cyfansoddod y bardd mwyaf disglaire o Fôn, Gryffudd ap Meredyth ap Dafydd, gyfres o englynion yn gweddiol am i Dduw arbed Gwynedd o ecylltra yr haint. Amlygodd yr Athro Carr fod datganiad y beirdd yn bennaf i glodfori ei noddwr. I orffen rhoddodd deyrnged i'r pump tenant o Aberalaw, y rhai a crybwyllyd ar y cychwyn. Ond 'roedd ynta yn 'bobol go iawn' ag yn debygol o fod yn berthnasau i bersonau oedd yn bresennol. Arnododd Mrs Llewellyn

persons present. Frances endorsed the thanks of an appreciative audience, wondering whether future investigation might reveal evidence from lost hamlets visible from air surveys. *The Editor*

Herbert Luck North: a modern Goth
Friday 19th February 2010

Mr Geraint Evans was Chairman at Stone Science when the Rev. Neil Fairlamb introduced Adam Voelcker. He is a well known architect who has worked on many North Wales churches. He won the King of Prussia medal for his beautiful restoration of St Maelog's Church at Llanfaelog. He has almost completed a book on Herbert North who was a significant architect on the North Wales scene in the early 20th century. Adam showed many photographs of the man and his achievements. He was born in Leicester in 1871 and at the age of ten moved to Llanfairfechan, spending an idyllic two years before entering Uppingham school. At the age of twelve he developed an interest in church architecture, asking for rulers and other drawing materials. By the age of 15 he was drawing his own plans and was guided by the architect T.B. Davies. He gained an 'Ordinary' degree at Jesus College, Cambridge and joined the firm of Sedding in 1893. Herbert was brought up a devout Anglo-catholic and remained deeply religious through his entire life. His main interest was church architecture but he was prominent for his contribution to the Arts and Crafts movement. There are examples of houses designed by him in Anglesey, at Trearddur Bay and near Llyn Traffwll. In his earlier years he was associated with William Morris and Lutyens and he worked in North Wales from 1900 to 1940. He loved Snowdonia and with Harold Hughes published a book, 'Old Cottages of Snowdonia' in 1908. Most of his houses are at Llanfairfechan, notably 'The Close'- a 'Garden Village' but his work can be seen in Windermere and even the old post office at Tintagel. He favoured roughened walls to fit the rugged scenery, together with angled chimneys in the arts and crafts mode. His own house, Wern Isaf at Llanfairfechan is an example. Wern Isaf has a typical style to utilize maximum sunshine and the view. The front entrance takes you to a central hall. Three doors lead off in a reverse butterfly pattern to the three main rooms with large opposite windows. These three rooms have connecting glazed doors so they can all open out into a vast open plan area for gatherings. Of his church buildings, the Llanfairfechan Church Institute and the Church Hostel Chapel at Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor (1912 and 1933) are major survivors. Photographs of a distinctive Chapel for St Winifred's School were shown, demonstrating his ideas; tall towers, pyramidal roofs and tall windows, with side aisles, arches and a series of small transepts producing a light and airy interior. In 1970 it was demolished before it could be saved for posterity. North was a shy man who loved to dress up ceremonially. He was happily married and his daughter married his partner Padmore. The Royal Commission has a large archive of his drawings and photographs of his buildings. Neil and Geraint thanked Adam on behalf of an appreciative audience.



Adam Voelcker

ddiolchgarwch y gynulleidfa gwerthfawrogol, gan dybio bydd ymchwiliadau'r dyfodol yn dadlennu hanes pentrefi colledig sydd yn weledig o arolygiad awyrol. *Gareth W. Parry*

Herbert Luck North – Goth Modern
Nos Wener, 19fed. Chwefror 2010.

