



# NEWSLETTER

## Cylchlythyr

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No. 56 Gwanwyn / Spring 2011

# CENTENARY HIGHLIGHTS FOR LIFT OFF! MEMBERS.

## DATHLU CANMLWYDDIANT

## UCHAFBWYNTIAU I AELODAU

The Anglesey Antiquarian Society celebrates its Centenary in the second half of this year. Since November 1911, we have flown the flag of Anglesey's unique history.

Several major events will mark the year:

A specially designed Exhibition at Oriel Ynys Môn

*Antiquarian Anglesey: Celebrating 100 years of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society & Field Club.*

This will run from July to December. This new exhibition will display the story of Anglesey's discovery of its own history over the past two centuries, highlighting the Society's central role, with an assembly of previously unseen photographs, portraits, original historical documents and prehistoric finds.

### A Date for every Member's Diary!

Come to a special  
Members' Preview  
Evening  
At Oriel Ynys Môn



Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> July  
Nos Wener, 15 Gorffenaf,  
6 pm  
To launch the 'Anglesey  
Antiquarian Exhibition.'

All Members are invited

A Weekend of Events on 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> November at two of Anglesey's outstanding historic houses,  
Plas Newydd and Plas Coch.

Saturday, 5<sup>th</sup> November at Plas Newydd: A Centenary Day Conference- 'Anglesey in Welsh History.' featuring four leading historians, together with lunch.

An Evening Reception for Members in the Plas Newydd Music Room, with drinks and short speeches.

Sunday, 6<sup>th</sup> November at Plas Coch: A Heritage Slow Food and History Lunch in Plas Coch Mansion, featuring Anglesey's finest buffet produce in this wonderfully restored 16<sup>th</sup> century mansion.

*Please note that numbers for these events are limited. It's first come, first served for tickets. Booking forms are with this Newsletter.*

**LECTURES, FIELD TRIPS AND NEW PUBLICATIONS** are planned for next year. This November includes the launch of a major revised edition of the seminal 'Medieval Anglesey' by Professor Tony Carr, the Society's President.

Full details will be in the next Newsletter.

### Editorial / Golygyddol

This promises to be an exciting time with all the extra events and more next year. All we need is a renewed effort of support from all members. Please note the dates and join the occasion! The A.G.M. is crucial and we would love to see new younger recruits and volunteers for the posts of the Honorary Treasurer and a new Archives Officer. Only if there is a resurgence can we expect the next century to be equally momentous for the Society. May you enjoy everything that our officers have worked so hard to arrange!



# Excursions / Gwibdeithiau 2010

## Llanfihangel Ysceifiog Old Church & Plas Berw

Saturday September 4 Medi Dydd Sadwrn

## Hen Eglwys Llanfihangel Esceifiog & Plas Berw

**A**t the end of a fine spell of weather about 40 members assembled at the church ruin. Ann Benwell addressed us and gave a short account of its history. The church was built at the side of an important early trackway, to a ferry across Afon Cefni and Lledwigan. The remains of that track are sunken and the ruin is now in a remote spot. Cross-inscribed stones dating from perhaps the 9th century suggest early origins for the church. It is thought that the present building, the former chancel, dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The north

**Y**mgyndodd tua deugain o aelodau wrth adfeilion yr eglwys ar ôl ysbaid o dywydd teg. Rhoddodd Mrs Ann Benwell fraslun o'i hanes. Adeiladwyd yr eglwys wrth ochr llwybr hanesyddol pwysig yn arwain ar draws y gors i Lledwigan a fferi yn croesi Afon Cegin. Mae gweddillion y llwybr wedi suddo a mae adfeilion yr eglwys mewn llecyn anghysbell. Mae croesau arysgrifenedig ar gerrig o'r 9ed ganrif yn awgrymu tarddiad cynnar yr eglwys. Meddyllir bod yr adeilad presennol, y gangell wreiddiol, yn



Mrs Ann Benwell, Mr Tim Morgan & Mr David Longley

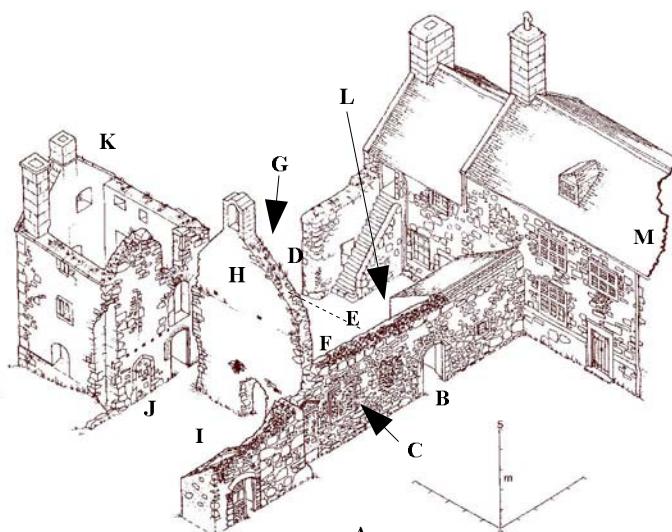


chapel was added in 1638 by Sir Thomas Holland of Plas Berw. The rest of the church was demolished in the 19th century after a new church was built on Telford's great road at Gaerwen. Plas Berw was just within the township of Berw Isaf in the parish of Llanidan and the vicar of Llanidan felt strongly that the Holland family should worship in Llanidan church. However, Sir Thomas Holland insisted on worshipping in Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog church, which was much nearer. Above the north window of the chapel he built a plaque states: '*T H Miles possidet hanc capellam Laus Deo ult Feb 1638*'. "TH Miles restored this chapel praise be to God Feb 1638". Ann introduced Tim Morgan who had played a prominent part in its restoration. By the 1970s there was a remnant of a beam and even the door was present. Vandals removed everything. Decay set in in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the roof was removed and various pieces taken to the new church. All that is left is the remains of the chancel, the north chapel and the west wall with its bell cote- added later after the demolition of the large nave. Its doorway was probably the old north door of the church. We stood within the chancel where Tim pointed out some features including recesses on the South side which had contained some original wooden columns. In the centre of the chancel floor was the inscribed altar stone, recently split by vandals. It poured with rain as we all trekked up to the main road but by the time we reached Plas Berw the sky had cleared. There we were greeted by our hosts, Pam and Mark



