



CYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN

NEWSLETTER Cylchlythyr

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

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ARGRAFFIAD CANMLWYDDIANT CENTENARY EDITION

The Grand Weekend 5/6 November 2011

Day Conference at Plas Newydd

The Weekend's events commenced early on the Saturday morning. In the beautiful setting of the Music Room, Frances Lynch Llewellyn welcomed a large gathering. In her introduction she thanked the Marquess of Anglesey and the National Trust. On the theme 'Anglesey in Welsh History' David Longley was the first speaker. Initially there was a problem with the public address system, a reverberation which meant that only those in the front row could follow David's talk. In view of this David kindly supplied the text of his lecture. It is an article worthy of the 'Transactions' though it must also be a useful 'Taster' of his forthcoming book.



Frances Lynch Llewellyn & David Longley



The Long Sixth Century.

It is easy to accept that an independent kingdom emerged in Gwynedd, separated from the Roman Empire in the early fifth century. How this kingdom came into being is much more difficult to explain. This talk attempts to address the very nebulous evidence of the emergence of Gwynedd, its association with the western provinces, close on the heels of the departing garrisons of the Roman army in the west. Gildas the cleric, a contemporary of Maelgwn Gwynedd, tells us that 'Britain has kings, tyrants' surrounded by the soldiers of their households, 'bloody, proud and murderous men'. This, at face value, is a radical departure from the government that had gone before. However, we will argue that during the fifth and sixth centuries, and particularly in Gwynedd, a pattern emerges which replicates much of the way in which the provinces of the later Western Roman Empire evolved and that the circumstances in Gwynedd are very much in line with what was happening on the continent at that time. During the third and fourth centuries in the west, Britain and Gaul seemed to have maintained a particular devolutionary attitude on several occasions and regularly generated usurping emperors - Postumus and the Gallic Empire (260-69), Carausius on both sides of the Channel (286-93), Magnus Maximus in 383 and Constantine in 407, for examples. These usurpations created petty kingdoms within the Empire, although it would not be admitted. In 410 Honorius effectively gave authority to the British (secular) dioceses to govern themselves. On the continent, Italy was effectively a separate kingdom ruled by Odoacer, the German, in 476 and subsequently Theoderic the Ostrogoth in 493. In Gaul the Burgundians ruled on the middle Rhone, Visigoths in the South and by the late fifth century the Roman 'kingdom of Syagrius' remained a significantly reduced territory between Angers on the Loire and Soissons. In this context, the emergence of an independent Gwynedd would seem to be entirely in tune with circumstances on the continent. There had been several incursions across the boundaries of the empire, particularly during the fourth and fifth centuries - the Scotti (Irish), Caledonians, Saxons on the east coast and, on the mainland, Visigoths, Vandals, Burgundians, Suebi, Ostrogoths and Franks. Some remained, some moved on, others were impressed into the army and some stayed on the land. The circumstances on the continent were not dissimilar to those on the coasts of Wales and on the east coast and the channel. Importantly, during the later fifth century, in Gaul, there were significant influxes with land-taking. The remaining Gallo-Romans were able to make accommodation with the ruling incomers. Visigoths, Ostrogoths and Burgundians were all Christian, albeit Arian Christians - and each could live with that. It is of significant interest that there are small concentrations of Latinate inscribed stones in Gwynedd and also in north Britain, along Hadrian's wall, Galloway and south of the Firth of Forth. As in Gaul, the presence of Christianity in Gwynedd would seem to facilitate the integration and assimilation. On the other hand the expansion of Anglo-Saxon communities does not appear to have found a way to integration (See Bede: Bk II, 2. ... that in case they (the Britons) would not join in unity with their brethren (the Anglo-saxons) they should be warred upon by their enemies; and, if they would not preach the way of life to the English nation, they should at their hands undergo the vengeance of death). Gallo-Roman communities developed a coherence and a strong sense of place. The regions, or parochiae, looked inward. A cathedral in almost every city with strong-minded bishops became the focus of each enclave while churches and shrines sprang up in the rural hinterland and extramural graveyards. In Gwynedd something very similar may have occurred, albeit on a smaller scale. The Welsh cantref is self-contained and it has been suggested that certain important churches were 'cantref churches'. It is likely that the

church as in Gaul, was the bond between incoming communities - Irish from the West and, perhaps North Britons from beyond the wall, with the anxious wraith of Nennius looking over his shoulder (as Stuart Piggott might have said). Maelgwn 'the Island Dragon' was styled the Great. By the early sixth century a considerable degree of expansion and consolidation was in place, in Gwynedd and on the continent. Maelgwn was undoubtedly pre-eminent among British kings in the first half of the sixth century (and a contemporary of the Great Byzantine Emperor, Justinian). Syagrius was killed by Clovis at Soissons in 486 and the Franks became the rulers of Northern Gaul and, by the later sixth century, almost all of it. Gwynedd did not lose contact with the remainder of the former Western Empire. The western seaways provided a conduit for trading ships, travelling clerics and information. The potential beach markets on the north and south coasts of mainland Gwynedd - at Deganwy (Morfa Rhianedd) and perhaps the Traeth Mawr, and Red Wharf Bay and Mallaeth on Anglesey. Aberffraw, one of the 'three chief thrones of the Island of Britain', may also have controlled such an entrepot before the sands choked the river. Their goods included exotica in amphorae from the Aegean, pottery from southern Gaul and intellectual matter in the style and idiom of gravestone epitaphs and occasionally, considerable sophistication.