Mr Geraint Evans oedd yn y gadair yng Ngwyddor Garreg pan gyflwynnodd y Parch Neil Fairlamb y pensaer adnabyddys Adam Voelcker sydd wedi gweithio ar adfer llawer o eglwysi yng Ngogledd Cymru. Enillodd 'Fedral Brenin Prussia' am ei waith yn Eglwys Sant Maelog, Llanfaelog. Mae bron a gorffenn llyfr am Herbert Luck North a oedd yn bensaer arwyddocaol yn yr ardal yn y 20ed ganrif cynnar. Dangosodd Adam lawer o luniau o'r dyn a'i lwyddiannau. Ganwyd ef yn 1871 yng Nhgaerlyr a symudodd i fyw i Lanfairfechan pan yn ddeg oed, Wedi dwy flynedd hapus aeth i ysgol Uppingham. Pan yn ddeuddeg oed dechreuodd gymeryd diddordeb mewn pensaerniath eglwysi, gan ofyn am breniau mesur a defnyddiau arlunio eraill. Erbyn cyrraedd pymtheg oed 'roedd yn arlunio ei gynnlluniau ei hun, ac yn cael ei arwain gan y pensaer T B Davies. Enillodd radd 'Cyffredin' yng Ngholeg Iesu, Caergrawnt aeth i weithio gyda ffyrn Sedding yn 1893. Tyfodd i fynnu yn Anglo-Gatholig defosiynol a parhaodd yn ddwys grefyddol ar hyd ei oes. Ei ddiddordeb pennaf oedd pensaerniath elwysig ond 'roedd hefyd yn gwneud cyfraniad blaenllaw i'r Mudiad Arlunio a Crefft. Mae engrifftiau o dai a ddylniodd yn Nheaddur a ger Llyn Traffwll. Yn ei flynyddoedd cynnar 'roedd yn gysylltiedig a William Morris a Lutyens a gweithiodd yng Ngogledd Cymru o 1900 i 1940. 'Roedd yn hoff iawn o Eryri a chyhoeddodd lyfr 'Old Cottages of Snowdonia' gyda Harold Hughes yn 1908. Mae mwyafrif o'i dai yn Llanfairfechan - 'Y Clôs' ('Gardd Bentref') yn nodedig. Ond gwelir ei waith yn Windermere hefyd ac hyd yn oed yr hen swyddfa bost yn Tintagel. 'Roedd yn ffafrio muriau arwyneb garw i ffito'r olygfa, a simnai onglog yn y modd 'Arlunio a Chrefft'. Mae ei gartref yn Llanfairfechan, 'Wern Isaf', yn engrafft. Mae mewn steil nodweddadol i ddefnyddio uwchafswm o oleuni'r haul a'r olygfa. Mae'r brif synedfa yn arwain i neuadd ganolog lle mae tri drws, mewn patrwm glöyn byw cildro, yn arwain i'r dair brif ystafell gyda ffenestri mawr gyferbyn. Rhwng yr ystafelloedd mae drysau gwydrog a fedrir eu hagor i wneud man agored helaeth ar gyfer cael cynulliadau. Mae Sefydliad Eglwys Llanfairfechan (1912) a capel Hostel Eglwys Penrhosgarnedd, Bangor,(1933) yn oroeswyr nodedig o'i waith eglwysig. Dangoswyd luniau o gapel nodedig Ysgol St Winifred a ddymchwelwyd yn 1970 cyn iddo fod yn bobis ei gadw i'r dyfodol. 'Roedd ym arddangos ei syniadau: tyrau a ffenestri tal, tâou pyramidiaidd gydag eilia i'r ochrau a rhes o groesfeydd yn creu tumewn awyrog. Dyn swil oedd North ond yn hoff o wisgo dillad defodol. 'Roedd yn hapus yn ei fywyd priodasol a phriododd ei ferch ei bardner, Padmore. Mae gan y Comisiwn Brenhinol archif fawr o'i ddarluniau a lluniau o'i adeiladau. Diolchodd Neil a Geraint i Adam ar ran cynulleidfa werthfawrogol.