Altar Stone

tarddu o'r 15ed ganrif. Yn 1638 atododd Syr Thomas Holland, Plas Berw, gapel at y gogledd. Dymchwelwyd gweddill o'r eglwys ar ôl adeiladu eglwys newydd ger ffordd fawr Telford yng Ngaerwen. Prin i fewn yn nhref Berw Isaf ym mhlwyf Llanidan oedd Plas Berw a teimlad cryf ficer y plwyf oedd y dylai y teulu Holland addoli yn ei eglwys. Ond mynodd Syr Thomas addoli yn Llanfihangel Esceifiog a oedd yn llawer nes at ei gartref. Rhoddod blac uwchben y ffenestr gogleddol sydd yn dweud: '*T H Miles possidet hanc capellam Laus Deo ult Feb 1638*'. "Atgyweiriodd TH Miles y capel hwn -clod fydd i Dduw. Chwefror 1638." Cyflwynodd Mrs Benwell un a oedd wedi cymeryd rhan blaenllaw yn adferiad y gweddillion, Mr Tim Morgan. Yn y 1970 au 'roedd darn o drawst a hyd yn oed drws yn bodoli ond diddymodd fandaliaid bopeth. Dechreuodd y dadfeiliad yn y 19ed ganrif pan diddymwyd y tô a symudwyd amryw ddarnau mân i'r eglwys newydd. Gweddillion y gangell, y capel gogleddol a'r mur gorllewinol gyda'i gloch loft gwt clychau atodwyd ar ôl dymchweliad corff yr eglwys ydi'r oll sydd ar ôl, yn cynnwys bwch drws sydd yn debygol o fod y drws gogleddol gwreiddiol. Tra yn sefyll yn y gangell cyfeiriodd Tim at amryw nodwedd: enciliau ar yr ochr ddeheuol oedd wedi cynnwys colofnau pren a'r garreg allor arysgrifenedig yng nghanol llawr y gangell, oedd wedi ei holli gan fandaliaid yn ddiweddar. Roedd yn glawio'n drwm tra 'roeddym yn cerdded yn ôl i'r ffordd fawr ond cliriodd erbyn cyraedd Plas Berw. Yno cawsom groeso gan ein gwsteiwr, Pam a Mark Beckmann. Dechreuodd David





Latest mansion M



Near 'Front door' at B



Within 2<sup>nd</sup> phase main fireplace at G



Original main public hall at F



Stair Tower K – exterior and interior

Beckmann. David Longley distributed some explanatory diagrams and spoke to us on the lawn which was once the front courtyard— see A. He proceeded to expand on the lecture which he gave recently— see Newsletter 54. The original 1480 hall house had a 'Front door' at B leading to a corridor and the 'Back' door at D. On both sides of this corridor following the dotted line at E would have been wooden partitions. To the left was the almost square main public hall at F with a central hearth, smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. At L would have been the utility rooms- kitchens etc. To the back of the hall was another wooden partition roughly following the line of the wall H. David pointed out the remains of a three light bricked up window for the hall, at C. The rear section I would have been private apartments for the Holland family. That was the first phase of the building's evolution. Phase two was the changes made in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. A first floor was added to the hall, together with a large fireplace and flue on the far wall at G, (now hidden by wall H, which was added in Phase 3). A fireplace and second flue was added for the first floor. In the private apartment I a door to a primitive wooden stair tower was at J. On the other side of the wall the sloping upper reveal of the doorway is still visible. Further improvements were made at the end of the century when the large three storey stair tower- K - with rooms, fireplaces and flues was built. In 1600 Phase 3 was instigated by Thomas Holland by building the handsome mansion M, at right angles to the old hall. This has regular windows and doorways of a much improved pattern. For a time it was connected to the old building via doors at the back of the utility block at L. The traces of these are visible on the exterior walls. The final part of this third phase was the adaption of the old living quarters into storerooms and residences for all the farm workers within the old private quarters and the stair tower. This is when wall H with its bellcote was added to separate them from the new mansion.

Ann Benwell thanked David and Tim for their contributions to the demonstration, greatly appreciated by the gathering. She then presented a bouquet to Pam and Mark Beckmann for their generous hospitality in treating us to a delicious cream tea in the garden.

#### MEETINGS / CYFARFODYDD 2010 - 2011

#### William Jones, Mathematician, 1675-1749: fact and fiction. Stone Science, Friday 17<sup>th</sup> September

A small, faithful band of members assembled at Stone Science. Our Chairman Mr Geraint Evans welcomed us and in the unavoidable absence of Mrs Ann Benwell he asked Prof. Robin Grove White to introduce our guest speaker, Professor Gareth Roberts. Now retired, he was Professor of mathematics at Bangor University and Vice Chancellor. He has since been recognized at the National Eisteddfod for communicating mathematics through the medium of Welsh. Professor Roberts commenced on a sad note, mentioning a contemporary Anglesey mathematical genius, a young man who

#### William Jones, Mathemategydd, 1675 – 1749, Faith a ffuglen Gwyddor Carreg, Nos Wener, 17 Medi

Daeth nifer bach o aelodau ffyddlon at ei gilydd. Croesawodd y cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, ni a gwahoddod yr Athro Robin Grove-White, yn anbsenolded anor fod Mrs Ann Benwell, i gyflwyno y darlithydd, yr Athro Gareth Roberts, Athro Mathemateg ym Mhrifysgol Bangor a Is-Ganghellor cyn ei ymddeoliad. Ers hynny mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol wedi ei gydnabod am gyfleo mathemateg yn Gymraeg. Dechreuodd yr Athro Roberts ar nodyn trist drwy grybwyl gwr ifanc cyfoes o Fôn gyda athrlyth mathemategol a enwogiodd ei hun drwy ennill lefel A yn ysgol gynradd a gradd ym

distinguished himself after attaining A levels in primary school and a Bangor degree whilst still in secondary school. He died recently in tragic circumstances. Prof Roberts nurtured this boy when his gift was discovered and could not help drawing a parallel with him and an earlier Anglesey genius born of a humble family in 1675. This was at Y Merddyn near the church of Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd. His family moved to Tyddynbach, Llanbabo and he attended school at Llanfechell. His extraordinary gift was discovered and brought to the notice of Lord Bulkeley. He sponsored William Jones and sent him to London to advance his education. He was never to return though he kept in touch with events in later life, mainly via the Morris brothers. In London he was employed by a merchant who sent him to the West Indies, teaching navigation aboard a man-of-war. His experience led to the publication of his first book in 1702, '*A new epitome of the whole art of practical navigation*'. Following this in 1706 came his main work, a summary of contemporary mathematics, '*Synopsis palmariorum matheseos*'. Following this he introduced the symbol  $\pi$  now established in mathematics. It represented the Greek letter 'p' as the first letter in the word 'periphery'. The symbol was popularised by Euler (1707-83) but it wasn't until 1934 that it was adopted internationally. It represented the well known feature of the ratio of circumference to the diameter of a circle. The power of symbols that are familiar and accepted by us cannot be underestimated. Prof Roberts quoted another example, again introduced in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by a South Welshman, Robert Recorde. This was the equals sign  $=$ . William became friendly with the Earls of Macclesfield and lived at Shirburn Castle, Oxford, acting as a family tutor. There he created an outstanding scientific library. He married twice. One of the children from his second marriage, born three years before his death at the age of 74, became Sir William Jones, famous linguist who established links between European and Indian languages, proposing that they both derive from the same root. William senior was a close associate of Isaac Newton and was responsible for copying, editing and publishing many of his manuscripts. In 1711 he was appointed a member of a committee established by the Royal Society to determine whether Newton or Leibniz established the calculus. Finally he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and became a Vice President during the last year of his life. He died in London and is buried in St Paul's Church, Covent Garden. His huge library, including some of Newton's manuscripts he bequeathed to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Macclesfield. Many of these books were sold in 2005. There is a mystery surrounding some parts of his life, possibly a whiff of scandal. A complete biography has never been written because his personal papers are in the library. To this day the Macclesfield family have declined to release them. The story of this eminent son of Anglesey was well received by the audience and a vote of thanks was expressed both by Prof. Robin Grove White and our Chairman.