David Longley

Anglesey and the Wider World: 1300 - 1550

Emeritus Professor of History at Swansea, Ralph Griffiths was unwell and had to send his apologies. It fell to Ann Benwell to deliver his lecture. He commenced with a story of a remarkable event on 21st March, 1581 when William ap Hywel of Tregeian died at the age of 105. He fathered 43 children and 300 descendants were at his funeral. A man of moderate size, cheerful on a milk diet and with a strong constitution, lived a life of bucolic peace, born in 1476 in the reign of Edward II, dying in the time of Elizabeth I. Anglesey was never a backwater. In 1537 a Dominican Friar, Morris Griffiths presented a map of Britain to Henry VIII. It is at Hampton Court and is the first to show Anglesey, identifying four places: Aberffraw, Beaumaris, Holyhead and Priestholm. The King's librarian toured at that time and gave first impressions including the dangerous straits, millstones and rich fishing. Dr Thomas Phaer reported 2 dozen havens around the coast line to Edward VI and declared Beaumaris the most important port west of Chester. In 1470, though he never visited, William Worcester, a Bristol antiquarian, described the island's importance alongside the Isle of Man. That island was linked earlier when John Stanley replaced the Percys as 'King of Man', after the Percy's association with Owain Glyndwr, Anglesey coming within his orbit. It was a complex relationship in the 15th and 16th century with economic interdependence. Beaumaris featured both from the military angle, a prison and as a chief port of North Wales for the world of commerce. Wine was an important import. Owen Tudor served as a squire in the court of Henry VI and Meurig ap Llewelyn of Bodorgan was in the King's army. Oxford contributed to education; there was a great building of churches. Henblas and Hafotty are examples of new properties. The wealth and outgoing contacts of Anglesey were extensive at the end of the Middle Ages. Not all the inhabitants remained farming and fishing like William ap Hywel!



Ann Benwell

The Editor

There was a brief opportunity for questions, fielded by Prof. Carr and then we adjourned for an excellent lunch in the Coffee Bar.

The Rule of the Copper Kingdom



Dr David Jenkins

In the afternoon Dr Jenkins explained that copper had a low concentration in rock so extracting it was not easy. At Parys Mountain evidence of Bronze age workings were found in the last 25 years but none of the Roman period though Roman bar ingots were found in Anglesey. Similar finds were made on the Great Orme. During the Industrial Revolution the Copper Kingdom was established. There were two mines, the Mona in the east and Parys in the west. Sir Michael Bayley owned Mona and a rich, accessible node was struck in 1768. The Rev. Hughes of Parys stopped his rival from working. Thomas Williams was the lawyer and he became the 'Copper King', Twm Chwara Têg. He managed the Parys mine and on the death of Bayley T. Williams became involved with Paget, his successor so he managed both mines! In 1784 many shafts were sunk and soon the open cast method was adopted. It was well organized and copper tokens were produced as currency. Nails and sheeting for ship bottoms were important end products.



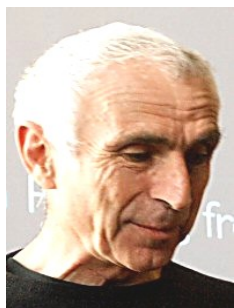
Nail with copper deposit

Pigments and more copper were extracted from the mine outflow. During the duration of the lecture Dr Jenkins demonstrated the coating of a steel nail with copper from mine water. Thomas Williams was a local hero, he took over a company in Cornwall and died in 1802. Unfortunately he was also involved in the Slave Trade. At this time the workings were the world source of copper but fortunes changed in the 20th century and it closed. Dr Jenkins gave a vivid description, with pictures, of the mine interior and recent explorations of the shafts, tunnels and galleries. For a number of years Anglesey Mining has been prospecting and as copper prices fluctuate the possibility of limited new working is always there.

The Editor

Artisan Painting from Wales to America, 1720-1860- Edward Owen of Penrhos to William Roos of Amlwch

For the final lecture we were pleased to be joined by Lady Anglesey. Mr. Lord explained that from the late 18th century the burgeoning middle class began to commission family portraits, creating new work for artisan painters who usually made a living by painting inn signs, ships, inscriptions and other commissions. These paintings have been undervalued in Wales and also in England. On the other hand, in America collectors have been buying them for a long time and their 'folk art', as they call it, commands very high prices. However, the first picture he discussed was not an artisan work but a painting made by one of the gentry. By 1732 Edward Owen of