Gareth W. Parry

The Editor

POT POURRI

2010

March 19 Mawrth



Gareth W. Parry



Andrew Davidson



Julie Stone



Mrs Margaret Hughes



David Hopewell

Tai Cochion

Kelp and Fern Burning

Stone Masons and Stephenson's Tube

Slide Show

Hanes i'r Anacademig

Llosgi Gwymon a Rhedyn

Seiri maen Pont Britannia

Tai Cochion

Arddangosiad Sleids

Mr Geraint Evans oedd cadeirydd y digwyddiad poblogaidd yma gyda Mrs Ann Benwell yn cyflwyno y siardwyr. Yn gyntaf awgrymodd Mrs Margaret Hughes nad oes gofyn gradd brifysgol i wneud ymchwiliadau defnyddiol i hanes, yn enwedig yn ein hardal leol gyda archifau gwych yn Llangefni, Caernarfon a Phrifysgol Bangor. Mae ganddi ddiddordeb hir mewn hanes cymdeithasol; pobol y 18ed a 19eg ganrif yn arbennig yn hytrach na meini hirion a thomeni claddu! Wrth feddwl am gammlwyddiant y Gymdeithas heriodd yr aelodau i greu coflen o'r flwyddyn o 1 Ionawr 2012. Buasai casglu coflen wybodaeth am rai o bentrefi'r ynys – er engrafft Benllech, Llanfairpwll, Llanerchymedd neu Fali – gan gynnwys eitemau o bapurau newydd Cymraeg a Saesneg, tieidi bws, derbynnebion, taflenni gwerthwyr eiddo ac unrhyw beth arall yn addas fel cyfeirnod yn y dyfodol. Yr ail siaradwr oedd Dave Hopewell o

History for Non-academics

Tai Cochion

Kelp and Fern Burning

Stone Masons and Stephenson's Tube

Slide Show

Tai Cochion

Llosgi Gwymon a Rhedyn

Seiri maen Pont Britannia

Arddangosiad Sleids

This popular event at Oriel Ynys Môn was chaired by Mr Geraint Evans. Mrs Ann Benwell introduced the speakers. Margaret Hughes pointed out that it does not need a university degree to carry out useful research in history, especially in our area with excellent archives at Llangefni, Caernarfon and Bangor University. She was always interested in social history; in people of the 18th and 19th century, rather than standing stones and burial mounds! With our centenary in mind she put out a challenge, suggesting that members could create a dossier from January 1st 2012 until the year's end, gathering information on a village. Benllech, Llanfairpwll, Llanerchymedd and Valley were possibilities. Mundane every day facts could be gathered- Welsh and English newspaper reports, events, till receipts, estate agents' brochures and photographs and anything else to go into the archives for future reference. Our second speaker

was Dave Hopewell of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. He told us about what may be a highly significant discovery at Tai Cochion, near the Sea Zoo. With a grant from CADW he carried out a geophysical survey of a field where there has been a long record of the presence of Roman artefacts. Ann Benwell researched the farm, built by Sir Thomas Holland; it was part of the Garreglwyd estate in 1765. The field is featureless but during the survey he picked up 207 sherds of high grade Roman pottery, circa AD 100-300. The survey showed many rectangular enclosures with rectangular traces of building within, grouped on either side of a long track leading down to the Straits. This was so extensive, spreading beyond for a distance into other fields, where he extended the survey. The resulting picture he showed looked like the aerial map of a small town. He thinks it is a Roman civilian settlement- it did not have military features and is unlike known Romano-British dwellings. Could it be a trading post or a retirement area of Segontium? He plans to return to carry out selected excavations later this year. Andrew Davidson showed us two paintings by Colin Hunter, 'The Kelp Gatherers,' 1876 and 'Their only Harvest,' 1878- fishermen dredging for kelp. This was a lucrative small industry carried out in Scotland and Ireland. Kelp and fern were gathered and burned for the ash, containing potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate. Old records of the 18th century about the gathering of 'Gwymon' on the east coast and at Dulas, mentioned by Lewis Morris, seems to confirm it was done here, the ash needed for glass and alum production. At Porthygwychiaid near Llaneilian he showed a deep structure which could be a kiln for burning fern. At Dulas he found a much shallower one which could be for burning kelp. This was supported by a drawing of a woman burning kelp in just such a shallow ring of stones. Andrew put out a request for members to search for similar structures in their locality. After a refreshment break Julie Stone spoke of her research into the stonemasons who built the Britannia Bridge. Built by the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, the design was by Robert Stephenson. It was commenced in 1846. A small company was formed by a group of stonemasons, B.J. Noel, J. Hemingway and C. Pearson, contracted to build the three towers and abutments. The interior of the towers was sandstone and bricks shipped in from Runcorn. The facing masonry was limestone quarried north of Penmon. Julie had detailed descriptions of some of the quarrymen and other skilled workers that were employed. 'Hewers' cut out the huge blocks from the quarry face, others loaded them on ships to be sent down the Straits. Skilled 'triers' shaped the blocks to suit their location and 'fixers' raised them to their place on a tower. Others did similar work on the high abutments, especially on the Anglesey side. She also mentioned John Thomas who carved the famous lions that flank the bridge at either end. 49,572 tons of limestone were excavated by 600 men. Named masons included a local man Owen Jones. Fifteen men died during the construction, completed by 1849, some are buried in the St Tysilio churchyard nearby. The Tube, in fact two of them, designed by William Fairburn, was a wrought iron boxed construction, strong enough to take the weight of trains. In 1970 it was destroyed by fire and had to be replaced by the present spans supported by a truss arch. In addition the new A55 roadway was added on top. Gareth Parry completed the evening with a slide show of all the previous year's excursions. A pleasant meeting was recognized by our Chairman who paid tribute to all the contributions.