*The Editor*

Editor's note: Isle of Anglesey Council has placed memorial plaques on the buildings at Ysgol Ty Mawr and Ysgol Llanfechell.



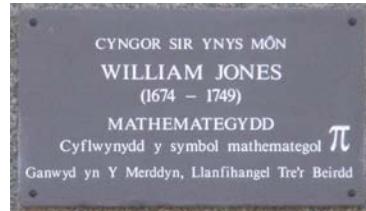
*Prof. Gareth Roberts*



*William Jones*

Mangor tra ynyr ysgol uwchradd. Bu farw yn ddiweddar mewn amgylchiadau trychinebus. Roedd yr Athro Roberts wedi meithrin y bachgen pan ddarganfwyd ei ddawn a nid oedd yn medru peidio a'i gymharu gyda athrylith arall o Fôn a anwyd i deulu gostyngedig yn 1675. Yn 'Y Merddyn', nepell o eglwys Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, y ganwyd William Jones. Symudodd y teulu i Tyddynbach, Llanbabo pan oedd yn blentyn. Aeth i ysgol Llanfechell lle y daeth i sylw yr Arglwydd Bulkeley, a drefnodd iddo fynd i Lundain i ymestyn ei addysg. Ni ddychwelodd i'r ynys ond cadwodd gysylltiad a digwyddiadau yn ei henoed, fel arfer drwy y Morrisiaid. Cyflogwyd ef gan fasnachwr a'i hanfonodd i'r India Gorllewinol a bu yn athro mordwyaeth ar long rhyfel. Ar sail ei brifiad cyheddodd ei lyfr cyntaf yn 1702 - '*A new epitome of the whole art of practical navigation*'. Wedyn yn 1706 - cyhoeddodd ei ei brif lyfr ar ffurf crynodeb o gyflwr mathemateg ei gyfnod - '*Synopsis palmariorum matheseos*'. Mae'r arwydd  $\pi$  yn ymddangos am y tro cyntaf yn y llyfr hwn. Mae yn awr yn sefydledig yn mathemateg. Dewisodd  $\pi$ , y llythyren Roegaidd 'p', fel llythyren cyntaf y gair 'periphery'. Pobloddyd y symbol gan y mathemategwr Euler (1707 - 1783) ond bu angen aros tan 1934 cyn e'i fabwsiadwy fel symbol rhwng cylchedd a diamedr cylch. Ni fedrwn danbrisio pŵer symboliadau cyfarwydd a derbyniol. Dyfynodd Athro Roberts engrafft arall a gyflwynodd yn y 16ed ganrif gan Gymro o'r De, Robert Recorde, - symbol cyfartaledd =. Daeth William Jones yn gyfeillgar gyda Teirlly Macclesfield gan fyw yng Nghastell Shirburn, ger Rhydychen, lle bu yn diwtor i'r teulu. Adeiladodd lyfrgell wyddonol heb ei hail yn Shirburn. Priododd dwy waith. Ganwyd un o blant ei ail briodas prin dair blynedd cyn iddo farw yn 74 oed. Syr William Jones (1746 - 94) oedd hnwnw, ieithydd enwog a sefydlodd gysylltiadau rhwng ieithoedd Ewrop ac India a profi iddynt darddu o'r un gwreiddyn. Daeth William Jones i sylw Isaac Newton (1642 - 1727) a bu yn gyfrifol am gopio, golygu a cyhoeddi llawer o lawysgrifau Newton. Yn 1711 fe'i penodwyd yn aelod o bwyllgor a sefydlwyd gan y Gymdeithas Frenhinol i bendersynt pa un ai Newton neu Leibniz sefydlodd y calewlws. Yn olaf etholwyd ef yn Gymrawd y Gymdeithas Frenhinol a bu yn Is-Lwydd yn flwyddyn ei farwolaeth. Bu farw yn Llundain a'i gladdu yn mynwnt Eglwys Sant Paul, Covent Garden. Yn ei ewyllys gadawodd ei lyfrgell enfawr, yn cynnwys nifer o lawysgrifau Newton, i'r trydydd Iarll Macclesfield. Gwerthwyd rhan helaeth o'r cynnwys yn 2005. Erys peth dirgelwch yngylch rhannau o'i fywyd, efallai pwff o sgandal. Nid oes cofiant cyflawn wedi ei ysgrifennu gan fod ei bapurau personol yn llyfrgell Iarll Macclesfield sydd yn gwaharddu ei rhyddhau. Derbyniwyd hanes y mab amlwg o Fôn yn dda iawn gan y gynulleidfa a mynegwyd diolchiadau gan yr Athro Grove-White a ein Cadeirydd.

*Gareth W Parry*



*Ty Mawr*

### Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams

[John Roberts, Llanfroog-Pysgotwr a Physgota Dyonion Oriel Ynys Môn, Nos Wener 15 Hydref](#)

**V**n absenoldeb anocheladwy y Cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, rhoddodd Mrs Ann Benwell wahoddiad i Mrs Ann Roberts

gyflwyno y siardwr gwadd. Brodor o Ddyffryn Amman yw yr Athro Derec Llwyd Morgan a fu yn fyfyrwr ym Mangor a Rhydychen ac wedyn yn athro ym Mrhifysgol Cymru yn Aberystwyth a Bangor. Mae wedi bod yn ymglynedig a datblygiad darlleu yng Nghymru ag yn awdur llawer llyfr. Canlyniad o'i ymchwiliadau i fywyd John Roberts, pwnc y ddarllith, yw ei lyfr diweddaraf. Dechreuodd yr Athro Morgan gan atgosio ei fod wedi bod yn fyfyrwr yn adran y Brifysgol a sefydlwyd yr Athro Derec Llwyd Morgan gan Syr Ifor Williams a fu yn dylanwadu gymaint ar gynhaliaeth a datblygiad iaith a llên Cymru. Er nad oedd wedi cyfarfod ganwyd John Roberts yn Llanfachraeth a tyfodd i fynnu yn 'Glanyrafon', Llanfroog, pentre bach ger y môr. Roedd William, ei dâd, yn gweithio ar Ystad Penrhyn cyfagos, sydd heddiw yn un o safleoedd



*Yr Athro Derec Llwyd Morgan*



*Yr Athro Derec Llwyd Morgan*

### The Syr Ifor Williams Lecture

[John Roberts, Llanfroog- Fisherman and Fisher of Men Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday 15<sup>th</sup> October](#)