Peter Lord



Edward Owen

Penrhos was a competent artist, and he painted a self portrait. He had gone up to London to study art and his letters home reveal his adventures, which ended sadly in a mugging that disabled him, stopped his painting and resulted in his return to Anglesey. He died of consumption eight years later. The portrait was last seen at the 1927 National Eisteddfod at Holyhead. Mr Lord recently traced it to Massachusetts, retrieved and restored it. It was this discovery that stimulated the idea for an exhibition of artisan paintings at Plas Glyn y Weddw. Among the late 18th century Welsh artisan painters discussed were John Walters of Denbigh, who painted the blacksmith William Williams and the publican Tom Jones of Wrexham. The social changes of the 19th century produced much work for painters such as William Roos, born at Amlwch in 1808, and at the height of his popularity in the 1840s. Among his many portraits is the iconic image of Christmas Evans. Among the works of his main rival, Hugh Hughes, was a group portrait painted in 1823, known as 'A Gentlemen's Society Meeting'. It demonstrated the popularity of this kind of work in America, for it had been bought for £8000 by a London dealer who exported it to New York, where it fetched \$50,000. Mr Lord compared

many Welsh paintings with counterparts in America, demonstrating that there was often a striking resemblance, though the Welsh examples were largely unappreciated. The origins of the American interest in artisan painting lay in the 1920s when Edith Halpert, a dealer, opened a specialist folk art gallery. She toured farms and bought up paintings. Among her clients was Abby Aldridge Rockefeller, one of the richest women in America. Her collection was shown in New York at the first major American Folk Art exhibition in 1932, and the style has never lost its popularity. Our Welsh pictures are now beginning to receive the attention they deserve. Mr Lord treated us to a slide show showing many examples, including the portraits of Mr and Mrs Rowlands of Holyhead, painted in about 1840, John Roberts' portraits of Hugh Hunter Hughes, surgeon of Pwllheli, and of the Marquess of Anglesey. We saw William Roos' portrait of Dic Aberdaron. With the development of cheap photography, by the 1850s the demand for this type of work diminished. Mr Lord stressed that artisan painting does not feature in British galleries, but he felt it should be presented with pride. He is a leading light in this field and his aim is to bring about a change for the better. This lecture was a fitting end to an excellent Day conference.

The Editor

All four speakers made themselves available to answer questions.

The closing speech was made by Prof Tony Carr but before he started the audience were delighted by the sudden appearance of our patron, the Marquess. He told us how pleased he was to be able to join us briefly, having only just been discharged from hospital. He wished us well and the audience responded with enthusiasm. Everybody agreed that this 'Day School' aspect of the celebrations was a great success.

The Official Reception

A little over an hour later there was a fresh assembly in the Music Room where Professor Carr welcomed members to the Evening Centenary Reception. He referred to the long and honourable record of the Society and how conscious he



Lady Anglesey

was of its continuity and of his prestigious post of President- being the sixth at the end of the first century. In all that time there has only been four secretaries. He paid tribute to our present secretary Siôn Caffell who has served for over forty years. The society first met on 5th October, 1911 with 175 founder members. There were 14 gentry, 25 clergy, 8 teachers and 2 academics. Only five were women. By 1961 there were 232 members and he mentioned many personalities such as Dr Leslie Jones, Helen Ramage and more recently our present stalwarts Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Ann Benwell, David Longley and our present Chairman Geraint Evans. He paid a special tribute to our Vice President, John Rowlands and all present were sorry that owing to ill health he was unable to attend. In conclusion he thanked Lord and Lady Anglesey for their kindness as hosts. Bouquets were presented to Lady Anglesey and



Ruth Bennett-Jones

to our senior member, Mrs Bennett Jones. Mrs Bennett Jones responded with an amusing speech, recalling an excursion to Barclodiad y Gawres in 1953. Mr Powell and Mr Glyn Daniel were leading and the weather was atrocious. She and her mother had arranged tea at Hafod Wen, Rhosneigr afterwards. They did supply everything needed but as everyone was becoming more and more wet with the rain the crowd increased in size at a rate when she thought they could not cope. All that passed through her mind were the words from the 'Walrus and the Carpenter' by Lewis Carroll: 'And thick and fast they came at last, and more and more and more...!' Many other anecdotes were exchanged while everyone enjoyed drinks and savouries. One suggestion put forward was that in the future the 'Field Club' aspect of the Society could be revived. It was a quiet and pleasant evening.

The Editor

CENTENARY CELEBRATION- 'SLOW' LUNCH.

SUNDAY 6TH NOVEMBER

PLAS COCH

DATHLU'R CANMLWYDDIANT – CINIO 'ARAF'.

DYDD SUL 6 TACHWEDD



Sunday noon socializing on the forecourt and in the reception hall

On a bright and sunny afternoon over a hundred members and guests gathered at the recently restored mansion to enjoy a buffet lunch composed of local and traditional products, during which local harpist Elen Wyn Jones entertained us. A talk on the restoration of the building was given by Elinor Gray-Williams, Associate of the Conwy office of Donald Insall Associates Ltd., Architects. Afterwards there was the opportunity to view the results of the restoration work under the guidance of David Longley who had been closely involved. To close the proceedings the chairman of the Centenary Committee, Professor Robin Grove White, expressed his thanks to Mrs Ann Benwell and Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn for dealing with the organisation of the weekend's events. He then thanked those who had contributed to the day's event. These included Mr James McAllister, owner of Plas Coch and his staff for hosting the event; Mr Gerallt Llewelyn Jones, director of Menter Môn, and his staff for assistance and support; Geraint Hughes of Bwtri for the food and Anglesey poet Glyndwr Thomas for a series of 'englynion' marking the Centenary.