The Editor

Gareth W. Parry

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

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd. Dywedodd wrthom am ddarganfyddiad arwyddocaol wrth Tai Cochion, ger Sŵ Môr. Gyda cymorthdal o CADW gwnaeth dirfesuriad geoffisegol o gae ple mae hanes hir o bresenoldeb artefactau Rhufeinig. Roedd Ann Benwell wedi gwneud ymchwiliad i hanes y fferm, a adeiladwyd gan Syr Thomas Holland, oedd yn rhan o ystâd Garreglwyd yn 1765. Yn ystod mesuriad o'r cae dinodwedd ffeindiodd Dave 207 telchyn o grochenwaith Rhufeinig o safon uchel o rhwng 100 – 300 OC. Dangosodd y tifesuriad lawer delwedd o dir caeedig hirsgwar wedi ei ddosbarthu ar ddwy ochr llwybyr yn arwain i lan yr Afon Menai. Ynddynt mae ôlion adeiladau hirsgwar. Mae hyn yn ymestyn i'r caeau cyfagos. Dangosodd y darlun canlynol, oedd yn edrych fel map awyrol o dref fechan. Barn Dave yw mae anheddiad sifiliedig Rhufeinig oedd yma – nid oes nodweddion milwrol na preswylfeydd tebyg i rhai Rhufeinig/Prydeinig. Efallai mai canolfan masnach oedd yma – neu gartref ymdddeoliad i Segontium? Bwriadia fynd yn ôl i gloddio lleoliadau detholiadol yn hwyrach yn y flwyddyn hon. I ddechrau ei gyflwyniad dangosodd Andrew Davidson ddau baentiaid gan Colin Hunter – 'Casglwyr Gwymon', 1876 a 'Eu hunig gynhaeaf', 1878 – pysgotwyr yn carthu gwymon. Diwydiant bach emillfawr yn yr Alban a Iwerddon oedd hwn. Llosgyd gwymon a rhedyn i wneud lludw oedd yn cynnwys carbonad potasiwm a carbonad sodiwm. Mae cofnodion o'r 18ed ganrif yn sôn am gynhyrchu 'Gwymon' ar arfordir ddwyreiniol Môn a Dulas, crybillyd hyn gan Lewis Morris, sy'n ymddangos fel cadarnhad ei fod yn digwydd yma. 'Roedd angen y lludw i gynhyrchu gwydr ac alwm. Dangosodd adeiledd twfn a fuasai yn gallu bod yn odyn i losgi rhedyn yn Porthygwychiaid ger Llaneilian. Yn Dulas gweleodd un mwy bâs a fuasai yn addas i losgi gwymon. Cefnogwyd hyn gyda darlun o fenyw yn llosgi gwymon mewn cylch o gerrig cyffelyb. Gofynnodd Andrew i'n haelodau chwilio am adeiledd cyffelyb yn eu hardaloedd hwy. Ar ôl toriad lluniaeth siaradodd Julie Stone am ei hymchwiliadau i hanes y seiri maen a adeiladodd Pont Britannia. Dechreuwyd y gwaith gan Gwmni Rheilffordd Caer a Chaergybi yn 1846 i ddyluniad ac o dan oruchwyliaeth Robert Stephenson. Sefydlyd cwmni bach gan grŵp o seiri maen – B.J. Noel, J. Hemingway a C. Pearson – i wneud cytundeb i adeiladu y tri tŵr a'r ategau. Defnyddiwyd tywodfaen a briod o Runcorn tu mewn i'r tyrau a'r calchfaen o chwarel ger Penmon ar yr arwynebedd. 'Roedd gan Julie ddifisgrifiadau manwl o rai o'r chwarelwyr a'r gweithwyr medrus eraill oedd yn cael ei defnyddio. 'Torrwyr' yn torri y blociau mawr o'r graig, eraill yn llwytho ar longau i fynd lawr Afon Menai, 'Profwyr' crefftus yn siapio y blociau i ffîtio yn eu lle a 'sefydlion' yn ei codi yno. 'Roedd eraill yn gwneud gwaith cymharol ar yr ategwaith uchel, yn enwedig ar ochr Môn. Crybyllodd am John Thomas, y dyn a gerfiodd y pedwar llew sydd ar ddwy ben y bont. Datgloddiwyd 47,572 tunnell o galchfaeni gan 600 o chwarelwyr. Un saer meinu lleol oedd Owen Jones. Bu farw 15 o weithwyr drwy gyfnod yr adeiladu a orffenodd yn 1849, mae rhai wedi ei claddu ym mynwnt St Tysilio gerllaw. Adeiladwaith blwch mewn haearn gyr ddigon cryf i gario pwysau y trenau, a ddylunwyd gan William Fairburn. Dinistrwyd y tiwbiau gan dân yn 1970 ac ail-adeiladwyd y bont gyda bwa trawst i gario y rheilffordd gyda'r A55 uwchben. I gloi'r noson dangosodd Gareth Parry ddeholiad o luniau yn dangos digwyddiadau gwibdeithiau 2009. Cydnabyddodd y Cadeirydd noswaith ddymunol a thalodd deyrnged i bob cyfrannwr.