**I**n the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mr Geraint Evans, Mrs Ann Benwell invited Mrs Ann Roberts to introduce the

evening's guest speaker. A native of Carmarthenshire who had been a student at Bangor and Oxford, Professor Derec Llwyd Morgan has been a professor at the University of Wales Aberystwyth and Bangor. He has been actively involved in the development of broadcasting in Welsh and is the author of several books. His latest book is the result of his research into the life of John Roberts, the subject of the evening's lecture. Professor Morgan began by recalling that he had been a

student in the department established by Sir Ifor Williams at Bangor which had a significant influence on the preservation and development of the Welsh language and culture. He did not meet Sir Ifor but his books and writings were a major influence on his studies and it was a privilege to present the lecture in his memory. John Roberts was born

carafannau mwyaf Ynys Môn. 'Roedd ganddo gar a chwch. Mynychodd John yr Ysgol Gynradd yn Llanfaethlu ac wedyn ysgol breifat 'Owens College' yng Nghaerbybi oedd yn dysgu beth rydym ni yn alw yn 'Astudiaeth masnach'. 'Roedd y car, cwch a'r ysgol breifat yn cael ei hariannu drwy ddefnyddio cwt haearn rhychiog mawr yn yr ardd gefn fel cartref y teulu drwy fisoedd yr haf tra 'roedd ym welwyr yn aros yn y ty. 'Roedd y môr tua can llath o'r ty a defnyddiwyd y cwch i bysgota gan y teul a'r ym welwyr. Bu pysgota yn ddiddordeb i John drwy ei fywyd – rheswm am rhan o deitl y ddarllith. Pan oedd yn 11 oed cafodd harmoniwm a rhoddodd hyn gymhelliaid i'w ddiddordeb mewn emynyddiaeth a chyn hir 'roedd yn chwarae yn y capel Methodistaidd Calfinaidd(MC) lleol. 'Roedd y ddau ddiddordeb hyn yn ddyylanwad cryf ar ei yrfa dilynlol fel bardd, emynwr a phregethwr. Wedi astudio yng Ngholeg Clynnog yr MC astudiodd ym Mangor – yn adran Syr Ifor – a Bala gan ennill graddau BA a BD a daeth yn bregethwr adnabyddus. Cafodd ei alw yn weinidog i gapel MC Carneddi, Bethesda yn 1938. Erbyn hyn 'roedd wedi priodi Jessie, merch teulu masnachol o Gaerbybi. Yn ddiweddarach bu yn weinidog yn Y Garth, Porthmadog; Capel Tegid, Bala a Moreia, Caernarfon. Trwy yr holl amser ysgrifennodd a chyhoeddodd farddoniaeth, emynau ac ymchwiliadau i fywyd llawer o feird ac emynwyr Cymru. Cafodd ei bregethau, emynau a darlitho effaith sylfaenol ar fywyd crefyddol Cymru. Ymddeolodd yn 1977 a dychwelodd i Lanfwrog i fyw yn ei hen gartref ple trawsnewidiodd y cwt yn yr ardd gefn fel stydi. Yno 'roedd yn medru dal ati i bysgota ac ysgrifennu hyd ei farwolaeth yn 1984. Cofiant arbennig amdano ar Ynys Môn yw'r geiriau a gysylltir a'r emydion 'Bro Aber' a ennillod y wobr yn Eisteddfod Llangefni yn 1983. Ar ran gynulledifa gwerthfawrogol, diolchodd Mrs Roberts i'r Athro Morgan am ddarllith addysgiadol a difyrus oedd wedi agor ffenestr i fywyd un o gewri yr ynys.

at the Llangefni Eisteddfod in 1983. On behalf of a very appreciative audience Mrs Roberts thanked Professor Morgan for an informative and entertaining lecture which gave a window into the life of one of the island's giants.

Gareth W Parry

### The Wine Trade in North Wales Stone Science, Friday November 19th

**O**n a miserable evening the Chairman, Mr. Geraint Evans, welcomed a good audience and invited Mrs. Ann Benwell to introduce the evening's speaker. As this was the Reverend Neil Fairlamb's third lecture to the Society there was not much new to say about him except that he was an expert on wine and has made extensive research into its history. This evening he talked about how the wine trade had developed in North Wales from the middle ages. Mr. Fairlamb began by explaining how he became interested in wine. When he was a teacher in London a neighbour was on a course to become a 'Master of Wine'. To achieve this it was necessary to be able to identify wines in 'Blind tasting'. By assisting his neighbour he learned the trade, becoming a Master himself. He now writes about wine for the 'Church Times'. At present there are 12 vineyards in Wales – 2 are on Anglesey. The story goes back to Roman times. There were vineyards at monasteries – comfort for the monks. Much later there were famous vineyards at Castell Coch and Erddig. At one time imports of wine were more important than silk and sugar. 10% of the load went to the Crown. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century wine was imported for the castle garrisons. The gentry started taking an interest in the trade and wine became a drink of choice. The main sources were Bordeaux, Spain and Portugal. Mr. Fairlamb distributed copies of a page from the port register of Beaumaris between 1535 and 1539 identifying 21 shipments of wine plus some textiles, iron and timber. At that time Beaumaris was the 'Port of Registry' between Chester and Barmouth and all discharged loads were to be recorded in the register so that appropriate taxes could be collected! Wine merchants began to take trade away from the taverns – there were women merchants in Caernarfon in 1640. Estate cellar record books give interesting details of the cost and type of wines kept. In 1784 wine was popular with the aspirational middle classes. Church records show that the clergy were quite interested. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century wine became respectable. It was acceptable as presents, was a prize in some lotteries and the base of many 'cures'. There were many 'Whisky Galore' incidents! W E Gladstone was the only politician to reduce the duty – down to a shilling a gallon. The temperance movement led to a significant change in the trade. The first Temperance Society was formed in Cardiganshire in 1829. Beaumaris had a coffee house in 1889 and the Plas Newydd cellar book records 586 bottles in 1929 but only one in 1941. Mr. Fairlamb ended by observing that cheap wine was now available in supermarkets and that Tesco is now Britain's biggest wine merchant. Mrs. Benwell thanked our speaker for a very interesting evening of social history. Mr. Fairlamb then invited the audience to sample some of the wines he had brought to the meeting.



Rev Neil Fairlamb

in 1910 at Llanfachraeth and grew up at 'Glanyrafon', Llanfwrog, a small village nearer the sea. His father, William, worked on the nearby Penrhyn Estate, now one of the largest caravan sites on Anglesey. He owned a car and a boat. John attended the Primary School at Llanfaethlu and then the privately run 'Owen's College' at Holyhead which taught what are now known as 'Business studies'. The car, boat and private education were financed by using a large corrugated iron shed in the back garden as family accommodation in the summer while the house accommodated visitors. The house was some 100 yards from the sea and the boat was used for fishing by the family and visitors. Fishing was a lifelong interest for John - which accounts for part of the lecture title. When he was 11 years old he was given a harmonium which triggered his interest in hymnody and he was soon playing in the local Calvinistic Methodist(CM) chapel. These two interests were a strong influence on his subsequent career as a poet, hymn writer and preacher. After studying at the CM's Clynnog College he studied at Bangor – in Sir Ifor's department - and Bala during which time he gained BA and BD degrees and became well known as a preacher. He was called to be the minister of the CM chapel at Carneddi, Bethesda in 1938. By this time he had married Jessie, the daughter of a Holyhead shop keeping family. Later he became minister at Y Garth, Porthmadog; Capel Tegid, Bala and Moreia, Caernarfon. During this time he wrote and published poetry, hymns and research into the lives of many Welsh poets and hymn writers. His preaching, hymns and lectures have had a significant influence on Welsh religious life. He retired in 1977 and returned to Llanfwrog to live in his old home where he converted the back garden shed into a study. There he could continue fishing and writing until his death in 1984. He is remembered on Anglesey for the words associated with the hymn tune 'Bro Aber', winner of the competition