This was the conclusion of a very satisfactory celebratory week-end.

The Editor

Editor's note: The Englynion recited by Mr. Thomas are of such significance that they are to be published in the next Transactions.



Prof Robin Grove-White



Gerallt Llewellyn: Menter Môn



Y Bardd Glyndwr Thomas



Presentations: Ann Benwell & Frances Lynch Llewellyn



Elinor Gray-Williams, Architect



David Longley demonstrates features

Ar brynhawn braf a heulog daeth dros gant o aelodau gwestai at ei gilydd yn y plasty adferedig diweddar i fwynhau cinio bwffe yn cynwys cynnyrch traddodiadol a lleol tra 'roedd y delynores lleol Elen Wyn Jones yn ein difyrnu. Rhoddwyd sgwrs ar atgyweiriad yr adeilad gan Elinor Gray-Williams, Associate o Swyddfa Conwy o Donald Insall Associates Ltd., Pensaer. Wedyn cafwyd siawns i weld canlyniadau yr adfeirio o dan arweiniad David Longley a oedd wedi bod yn ymglynedig a'r gwaith. I gloi y digwyddiadau mynegodd cadeirydd Pwyllgor y Canmlwyddiant, yr Athro Robin Grove White, ei ddiolcharwch i Mrs Ann Benwell a Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn am ddelio gyda trefniadau y penwythnos. Wedyn diolchodd i bawb a gyfranodd i'r diwrnod. 'Roedd rhain yn cynnwys Mr James McAllister, perchenog Plas Coch, a'i staff am westeio y digwyddiad; Mr Gerallt Llewelyn Jones, cyfarwyddwr Menter Môn, a'i staff am ei cymorth a cefnogaeth; Geraint Hughes, Bwtri, am y bwyd a un o feirdd Môn, Mr Glyndwr Thomas, am chwech o englynion yn marcio y Canmlwyddiant.

Felly daeth penwythos dathliad boddhaol i ben.

Gareth W. Parry

Nodyn gan y Golygydd: Mae'r englynion a adroddwyd gan Mr Thomas gymaint o arwyddocâd, bwried eu cyhoeddi yn y Trafodion nesaf.



Excursions / 2011 Gwibdeithiau

Bodewryd Church & Dovecote Saturday September 3 Medi Dydd Sadwrn Eglwys a Cholomendy Bodewryd.

Yet another torrential downpour did not stop about 20 members from assembling at St Mary's Church. In her introduction, Mrs Ann Benwell recalled the last time the Society visited the church. It was in 1980 and Helen Ramage

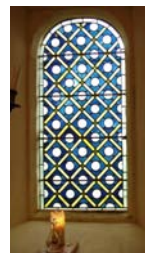
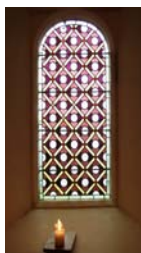
Gwnaeth tywalltiad llifeiriol arall ddim atal tua 20 o aelodau ymgynnull yn Eglwys Santes Mair. Yn ei rhagarweiniad atgofiodd Mrs Ann Benwell ymweliad diwethaf y Gymdeithas i'r safle yn 1980 pryd rhodd Mrs Helen Ramage

gave a fine lecture from the pulpit. Andrew Davidson took over and described this tiny place of worship. The site yielded tithes to the Augustinian monks at Penmon in the 12th century. A box shaped font is probably of that time. The Rhys family and the Wynnes eventually cared for it. The most famous Wynne was Edward in the early 18th century. He became Chancellor at Hereford and was renowned for his agricultural knowledge and reforms. He established Bodewryd farm and



Andrew Davidson & Ann Benwell

was a great patron of the area, including the poet Goronwy Owen. Chancellor Wynne and his wife are buried before the altar. The church was damaged by lightning in the 19th century and was restored by Lord Henry Stanley, the Muslim. The windows are in geometric patterns inspired by the East. We examined the Church plate in the unusual entrance via a porch