Total membership for the current year, 1935 was 307. No excavations were undertaken that year and the Excavation Fund remained at £24.11s. 0d. An "Account of the Wreck of the Royal Charter" was published by the Hon. Secretary, E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the County School, Llangefni on Saturday 25th May with Lord Boston in the Chair. Excursions were suggested but a proposed trip to Bardsey failed because of unfavourable weather. In view of this it was decided to try again and to consult the Llandudno Field Club with a view to arranging a joint excursion. After the meeting Mr. William Aspden delivered an address on 'Life in the Anglesey Marshes,' illustrated by lantern slides. A General Meeting on 5th October was held at Llangefni County School, again with Lord Boston in the Chair. He paid tribute to Mr. S.J. Evans, the Headmaster, for his assistance to the Society in the past. He welcomed Mr Edgar H. Thomas, the new Headmaster and thanked him for allowing the Society to use the main Hall. Mr. Edward Owen, M.A. read a paper on 'The Place of Anglesey in the matter of Early British Music.' The Rev. W. R. Roberts of Coedana Vicarage exhibited a silver chalice and paten belonging to the Church of Llangwyllog. The paten, or cover was stamped with the date A.D. 1578. The chalice was damaged and had been repaired unskillfully. Recently it had been restored at a cost of £8, raised by private subscription except for a small balance. This was subscribed swiftly in the room. After the meeting members were entertained to tea on the invitation of the President. On June 22nd, under the leadership of W. Gilbert Williams, M.A. and in favourable weather, a well attended excursion made the journey by train from Llanberis to the summit of Snowdon, where an interesting and descriptive address was given. The party were afterwards entertained to tea at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Llanberis, by Mrs Schwabe of Garth y Don, Glyn Garth. July 27th was the day Sir John Lloyd, M.A., D.Litt. conducted a tour starting at Penmynydd Church. He described the church, pointing out its main features and its history. Dedicated to St Gredifael the chancel and nave were built about 1400. The alabaster tomb with two effigies was discussed, almost certainly depicting Gronw Fychan ap Tudur and his wife Mysanwy. By kind permission of Miss Rowlands the party moved on to Plas Penmynydd where Sir John pointed out that the original house; the rectangular north block was erected in 1576. Little of the original remains other than a stone with the initials R.O.T. (Richard Owen Tudor), the Hall fireplace and a stone corbel with a human face. Reset in the east wall of the kitchen were two stones, inscribed PERACTV(M) EST OPVS LAVS DEO and VIVE VT