### Masnach Gwin yng Ngogledd Cymru Gwyddor Carreg, Nôs Wener 19 Tachwedd

**C**roesawodd y cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, gynulleidfa dda ar noson druenus a gofynnodd i Mrs Ann Benwell gyflwyno staradwr y noson. Hon oedd y trydydd darlith gan y Parch Neil Fairlamb a 'roedd dim agen dweud llawer amdano ond oedd rhaid cydnabod ei fod yn arbenigwr llwyr ar wîn ac wedi gwneud ymchwiliad eang i'w hanes. Heno 'roedd am son sut yr oedd y fasnach gwin wedi datblygu yng Ngogledd Cymru ers y canoloesoedd. Dechreuodd Mr Fairlamb gan egluro sut yr oedd wedi cymeryd diddordeb mewn gwin. Pan oedd yn athro yn Llundain 'roedd un o'i gymdogion ar gwrs i ddod yn 'Feistr Gwin'. I gyrraedd y cymwyster 'roedd rhaid medru adnabod gwin mewn sesiwn 'Blasu dall'. Wrth gynorthwyo y cymydog, dysgodd tipyn o'r grefft. Yn awr mae yn ysgrifennu am wîn yn y 'Church Times'. Yn bresennol mae 12 gwinllan yng Nghymru – dwy ar Ynys Môn. ond mae'r hanes yn tarddu o amser y Rhufeiniaid. 'Roedd gwinllan yn gysylltiedig a llawer mynachlog – dipyn o gysur i'r mynachod! Yn ddiweddarach roedd gwinllanoedd enwog yn gysylltiedig a Chastell Coch ac Erddig. Ar un adeg roedd mewnforio gwin yn fwy pwysig na sidan a siwgwr. 'Roedd 10 y cant o maint y llwyth yn mynd i'r brenin. Yn y 14ed Ganrif mewnforiwyd gwin i warechol y castelli. Dechreuodd boneddigion gymeryd diddordeb yn y masnach a daeth gwin yn ddiod dewisiadol. Y prif ffynhonellau oedd Bordeaux, Portiwall a Sbaen. Dosbarthodd Mr Fairlamb gopiau o dudalen o gofrestr porthladd Biwmares rhwng 1535 a 1539 oedd yn dangos 21 llwyth o win ynghyd a dipyn o frethynau, haearn a choed. Ar y pryd, Biwmares oedd y 'porthladd cofreistro' rhwng Caer ac Abermaw, 'roedd pob dadlwythiad ar yr arfordir rhwng dyffryn y mawddan a'r môr. Dechreuodd masnachdai gwin gymeryd busnes oddiwrth y tafarnau – mae hanes merched yn y busnes yng Nghaernarfon yn 1640. Mae cofnodion selerau gwin y boneddigion yn rhoi manylion diddorol am bris a math y gwin a gadwyd. 'Roedd gwin gwyn yn boblogaidd yn 1784 gyda'r dosbarth canol dyheadyddol. Mae cofnodion eglwysig yn awgrymu bod clergywyr hefyd a diddordeb. Yn y 19ed ganrif cynnar daeth gwin yn barchus. 'Roedd yn dderbynol fel anrheg, yn wobr mewn loteri a hefyd yn rhan o lawer 'meddyginaeth'. Fe fu aml digwyddiad 'Whisky Galore'! W E Gladstone oedd yr unig wleidydd i gwtogi treth – i lawr i swllt y galwyn. Gwnaeth y mudiad dirwest wahanieith mawr i'r masnach. Sefydlwyd y Gymdeithas Dirwest gyntaf yng Ngheredigion yn 1829 a agorodd 'Tŷ Coffi' ym Miwmares yn 1889. Mae llyfr seler Plas Newydd yn cofnodi 586 o boteli yn 1929 ond erbyn 1941, dim ond un. Gorffenodd Mr Fairlamb wrth sylwi bod gwin rhad ar gael yn yr archsarchnadau a Tesco yw'r masnachwr mwyaf ym Mhrydain. Diolchodd Mrs Benwell am noson ddifyrus o hanes cymdeithasol. Wedyn gwahoddodd

**The Early Medieval Inscribed Stones of Anglesey****Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday January 21st**

**M**rs Ann Benwell chaired the meeting and called upon Mr Andrew Davidson to introduce our guest, Professor Nancy Edwards.

He told us that since 1979 she had distinguished herself with her researches at Bangor University and elsewhere. She is involved in producing the three volume account of Welsh inscribed stones – the 'Welsh Corpus'. The final volume is expected to be completed this year. Professor Edwards commenced by acknowledging the work done by various organizations in investigating and recording the Welsh stones. She used some of their drawings, maps and photographs to illustrate her talk. The stones are usually granite or limestone, inscribed with Roman lettering and Ogham (early Irish alphabet). The majority of them are in the southwest, across the sea from a similar concentration in south-east Ireland. Thirteen such stones are recorded on Anglesey. Some of them were used as gateposts, incorporated into walls or made useful flat surfaces. Several of those recorded are missing. The early recorders of Anglesey stones were Edward Lluyd and Lewis Morris. They were followed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries by Sir John Rhys and J O Westwood. From 1846 the Cambrian Archaeological Society was involved and Nash Williams in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first record made by Edward Lluyd in 1696 was of a tall stone found at Llanbabo in 1593. Some time afterwards the lower half of the stone was lost. Lewis Morris made another record about 1745. The inscription that still exists is 'ECOREGUS HICIACT' (Ecoregus here he lies). The remaining fragment is now at Bangor Museum. The second record, published in 1701 by Edward Lluyd, is a stone at Llangadwaladr, part of which is inserted in the wall of the church. This can be dated to 625 and commemorates Catamanus, King of Gwynedd. In 1728 Lewis Morris recorded a stone with three lines of inscription in a house wall at Llantrisant. This is one of the lost stones and there are difficulties interpreting the inscription. Another example from Llantrisant is in Bangor Museum. The upper part is missing but a recent rubbing by Professor Edwards revealed a substantial amount of the inscription which has still to be interpreted. This has been identified as a 6<sup>th</sup> century Christian memorial. Another Christian stone, probably 5<sup>th</sup> Century, was found at Llangefni in 1830 with imitation Roman style inscription – CVLIDORIACIT ETORWITE MVLIER SECVDI. A stone still standing at Pencarnisiog refers to Cunugusus – CYNGVSIHICIACT. The Irish influence appears on one on the Bodorgan Estate- inscribed MAELESI with Ogham markings. More recent discoveries were at Bodedern in 1971 and Gaerwen in 1980. The Bodedern stone, now in the church, is believed to be a gravestone from an early graveyard and is inscribed with an Irish name - ERCANGI. The Gaerwen stone was found during the Capel Eithin excavations in 1980 and is inscribed DEVORCI. In conclusion Professor Edwards put in a plea to preserve what there is, illustrating the need by showing a cross shaped stone at Llanfairmathafarneithaf which on exposure recently was found to be broken, probably by ivy, not vandals. After a brief period of questions Andrew Davidson thanked Professor Edwards for an interesting evening.