Windows & Font

on the north side. Out in the pouring rain we walked down to Bodewryd farm, with the guidance of the Tudor brothers. En route we could view the dovecote on the hill, recently restored by Menter Môn. The interior would not have made a pleasant visit as it is occupied by feral pigeons. From the shelter of an outhouse we were able to observe features of the house, once a typical hall house. The central area, once the main hall, chimney and remnants of the staircase tower were pointed out. The original intention of visiting ancient sites at the top of the hill was abandoned but before we set off by car for our last viewing Mrs Benwell thanked Andrew and our hosts, following which Gwynne Morris Jones extended a further vote of thanks. Our destination was another tiny church, de-consecrated and boarded up. It is Grade II listed and is thought to have origins in 650 AD. Dedicated to St Peirio it is Rhosbeirio Church within a small graveyard which is still used privately by its present owners. Although we could not view them the windows here were geometrically patterned too, as Lord Henry restored the current 15th century structure in the 19th century. *The Editor*

ffenestri yma ond maent hefyd mewn ffurf geometrig gan fod yr Arglwydd Henry wedi atgyweirio'r adeilad 15fed ganrif yn y 19eg

ddarlith wych o'r pulpod. Cymerodd Andrew Davidson drosodd i ddisgrifio'r addoldy bach. Yn y 12fed ganrif 'roedd y safle yn talu degwm i Awstiniad Penmon ac mae yn debygol fod y bedyddfaen ffurf bocs yn tarddu o'r un cyfnod. Yn ddiweddarach cynhaliwyd yr adeilad gan y teuluoedd Rhys a Wynne. Y Wynne mwyaf enwog oedd Edward yn y 18fed ganrif cynnar. Daeth yn Ganghellor yn Henffordd ag yr oedd yn enwog am ei wybodaeth am aethyddol a diwygiadau. Sefydlodd ffarm Bodewryd ac 'roedd yn noddwr mawr o'r ardal, yn cynnwys y bardd Goronwy Owen. Mae bedd Edward a'i wraig o flaen yr allor. Gwnaeth mellt ddifrod i'r adeilad yn y 19eg ganrif a chafodd ei atgyweirio gan yr Arglwydd Henry Stanley, y Mwslim. Mae'r ffenestri mewn ffurfiau geometrig ysbrydoledig o'r Dwyrain. Cawsom archwilio

platiau'r eglwys yn y fynedfa anghyffredin drwy borth yn yr ochr Gogleddol. Aethom allan yn y glaw trwm i gerdded i lawr i ffarm Bodewryd o dan arweiniad y brodyr Tudor. Ar y ffordd medrwn weld y colomendy ar y bryn gerllaw, sydd wedi ei atgyweirio yn

ddiweddar gan Menter Môn. Ni fuasai ymweliad tu mewn iddo yn bleser gan ei fod yn llawn o golomennod gwyllt. O gysgod tu allan roeddem yn medru arsylwi rhannau o'r tŷ oedd unwaith yn nodweddiadol fel tŷ neuadd. Tynnwyd sylw at y rhanbarth canolog - unwaith y neuadd pennaf - y simnai a gweddillion y tŵr grisiau. Rhoddwyd y gorau i'r bwriad gwreiddiol i ymweld â safleoedd hynafol ar ben y bryn ond cyn symud ymlaen i'r safbwynt nesaf diolchodd Mrs Benwell i Andrew Davidson ac ein gwsteiwyr a estynnodd Gwynne Morris Jones pleidlais diolch. Ein cyrchfan derfynol oedd eglwys fach arall sydd wedi ei ddi-gysegreiddio ac estyllu. Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II a ystyriwyd ei darddiad tua 650 OC yw Eglwys Rhosbeirio sydd yn gysegredig i Sant Peirio ac mae mewn mynwent fechan sydd yn dal i gael ei ddefnyddio gan ei berchenogion presennol. Nid oedd yn bosib gweld y

Gareth W. Parry



St Mary's Church, Bodewryd



Congregation



Dovecote



Frontage



Bodewryd Farm

Rear



Eglwys Rhosbeirio

Web Site / Safle Gwe
WWW. hanesmon.org.uk

The website now carries the complete bibliography, including names of officers and members of the committee in Appendix A of the 1911-1985 printed Index as well as those who have served since up to 2012. Appendix B has the names of speakers as well as those who have given a talk or lecture up to 2012.

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

amazon.co.uk

J.E. Lloyd's History of Wales (1911): a centenary appraisal**Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday 16th September****Mr Geraint Evans chaired a well attended first meeting of the Centenary season. Introducing the evening's**

speaker, Professor Huw Pryce of Bangor University, Mrs Ann Benwell pointed out the significance of this book and invited Professor Pryce to give his appraisal of the book and its author on the centenary of its publication. John Edward Lloyd was born in Liverpool in 1861, the son of Edward Lloyd, a draper from Penygarnedd, Penybont Fawr, Montgomeryshire. He never lost contact with his ancestral home and spent his early summers there. Welsh was the language at home and chapel. In adult life he was a Congregational lay preacher. He was a student at Aberystwyth for a short period before going to Lincoln College, Oxford in 1881 where, in 1883, he gained a First in Modern Classics. In 1885 he was placed in the First Class in the Final History examinations. While at university he won a prize at the Liverpool National Eisteddfod of 1884 with a handbook on the 'History of Wales to 1282'. During his time at Oxford he supported the aims of several other prominent Welshmen devoted to promoting all things Welsh in the academic field. He went back to Aberystwyth to teach History and Welsh. He delivered extra-mural lectures and was interested in drama, tennis and preaching. He began researching Welsh names and medieval laws and kept in touch with Oxford. In 1892 he became Registrar at Bangor University, a post he held until 1911 during which he was involved with the present main building. He retained the Chair in History and retired in 1930. He was a prominent founder member of the Society. He died in 1947. J E Lloyd's most famous work was published in 1911. It is in two volumes and is a coherent narrative of the history of Wales from earliest times to the Edwardian conquest of 1282. It gained him the degree of D.Litt., Oxford, in 1918. In 1930 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy (F.B.A.). In writing these volumes he attempted to establish facts through critical analysis of many sources and other disciplines such as prehistoric archaeology. He claimed continuity from the Neolithic period, tracing the fate of the Welsh to the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd in 1282 at the end of the second volume. He was the first to disentangle the mass of records and legends and give credibility to the fact that the Welsh are an ancient people. At the end of the lecture Professor Pryce answered several questions and, in tendering a vote of thanks, Professor Carr complimented the review of a work that was a significant contribution to history and the sense of nationality in Wales. He commented that it was not a series of legends but serious history.