VIVAS ANNO DOMINI. Following a visit to Llangefni Church, Edgar Duerr, Esq. and Mrs Duerr of Warren Point, Bodorgan entertained everyone to tea at the Church Hall. The last excursion on September 21st was to Llanwnda Church and Plas Dinas. The scheduled visit included Dinas y Prif but this was abandoned owing to bad weather. W. Gilbert Williams, M.A. was the leader. He explained the history of the church was rather obscure until after the reformation when the rectory became invested in Jesus College, Oxford. The incumbents were all controlled by Oxford, the most prominent being the 18th century Rev. Richard Farrington. During his time the parish enjoyed educational facilities under the Charity School system. Unfortunately his successors estranged themselves from parishioners, mainly through mishandling of the tithe system and it led to a sharp decline in its significance as the centre of parochial life and activity. Mr Williams then spoke about the old fortification of Dinas y Prif at Cae Glas Farm. It was not well known and had not been excavated. Nearby was the site of Rhedynog-felen, an old Welsh convent. Thomas Pennant described it in his 'Tours'. The Leader then touched upon Plas Dinas, traditionally a link in a chain of forts running in an easterly direction from Dinas Dinlle. He described its history, its ownership by Thomas Williams, then passing to Thomas Bulkeley, third son of the first Lord Bulkeley of Baron Hill, when he married Thomas Williams' widow. Subsequent occupiers were the Rev. Farrington, Owen Roberts, his son Sir Owen Roberts and his daughter Lady Armstrong-Jones. Following the visit to Llanwnda Church the members were entertained to tea at the Church Hall by Sir Robert Armstrong-Jones C.B.E., M.D. and Lady Armstrong-Jones. Sir Robert addressed the assembly following which the party moved on to visit Plas Dinas.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Rhoda Jones

The Society sympathizes with the family of Mrs Jones, a faithful member who attended our meetings regularly. She was the widow of Mr Dewi Owain Jones, past Honourable Secretary of the Society. She passed away on January 2nd.

Professor Duncan Tanner

Society members will join in sympathy with the family of Professor Tanner whose untimely death occurred on 11th February at the age of 51. He was Professor of History and Director of Research Policy at Bangor University and was the foremost authority on the history of Welsh devolution.

Looking Ahead / Edrych Ymlaen

Next Meeting: 16th April: Stone Science, 7.30 pm: Milestones across Anglesey Glyn Jones
Annual General Meeting: 14th May: Oriel Ynys Môn, 7.30pm: Making too bold with the Land and other excuses: exploring Anglesey's Shipwreck Heritage with the National Monuments Records of Wales Deanna Groom – Reports in next issue AAS Excursions Summer 2010

Friday 28th May, 6.00 pm: Penrhoslligwy Church and Plas Bodafon: Meet at the entrance to the church (SH 481859). At Bryn Refail, leave the A 5025 and take the road towards the mountain. After visiting the church we continue, either along a path through the fields or a short distance up the road by car, to Plas Bodafon, where we will be welcomed by the owners, Geoff and Olwen Green.

Saturday 5th June, 11.00 am: Porth Wen, Pant y Gaseg and Werthyr: Park in the layby (SH401937) on the seaward side of the A 5025 between Bull Bay and Cemaes. We will walk to the coast and have our picnic overlooking the Porth Wen brickworks. After lunch we will walk via Castell to Pant y Gaseg. There are options at various points for the less energetic to return to their cars. We then visit the earthwork at Werthyr, which was excavated by Time Team in 2006. Frances Llewellyn took part in the dig and will tell us what was discovered. We round off the day with an evening meal at Lastra Farm, Amlwch.

Friday 25th June, 6.30 pm: Beaumaris Church: Meet in the church. Our guide is Rev. Neil Fairlamb, who will give us the history of the church and show us some of the interesting monuments.

Saturday 10th July, 11.00 am: Ty Gwyn, Llanfihangel-y-Traethau Church, Harlech, Llandanwg Church: Andrew Davidson is our guide for the day. We meet at Ty Gwyn on the coast (SH 599358). Follow the A 496 towards Harlech. After Ty Gwyn station, take the minor road on the right at the sharp bend at Ynys. Follow this road to the coast and park in the car park. After hearing about the old port at Ty Gwyn, we will visit the church and then proceed to Harlech for lunch. (We either bring a picnic or eat in a restaurant of our choice.) Andrew will take us round Harlech, then we will visit Llandanwg church, where there have been some very important recent discoveries.