Prof Nancy Edwards

**Cerrig Arysgrifenedig Canoloesol Cynnabar Ynys Môn,****Oriel Môn , Nos Wener, 21 Ionawr**

**M**rs Ann Benwell oedd cadeirydd y noson a gwahoddodd Andrew Davidson i gyflwyno y siaradwr gwadd, yr Athro

Nancy Edwards. Ers 1979 mae hi wedi enwogi ei hun drwy ei hymchwiliadau ym Mhrifysgol Bangor a mannau eraill. Mae wedi bod yn ymglynedig yng nghynyrchiad y tri cyfrol o hanes cerrig arysgrifenedig Cymru – y 'Welsh Corpus' – a disgwyli'r bydd y gyfrol terfynol wedi ei orffen y flwydyd yma. Dechreuodd Athro Edwards gan gydnabod gwaith amryw sefydliad yn archwilio a chofnodi y cerrig Cymreig. 'Roedd am ddefnyddio rhai o'i darluniau, mapiau a lluniau i egluro y ddarlith. Gwenithfaen neu galchfaen yw'r cerrig fel arfer ac mae'r arysgrifen mewn llythrennau Rhufeining a Ogham (gwyddor Gwyddelig cynnar). Mae y mwyafrif yn y de-orllewin, ar draws y môr o grynnodiad yn ne-ddwyrain Iwerddon. Cofnodir tair ar ddeg o gerrig ar Ynys Môn. Defnyddiwyd rhai ohonynt fel post giat neu mewn mur neu fel gwyneb gwastad cyfleus. Mae amryw o'r rhai a gofnodwyd ar goll. Cofnodwyr cynnar cerrig Môn oedd Edward Lluyd a Lewis Morris. Dilynwyd hwy yn y 18ed a 19ed ganrif gan Syr John Rhys a J O Westwood. Ar ôl 1846 cymerodd Cymdeithas Archeolegol Cambria ddiddordeb a Nash Williams yn yr 20ed ganrif. Yn 1696 gwnaeth Edward Lluyd y cofnod cyntaf am garreg dal a ddarganfuwyd yn Llanbabo yn 1593. Yn fuan wedyn collwyd yr hanner isaf. Gwnaeth Lewis Morris gofnod arall tua 1745. Yr arysgrifen sydd ar ôl yw 'ECOREGUS HICIACT' (Ecoregus yn gorwedd yma). Mae y garreg yn Amgueddfa Bangor. Cyhoeddwyd yr ail gofnod, gan Edward Lluyd yn 1701, am garreg yn Llangadwaladr lle mae rhan ohonni ym mur yr eglwys. Mae hon yn coffâu Catamanus, Brenin Gwynedd a mae yn ddyddiedig o 625. Yn 1728 cofnododd Lewis Morris garreg mewn mur ty'n Llantrisant gyda tair llinell o arysgrifiad. Mae hon yn un o'r cerrig colledig ag mae yn anodd dehongli ei chofnod. Mae carreg arall o Llantrisant yn Amgueddfa Bangor. Mae yr hanner uchaf ar goll ond mae rhwbiad diweddar gan Athro Edwards wedi dadleu cyfanswm sylfaenol o'r arysgrifiad sydd yn disgwyli dehongliad. Nodwyd hon fel coseb Cristionogol o'r 6ed ganrif. Darganfuwyd carreg Cristionogol arall, yn debygol o'r 5ed ganrif, yn Llangefni yn 1830 gydag arysgrifiad Rhufeining dynwarediadol - CVLIDORIACIT ETORWITE MVLIER SECVDI. Ym mhencarnisiog mae carreg yn dal i sefyl yn cyfeirio at Cunugusus - CYNGVSIHICIACT. Mae arysgrifen ar garreg yn Ystad Bodorgan - MAELESI a marciano Ogham - yn dangos dylanwad Gwyddelig. Bu darganfyddiadau mwy diweddar ym Modedern yn 1971 a Gaerwen yn 1980. Credir mae carreg bedd o fynwent cynnar yw carreg Bodedern sydd yn awr yn yr eglwys yno. Enw Gwyddelig - ERCANGI - yw'r arysgrif. DEVORCI - yr arysgrifiad ar garreg a ddarganfuwyd yn ystod y cloddiau yng nghapel Eithin, Gaerwen - gweler Trafodion 1999. Gorffennodd Athro Edwards gyda apêl i ddiogelu beth sydd yn bodoli gan engrheifftio carreg ar ffurf croes yn Llanfairmathafarneithaf a ddarganfuwyd wedi torri yn ddiweddar, yn debygol oherwydd tyfiant eidew, ac ddim fandaliaid. Ar ôl cyfnod byr o gwestiynau diolchodd Andrew Davidson i'r Athro Edwards am noson ddiddorol.

Gareth W Parry

**Circular Arguments: The Mesolithic/Neolithic****Transition of Western Britain.****Stone Science, Friday February 18th.**

**C**hairman Mr Geraint Evans greeted a large audience and Mrs Benwell introduced Dr Gary Robinson from

Bangor University, who had addressed us before. His return was welcome, and this time he discussed the period at the end of the Mesolithic age and the beginning of the Neolithic, about 4000BC. The mechanism of transition has been analysed in various ways since the sixties. Academics had developed a multitude of theories over the years, often based on very flimsy evidence. The changes from hunter-gathering to farming occurred at this time, moving from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle, from minor changes to the landscape to major monuments, from microlith tools to polished stone technology and the appearance of pottery. The big question is how and why these changes occurred. Dr Robinson demonstrated that successive generations of archaeologists put forward their own interpretations, often based on scientific research that they do not fully understand. The traditional theory was that Neolithic farmers colonised the land and displaced the hunter gatherers. A later theory was based on continuity, that the hunter gatherers adopted new ideas, probably imported by sea along western coasts. But why did the Mesolithic people want to abandon their



Dr Gary Robinson

**Ymresymadau Cylchol: Y Trawsnweidiad****Mesolithig/Neolithig yn Ewrop Gorllewinol.****Gwyddor Carreg, Nos Wener 18ed Chwefror**

**C**roesawodd y Cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, gynulleidfa helaeth a cylwynodd Mrs Ann Benwell y Dr Gary