*Prof Huw Pryce***History of Wales (1911): asesiad o waith J E Lloyd a gyhoeddwyd yn 1911****Oriel Ynys Môn Nos Wener 16 Medi****Roedd presenoldeb da yng ghyfarfod cyntaf tymor y Canmlwyddiant gyda Mr Geraint Evans yn y gadair.***Prof J. E. Lloyd*

Wrth gyflwyno siaradwr y noson, yr Athro Huw Pryce o Brifysgol Bangor, pwyntiodd Mrs Ann Benwell at arwyddocâd y llyfr yma a gwahoddodd yr Athro Pryce i roi ei asesiad ohonno a'r awdur ar ganmlwyddiant ei gyhoeddiad. Ganwyd John Edward Lloyd yn Lerpwl yn 1862, yn fab i ddilledydd o Penygarnedd, Penybont Fawr, Sir Drefaldwyn. Cadwodd gysylltiad gyda ei gartref teuluol a treuliodd er dymorau haf cynnar yno. Cymraeg oedd iaith yr aelwyd a'r capel. Fel oedolyn 'roedd yn bregethwr lleig gyda'r Annibynwyr. Aeth fel myfyriwr i Aberystwyth am sbel cyn mynd i Goleg Lincoln, Rhydychen yn 1881 ple, yn 1883, graddiodd yn Gyntaf mewn Clasuron Modern. Yn 1885 cafodd ei leoli yn y Dosbarth Cyntaf yn arolhiadau Terfynol Hanesyddol. Tra yn y brifysgol enillodd wobr yn Eisteddfod Lerpwl 1884 am lawlyfr am 'Hanes Cymru hyd 1282'. Yn ystod ei amser yn Rhydychen y brifysgol cefnogodd amcanion llawer Cymro amlwg ymroddgar i hyrwyddo popeth Cymreig yn y maes academaidd. Aeth yn ôl i Aberystwyth i addysgu Hanes a Cymraeg. 'Roedd yn trafodi darlithoedd allanol a roedd ganddo ddiddordeb mewn drama, tennis a pregethu. Dechreuodd archwilio enwau Cymreig a cyfraith canoloesol a cadwodd gysylltiad a Rhydychen. Yn 1882 daeth i Brifysgol Bangor fel Cofrestrydd, swydd a ddaliodd tan 1911, ond cadwodd y Gader Hanes tan ymddeol yn 1930. 'Roedd yn aelod sylfaenol blaenllaw o'r Gymdeithas. Bu farw yn 1947. Cyheddwyd gwaith mwyaf enwog J E Lloyd yn 1911. Mae mewn dau gyfrol a mae yn adroddiant rhesymegol o hanes Cymru o amseroedd cynnar hyd at concwest Edward 1 yn 1282. Enillodd iddo y gradd D.Litt., Rhydychen yn 1918. Fe eitholwyd ef yn Gymrawd yr Academi Brydeiniol (F.B.A.) yn 1930. Wrth ysgrifennu y gwaith ceisiodd sefydlu ffeithiau drwy dadansoddiad beirniadol o llawer ffynonhell a disgyblaethau eraill fel archeoleg cynhanesyddol. Hawliodd parhad o'r Cyfnod Neolithig, yn dargopio tynged y Cymry hyd at farwolaeth Llewelyn ap Gruffydd yn 1282 ar ddiwedd yr ail gyfrol. Ef oedd y cyntaf i ddatrys y pentwr o gofnodion a chwedlau a rhoi credadwyiaeth i'rfaith bod y Cymry yn fobol hynafol. Ar ddiwedd y ddarlith atebodd yr Athro Pryce llawer cwestiwn ag, wrth gynnig pleidlais diolch, canmolodd yr Athro Carr yr adolygiad o waith oedd yn gyfraniad arwyddocaol i hanes ag i ystyr cenedligrwydd yng Nghymru. Sylweddodd nad oedd yn gyfres o chwedlau ond yn hanes difrifol.