Saturday 4th September, 2. 00 pm: Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog Old Church and Plas Berw: Take the minor road between Pentre Berw (Holland Arms) and Ceint. We park at the roadside near the church (SH 478734). The church has just been renovated and has a very interesting history, including links with the Holland family of Plas Berw. We will then proceed to Plas Berw, where we will be welcomed by the owners, Pam and Mark Beckmann. We will hear about the recent work on the medieval house and stair tower.

Eglwys Llanfair-yn-Nghornwy Church

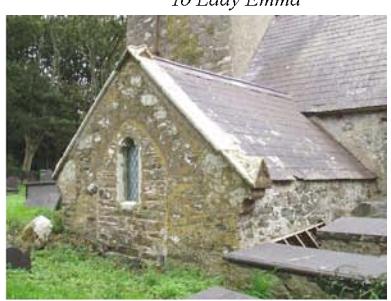
Memorial Plaques Placau Cofeb



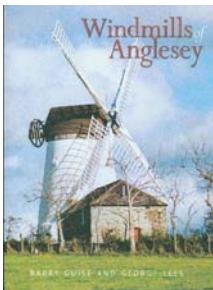
Viewing plaques, north wall of chancel



The Vestry - formerly the South Porch



PUBLICATIONS



WINDMILLS OF ANGLESEY

By Barry Guise and George Lees

Once over forty windmills could be seen at work in Anglesey. Today only one survives, the restored Melin Llynon at Llanddeusant. The fully illustrated text charts the development and eventual decline of the mills, together with the story of Melin Llynon's renovation. There is a gazetteer of the known mill towers remaining on the island.

Published by Scotforth Books at £15

Softback 208 pages. Available at the Café, Melin Llynon and Oriel Ynys Môn

Or contact Barry Guise, 23, Broadlands Drive, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Lancashire. LA5 8BH

Stone Science

Dave has just completed the 1911 census for Anglesey, which makes seven out of the eight censuses available (not 1881). The CDs have both the images and an index for everyone recorded in the census as living on Anglesey. They cost £20 per year and for members, this price will include postage. Cards are acceptable.

The 1911 census shows how much the occupations have changed during the 100 years since the census. There were more railway platelayers working on Anglesey in 1911 than the total railway workers today!

The birth registration project 1837 to 1991 has been completed and will appear on www.northwalesbmd.org later this year. We are in the process of preparing a CD with much more information for the years 1837 to 1910 than will be on the website. The index will carry on from 1911 to 1991 but with some information removed. This should be ready within the month and will also be £20.

Don't forget that at Stone Science there is a wide range of second hand books on all subjects of interest to members.

Contact Dave: 01248 450310 or: dave@stonescience.fsbusiness.co.uk

School Log Snippets

British School, Llangefni.

1864 J. Roberts, CM

May 13th. I begin my duties as Teacher of this school- laboured under many disadvantages to secure good order and attention today.

June 10th. Fair Day- attendance small.

June 14th. Mr Lloyd, Glandwr here complaining of 5 boys trespassing his fields and destroying his property- the 5 were severely punished- the charge and punishment formed a subject to address the children in the course of the afternoon.

1866.

Jan 16th. R. Owen's mother here in afternoon 'Kicking up a row.' Soon silenced her and gave her a good lesson on her passionate temper- addressed the children and warned them to keep to the truth at all times. Punished R. Owen for telling stories.

Nov 14th. There being no ink and pens, recd. Orders of Mr Donne, Hon. Sec to buy some. Being very cold had fire made by the afternoon school. Ink, penholders and pens (19), chalk and half ewt coal 2/-

Beaumaris Board School.

1884. Jan 30th. Holiday given on Friday for the burial of Sir M L M Bulkeley.

Sept. 18th. Letter from the Board:

'That the attention of the Teacher of the Infant School be called to the fact that the Board considers that the WCs have been filled with stones & c. through the negligence of either the Teacher or Monitor and the Board wishes to draw particular attention to the fact that they consider it absolutely necessary that some responsible person should be in charge of the children while in the playground and that the responsible person should take up such a position as will enable him to see all the playground and at once put a stop to any misconduct'.