Robinson o Brifysgol Bangor a oedd wedi ein hanerch o'r blaen, 'roedd ei ddychweliad yn dderbynol iawn. Y tro hwn siaradodd Dr Robinson am y cyfnod rhwng yr oesoedd Mesolithig a Neolithig, tua 4000CC. Mae mecanwaith y trawsnewidiad wedi ei ddadansoddi mewn llawer modd ers y chwedegau. Dros y blynhyddoedd 'roedd academyddion wedi datblygu lliaws o theorfau, yn aml yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth fregus. Yn y cyfnod hwn digwyddodd y newid o hela a casglu i ffermio, yn symud o ffordd o fyw nomadig i un mwy sefydlog, o newidion mân i'r tirwedd i henebion sylweddol, o offer microlithig i dechnoleg cerrig caboledig ac ymddangosiad crochenwaith. Y cwestiwn mawr yw - sut a paham digwyddodd y newidiadau. Egluroodd Dr Robinson bod cenedlaethau o archeologion wedi mynegi ei dehongliadau eu hunan, yn aml yn seiliedig ar ymchwiliadau nad oedd ym ddeall. Y damcaniaeth traddodiadol oedd bod y ffermwyr Neolithig wedi gwladygchu'r tir a dadleoli'r helwyr - casglwyr. Seiliwyd damcaniaeth diweddarach ar gysondeb - bod yr helwyr - gasglwyr wedi mabwysiadu syniadau newydd, yn debygol wedi ei mewnfiorio ar hyd

comfortable lifestyle, which gave them time for socialising? Farming was much more risky, yet it took over and in times of plenty did lead to prosperity and an increase in population. The Mesolithic era left little material evidence and even in the Neolithic age the evidence for settlement is sparse. Recent discoveries of Neolithic houses at Parc Cybi, Holyhead and Parc Cegin, Llandegai show that with modern archaeological techniques there is more to be discovered. The latest theory to be put forward favours Neolithic colonisation! There is nothing new under the sun, and the wheel has turned full circle! Dr Robinson answered some questions from the audience, then Mrs Benwell thanked him for his thought-provoking talk on the 'Circular Arguments' of modern academics in the field of Prehistory.

*The Editor*



Mr Gareth Hughes



Margaret Dunn

## POT POURRI 2011

**Mawrth 18 March**



Bridget Geoghegan



Gareth W. Parry

**One of the most splendid Refuge Harbours in the Universe.** **Un o Borthladdoedd Lloches mwyaf ysblenydd yn y Bydysawd.**  
**Dating old houses in Anglesey**  
**The Hampton Lewis family, Llanfaes Church and Henllys Hall.**  
**Excursions 2009-2010.**

Our Chairman, Mr Geraint Evans greeted a large audience at Oriel Ynys Môn and Mrs Ann Benwell introduced the speakers. Mr Gareth Hughes from Aberystwyth University gave an enthusiastic account of the dynamics of the development of Holyhead in the 19th century. Its population expanded rapidly by 1881 leading to other changes. This was a marked difference from the numbers for Beaumaris. Old perceptions of Wales by poets in the early years had to be modified, as Jackson described in Parry's Railway Companion for Chester to Holyhead in 1849. Population increase led to a shifting of property ownership from a few to a wider public. This altered the register of voters so that William Stanley, M.P. for Anglesey, bowed out of politics when he perceived the rise of his rivals. These were measurements of change of historical importance. From an insignificant hamlet, with the arrival of the railway and port improvements, an engraving of a harbour packed with sailing vessels confirmed that Holyhead had indeed the most 'Splendid refuge harbour in the universe'!

Margaret Dunn made a welcome return when she reminded us of the techniques employed in dating houses by dendrochronology- see the report in newsletter 52. She then moved on to her latest results including Anglesey buildings. The dates would be the felling of the trees- no time was wasted over seasoning. An Aberconwy house was 1420, in Criccieth 1570. In Beaumaris the ice cream parlour was an old hall house from 1480, the George and Dragon 1500 and 34 Castle Street 1482. Other dates were Hafoty, 1508; Plas Coch 1534 and Gronant 1590. No dates were available for Plas Penmynydd. Following refreshments Bridget Geoghegan gave us a 'Taster' of what to see at an excursion in June. Based on numerous plaques and coats of arms she showed a brief account of the Hampton Lewis' complicated family tree. These will be viewed at Henllys Hall and St Catherine's Church. From William Hampton of 1460 she named many High Sheriffs of Anglesey. One other notable was Thomas Hampton Lewis who rode in the Charge of the Heavy Brigade in the Crimea. We can look forward to seeing these memorials in June.

The evening closed with a slide show and commentary by Gareth Parry, reminding us of the excursions of 2009 and 2010. Once again we toured Penrhoslligwy and Plas Bodafon; Porth Wen, Torllwyn, Pant y Gaseg and Werthyr; St Mary and St Nicholas Church, Beaumaris; Ty Gwyn, Harlech and Llandanwg and Llanfihangel Yscceifiog and Plas Berw.

Both Mrs Benwell and our Chairman extended a vote of thanks for a pleasant evening.

*The Editor*

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**amazon.co.uk**

y glannau gorllewinol. Ond pam oedd y pobl Mesolithig cefnui ar ei ffordd o fyw cyfforddus oedd yn rhoi amser cymdeithasoli iddynt? 'Roedd ffermio yn llawer mwy mentrus, er hynny cymerodd drosodd a, mewn amserau o ddigon, arweiniodd i ffyniant a tyfiant poblogaeth. Ni adawodd yr oes Fesolithig lawer o dystiolaeth faterol ac mae dystiolaeth o anheddiad Neolithig yn brin. Mae darganfyddiadau diweddar ym Mhare Cybi, Caergibi a Pharc Cegin, Llandegai yn dangos bod mwy i'w darganfod gyda dulliau archeolegol modern. Mae'r ddameaniaeth diweddaraf yn ffafrio gwladychiad Neolithig! 'Does dim yn newydd o dan yr haul a mae'r olwyn wedi troi cylch llawn. Atebodd Dr Robinson gwestiynau o'r gynulleidfa cyn i Mrs Benwell ddiolch iddo am arraith i brofocio'r meddwl am 'Ddadlau cylehol' academi fodern yn y maes Cynhanes.

*Gareth W Parry*

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

Membership for the current year, 1936, was 312. £4 4s 0d was voted towards the balance of the cost setting up a new gun carriage stand in the grounds of Llanallgo Rectory, to display the signal-gun from the Royal Charter. The Annual General meeting was held at the County School, Llangefni on the 2<sup>nd</sup> May, Lord Boston took the chair. As the Honorary Degree of LL.D was to be conferred on the President at Bangor University, Mrs Lloyd, Tregayen, Senior lady of the Committee presented him with robes to be worn at the ceremony. They were gifted to him in recognition of his services to the Society. Mr J.D.K. Lloyd, Secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales gave an address on 'The Preservation of the Countryside,' illustrated by lantern slides. After the vote of thanks all present were entertained to tea by the Society. A General Meeting was held at the same venue on the 10<sup>th</sup> October. Mr S. J. Evans took the chair in the absence of the President. A copy of a book by a member, Miss Dew Roberts, 'Mr Bulkeley and the Pirate' was placed on exhibition with the opportunity to purchase. Mr Hugh Owen delivered an address on and read extracts from a 'Three Hundred Years Old Anglesey Diary.' Members were entertained to tea on the invitation of the President. A proposed excursion to the Isle of Bardsey had to be cancelled owing to difficulties disembarking passengers. On June 13<sup>th</sup> there was a visit to Llanrwst and on September 5<sup>th</sup> to Bedd Branwen. Both were well attended though the weather for the latter visit was most unfavourable. Thanks were expressed to the Leaders- Mr H. Parry Jones and Mr S.J. Evans, also to Mr H.R. Davies, Glan Aethwy and to Mrs Williams, Llanddeusant Rectory for their hospitality.