*Gareth W. Parry***Darlith Goffa Sir Ifor Williams.****'John Elias ac Ordeinio' gan Yr Athro Denzil Morgan. Oriel Ynys Môn, Nos Wener, 20 Hydref**

Croesawodd cadeirydd y noson, Mr Donald Pritchard, nifer dda o aelodau gan ein hatgoffa am gyfraniad Syr Ifor Williams i iaith, diwylliant a hanes Cymru ag hefyd i ddatblygiad y Gymdeithas. 'Roedd yn bleser cael croesawu Dr Denzil Morgan yn ôl i'r 'fam ynys'. Brodor o Dreforys, Cwm Tawe, yw Dr Morgan a ddaeth i astudio yn Prifysgol Bangor a graddio yn Gymraeg a Diwinyddiaeth. Wedyn i Rydychen ple enillodd doethuriaeth am ymchwiliad trwyadl i hanes crefydd yng Nghymru. Bu yn weinidog gyda'r Bedyddwyr yn Llanelli am chwe blynedd. Yn 1988 daeth yn ôl i Brifysgol Bangor fel darlithydd yn adran Astudiaeth Crefyddol a Diwinyddol, gwaith oedd wrth fodd ei galon. Bu yno am 22 blwyddyn. Yn y cyfnod

The Sir Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture, given in Welsh:**'John Elias and ordination' by Prof. Denzil Morgan. Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday, 21 October**

The evening's chairman, Mr. Donald Pritchard, welcomed a good number of members and reminded us of the significant contribution that Sir Ifor made to Welsh culture, history and language and also to the development of the Society. It was a pleasure to welcome back to the 'Mother Island' Dr Morgan, a native of Morriston in the Swansea Valley who came to Bangor University to graduate in Welsh and Divinity, then going to Oxford where he gained his doctorate for a thorough research into the religious history of Wales. He was Baptist minister in Llanelli for six years before returning in 1988 to Bangor as a lecturer in the Religious Studies and Divinity department. He was there for 22 years during which

hwn cafodd ddychafiad yn Bennaeth yr Adran a bu yn weinidog yn Pencarneddi, Star a Moreia, Gaerwen. Pan wnaeth y Brifysgol ad-drefnu ei chysiau aeth yr Adran i Goleg Llanbedr a phenodwyd Dr Morgan yn Bennaeth. Mae yn bregethwr grymus ac awdur llawer llyfr a phamffled. Braint oedd galw arno i drafodi ei ddarlith am John Elias. Dechreuodd Dr Morgan gan amlinellu ei berthynas ac Ynys Môn. Pan oedd yn blentyn yn Nhreforys gweinidog ei gapel oedd y Parch R D Roberts o Mynydd Bodafon, a 'roedd wedi byw yn Llanddaniel am chwe mlynedd, tra yn y Brifysgol felly 'roedd yn gyfarwydd â iaith a hanes yr ynys. 'Roedd yn hyfryd dod yn ôl a braint oedd cofio Syr Ifor am ei fod wedi bod yn fyfyrwr yn yr Adran Gymraeg a sefydlwyd ganddo. Mae'r flwyddyn 1811 yn bwysig yn hanes crefydd yng Nghymru. I ddeall paham rhaid mynd yn ôl i 1735, y flwyddyn dechreuodd Hywel Harris, Trefeca siarad am ei anesmwythder gyda ffurf gwasanaethau'r eglwys sefydledig. Un arall oedd Daniel Rowlands, Llangetho ac, yn ddiweddarach, William Williams, Pantycelyn. Nid oeddynt yn perthyn i fudiad ffurfiol ond roedd ei dylanwad yn annog eraill i ofyn cwestiynau am ei bywyd ysbrydol. Gan amlaf nid oeddynt yn cysidro ei hunain fel pregethwyr ond yn 'Gynghorwyr'. Rhwng 1760 a 1790 ehangodd y pocedi bach o fywyd ysbrydol newydd o'r De i'r Gogledd. 'Roedd y mudiad yn cael ei gysidro yn 'Fethodist' ac yn cynnal seiadau i drafod ei phrofiadau. Yn Lloegr 'roedd John Wesley a'i frawd Charles, ag yn Ewrop y Morawiaid ag eraill, wedi cael profiad cyffelyb. Roeddynt yn dal i fynychu'r eglwys sefydledig am achlysur oedd eisio person ordeiniedig ond roeddynt yn anesmwyth am hyn. Yn 1811 sefydlwyd yr enwad 'Methodistiaid Calfinaidd' (yr Eglwys Bresbyteraidd heddiw) yn ffurfiol ar ôl i Thomas Charles, Bala a Thomas Jones, Dinbych ordeinio nifer o 'Gynghorwyr'. 'Roedd John Elias yn un ohonynt. Dilynodd yr Annibynwyr (neu 'Sentars'), y Bedyddwyr a'r Wesleaid wedyn. Ganwyd John Elias yn 1774 yn Abererch ger Pwllheli, erbyn 1794 'roedd yn enwog am bregethu mewn seiadau yn Llŷn. Symudodd i Fôn i fyw yn Llanfechell a phriodi merch o Gemaes, wedyn i Llangefni i fod yn weinidog Capel Dinas. Bu John Elias yn arwyddocaol yn natblygiad cynnar y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd ym Môn, ei llysenw gan rai oedd 'Pab Môn'. 'Roedd ganddo enw da am fod yn bregethwr grymus. Bu farw yn 1841. Mae cofeb iddo yng Nghapel Moreia, Llangefni sydd yn cael ei gysidro yn 'Gapel Coffa John Elias'. Ar ran cynulleidfawerthfawrogol diolchodd Donald Pritchard i Dr Morgan am araith ddiddorol dros ben wedi ei chyflwyno gyda brwdfrydedd.