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 dynt yn gweld safleoedd hynafiaethol yn cael ei difetha neu o dan fygythiad o difrod er mwyn i'r Gymdeithas rhoi gwybod i'r awdurdodau aperthnasol.

Hon Sec/ Ysgrifennyd Aelodaeth: Siôn Cafell

Tel / Ffôn 01248 752116

Anne's Accessions

New Documents in the Record Office

- Booklet: 'A Child's Wartime in Wales, World War II in Holyhead' by Dr. John Kenneth Roberts, WM 2275
- Cofnodion Merched y Wawr, Y Fali, Cemaes, Gaerwen a Llanddeusant, WM 1823 a WM 2004
- Memories of Bridget Hayes' evacuation in Llangefni, WM 2278
- Title deeds of Ty Newydd and Pont Selattas, Llanfair mathafarn eithaf, 1815-1955, WM 2279
- Biils and vouchers of the ships Cwm Avon and Pride of Anglesey, 1886-1894, WM 2281
- Cofnodion Cyngor plwyf Carreglefn a Llanfechell, 1960-1984, WP 37 and WP 61
- Records of Llangefni Womens Institute, 1978-2005 WD3/909-917
- Notebooks of William Griffiths of Penrhyn, Cemaes recording his search for and identification of minerals and rocks on Anglesey and the identification of their properties and experimentation into their processing and mixes for use, 1815-1832, WM 2285
- Llyfrau Cyfrifon Capeli Beddyddwyr Niwbwrch a Bodedern, 1886-1976, WM 2287
- Bundle of papers re the maritime career of Captain Richard Owen Jones who was born in Amlwch, 1889-2009, WM 1943/73-85
- Account book of Daniel Pritchard, decorator, painter and paperhanger, Llanerchymedd, 1956-1968; Llyfr Cyfrifon Ysgol Sul, Capel Ifan, Llanerchymedd, 1942-1952; Minute book: British Legion Womens' section, Llanerchymedd, 1956-1967, WM 2288
- Copy Maps and survey of lands, the property of Robert Parry, Tyddyn y waun and Cefndu bach, pa. Llangoed, Tyddyn y Graig, pa. Llandegfan, Llidiart Cae'r Caseg and allotments of common in Rhosfawr, pa. Llanfair mathafarn eithaf, 1814 and 1827, WM 2290
- Album of photographs of ships in Holyhead harbour and the breakwater and railway, 1926-1937, WM 2234/69

Anne will be conducting sessions for anyone interested in historical research. Appointments can be made at the following libraries:

Benllech: Tuesday, May 4th, 2pm-5pm 01248 852348
Beaumaris: Monday, May 10th, 4pm-7pm 01248 810659
Rhosneigr: Wednesday, June 16th, 2pm-4.30pm 01407 811293

Pat's Projects

July 3rd - December 24th

The Second World War- Life in Anglesey.

If anyone has articles of interest Pat would be delighted to show them in the history gallery. All aspects of life during that period needs to be recorded for future generations before those who lived at that time pass on. Naturally, any souvenirs of the scene in Anglesey would be more than relevant! The exhibition will run between the dates above. In conjunction with this and with the help of advice from MAGMA press, Oriel Ynys Môn is publishing a booklet, 'Anglesey Timeline' which will be available at the exhibition.

Ring 01248 72444 or eMail oriel@ynysmon.gov.uk

A Tribute



Mr Gwilym T Jones

The Society Committee and the members would like to extend their grateful thanks to Mr. Gwilym T. Jones who was our Chairman of the Publications Sub-Committee since 1990, supervising the publication of several important works. He was Editor of the Anglesey History Series during that time. He is a well known historian, particularly for delivering a whole range of lectures to Adult Evening Sessions and for conducting tours around local sites of interest.

Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn has graciously taken the post and will be forming a new Publication Sub-Committee.

If you purchase books, videos and electrical goods from Amazon, next time click on the link via our WebSite- the Society benefits.



The next edition of the Newsletter will be published in the autumn of 2010.
Please forward any articles to the Editor:

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