## **Memories**

As the Society celebrates its centenary, we can be forgiven for being nostalgic! My mind flies back to long gone activities- excursions, those who planned them for us and the many who enjoyed them.

I remember Captain Butterworth of Holyhead, one time sea captain on the Irish ferries. His knowledge and contacts were so useful when the Society wanted to visit Ireland. Dr Parry Jones and others like him introduced us to so many of our island treasures. Frances Llewellyn has taken many on walks, enriched as we were by her knowledge of history around us. Frances has opened our eyes to so much.

When I first joined the Society in the 1960s, David Senogles was active and it was he, in the 70s, who inaugurated the September weekend excursions. This was no mean feat at a time when we could fill two coaches and still have a waiting list! That first weekend to York was adventurous! David had a commanding presence, a voice resembling a sergeant major's and a superb organizing ability. He would arrive to lead each visit carrying an air raid wardens whistle in his top pocket, which he would blow with gusto to recall duly chastened late comers to the coach! David had an infectious sense of humour and there was a kindness underlying that bluff exterior which was appreciated by the more elderly in the party.

Those of us who followed to organize future weekends; John Rowlands, Gareth Parry, Emrys and myself and others, all learned from David. There was much homework entailed. Seeking accommodation for a hundred, ensuring dietary requirements, making sure speakers were at the right place at the right time, all called for much letter writing and telephoning. Things did not always go right..oh, no! Remember the visit to Gregynog, when one of the coaches broke down on the way home? Then that unforgettable day when two elderly members of the party met with a road accident on the main road between Newport and Chepstow and they had to be rushed to hospital. The rest of the trip had to continue as though nothing had happened. Even arranging a reconnoitre could be hazardous as I found when visiting Lincoln. Some time before the arrival time the train gathered speed, went faster and faster, rushing through Lincoln station without stopping, finally coming to a halt some miles beyond in the Fens. An apologetic guard told us passengers it was brake failure. It could have had tragic consequences.

Now the weekends are things of the past. I, for one, remember them with pleasure, the joy of cementing friendships and learning much about places beyond our island shores. Thank you, Antiquarians!

Margaret Hughes



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 Ysgrifennymddy Cyffredinol os yd yn gweld safleoedd hynafiaethol yn cael ei difetha neu o dan fygwythiad o ffrwd er mwyn i'r Gymdeithas rhoi gwybod i'r awdurdodau perthnasol.

Hon Sec / Ysgrifennyd Aelodaeth: Siôn Cafell

Tel / Ffôn 01248600083

## **Anne's Accesions**

### **The Anglesey Archives Service is Moving!**

Work has started on an exciting new project to provide a new archives and modern records facility for the Island of Anglesey. This project involves the conversion of an unused warehouse into a modern 21st century archive building which will be recognized as a place of deposit by The National Archives (TNA). This new high quality archive building will offer more comfortable surroundings for visitors and staff, as well as improved storage conditions for the archives and modern records. It is hoped that the new premises, located just off the Industrial Estate Road, in Llangefni, will be open to the public in late 2011. If you would like to know more about this exciting project please feel free to contact Pat West, the Principal Officer for Museums Culture and Archives on 01248 752009.

### **New Documents in the Record Office.**

1. Papurau Richard Rowlands, gof, Efail Henblas, Llangrifiolus, 1920-1963, WM 2320
2. Cofnodion Ysgol Llandrygarn, 1866-2010, WA
3. Collection of material about Catalinas [Saunders Roe, Beaumaris], 1940-2010, WM 2328
4. Records re William Thomas, shipowner, Llanrhuddlad and Liverpool, 1854-2010, WD 26
5. Bwndel: Almanacau Caergybi, 1986-1934, WM 2336
6. Cofnodion Capel Penrhosfeilw, ger Caergybi, 1895-[c.2000], WM 2338
7. Records of the Anglesey Defence Action Group, 1967-1983, WD27
8. Records of the General Practice, Doldir, Llangefni and Benllech, 1901-1991, WD 28. N.B. These records are subject to restrictions under the Data Protection Act

Hours 9.15am to 16.45pm. Last document request at 16.15pm. Open 14.00pm on a Tuesday and late on 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month. Please book by calling Archive Services Tel 01248 75208

## **AAS Excursions 2011**

**Friday 27<sup>th</sup> May.** 6.30pm. Llangaffo Church & Llangeinwen Church. Meet at the entrance to the church (SH446685). Professor Nancy Edwards is our guide and then at Llangeinwen, The focus will be the early cross-incised stones.

**Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> June.** 11.00am. Cemaes, Wylfa, Cestyll Gardens, Cafnan Mill and Cemlyn.

Park in Cemaes car park (behind the main street). We will walk along the coast and have our picnic on Wylfa Head. After lunch we will walk via Wylfa gardens to Cestyll gardens which will be open to us. After a visit to Cafnan water mill we walk on to Cemlyn. Arrangements will be made to get drivers back to their cars. We round off the day with an evening meal at Gadlys County House Hotel, near Cemaes.

**Friday 24<sup>th</sup> June.** 6.30pm. Llanfaes Church and Henllys Hall.

Meet at the church (SH604779). Our guides are the Rev. Neil Fairlamb and Bridget Geoghegan, who will give us the history of the church and its links with the Hampton Lewis family of Henllys Hall. We will then make our way to Henllys Hall and Andrew Davidson will tell us about medieval Llanfaes and the court of the princes.

**Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> July.** 11.00am. Betws y Coed.

Meet at the railway station. Andrew Davidson and Frances Lynch Llewellyn are our guides for the day and plan to show us many interesting places and special buildings. There will be a break for lunch and we can choose to bring a picnic or eat in a restaurant of our choice.

**Saturday 3<sup>rd</sup> September.** 2.00pm. Bodewryd Church and Dovecote. Meet at the church (SH400906). Further details for this excursion will be available soon.

## **Pat's Projects**

**At Oriel Ynys Môn, the Shorelands Summer Diary Exhibition until May 22nd. Charles Tunnicliffe's first summer on Anglesey Dyddiadur Haf Shorelands tan Mai 22. Haf cyntaf Charles Tunnicliffe ym Môn..**

Hologramau / Holograms

Mai 28 May- Gorffenaf 10 July

Gwell na'r peth go iawn? Technoleg 3D a gyrrwr thrhyrchau.

Better than the real thing? 3D technology and the power of objects.



**The next edition of the Newsletter will be published in the Autumn of 2011.**

**Please forward any articles to the Editor:**

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