Gareth W. Parry

Nodyn Golygydd: Mae adeilad Capel Dinas yn dal i fodoli – yno mae asiantaeth cwmni moduron Ford.



Yr Athro Densil Morgan

time he became Principal of the department and served as minister of the chapels of Pencarneddi, Soar, and Moreia, Gaerwen. When the University rearranged its courses the Department moved to the College at Llanbedr with Dr Morgan as its Principal. It was a privilege to invite him to present his lecture. Dr Morgan began by outlining his connection with the Island. As a child in Morriston the minister at his chapel was the Rev. R D Roberts from Mynydd Bodafon and, while in Bangor, he had lived in Llanddaniel for six years so was familiar with the island's language and history. It was a pleasure to return and a privilege to remember Sir Ifor, having been a student in the Department that he established. The year 1811 is important in the religious history of Wales. To understand why we need to go back to 1735, the year that Hywel Harris, Trefeca began speaking about his uneasiness with the form of worship in the established church. Another was Daniel Rowlands, Llangetho and, later, William Williams, Pantycelyn. They were not a formal movement but their influence encouraged others to question their spiritual life. They did not consider themselves as preachers but as 'Counsellors'. Between 1760 and 1790 the small pockets of new spiritual life expanded from South to North. The movement was considered 'Methodist' and held 'Fellowship meetings' to discuss their experiences. In England John Wesley and his brother Charles, and the Moravians and others in Europe, had similar experiences. They continued attending the established church for services that required an ordained person but were not happy about this. Thomas Charles, Bala, and Thomas Jones, Denbigh, ordained several 'counsellors'. In 1811 the 'Calvinistic Methodist' denomination was formally established, (now known as the 'Presbyterian Church of Wales'). John Elias was one of the ordinands. The other denominations, Independent (or 'dissenters'), Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist followed afterwards. John Elias was born in 1774 at Abererch near Pwllheli. By 1794 he was famous as a preacher at fellowship meetings in Llŷn. He moved to Llanfechell, married a lady from Cemaes and then to Llangefni as minister of Capel Dinas. He was a significant influence on the development of the Calvinistic Methodist denomination on Anglesey, for some his nickname was 'Anglesey's Pope'. He was known as a powerful preacher. He died in 1841. His memorial, originally in Capel Dinas, is now in Moreia Chapel, Llangefni which is considered to be the 'John Elias Memorial Chapel'. On behalf of an appreciative audience Donald Pritchard thanked Dr Morgan for an extremely interesting lecture delivered with enthusiasm.

Gareth W. Parry

Editor's Note: Capel Dinas building still exists- it now houses the Ford Motor Agency.

Autumn Meeting, Friday 18th November

The Launch of *Medieval Anglesey*, a revised edition.

Professor Antony Carr.

The hall of Oriel Ynys Môn was the venue for the reception where a large group of members and friends

enjoyed conversation and refreshments before moving into the Sir Kyffin Williams Gallery. There, surrounded by an exhibition of the works of Kyffin and Charles Tunnicliffe, Pat West greeted the assembly. Our Vice Chairman Frances Lynch Llewellyn introduced the President, Professor Antony Carr. He spoke about his new edition of *Medieval Anglesey*, the latest in the AAS series of *Studies in Anglesey History*. Prof. Carr's interesting background was mentioned; how he spent his childhood in the Falkland Islands and Mauritius, eventually attending Beaumaris Grammar School and then on to Bangor University, graduating



Cyfarfod yr Hydref, Nos Wener, 18ed Tachwedd

Lansio'r argraffiad diwygiedig o '*Medieval Anglesey*'.

Yr Athro Antony Carr.

Neuadd Oriel Ynys Môn oedd y man ple mwynhaodd grŵp helaeth o aelodau a ffrindiau ymgom a lluniaeth

cyn mynd i Oriel Syr Kyffin Williams. Yno, wedi ei amgylchu gan arddangosiad o waith Syr Kyffin a Charles Tunnicliffe, croesawodd Pat West y cynulliad. Gwahoddodd Frances Lynch Llewellyn, ein Is-gadeirydd, y Llywydd, yr Athro Antony Carr, i gyflwyno ei argraffiad newydd o *Medieval Anglesey*, llyfr diweddaraf y Gymdeithas yn ei chyfres '*Studies in Anglesey History*'. Dechreuodd Dr Carr drwy roi braslun o ei gefndir diddorol - treulio ei blentyndod yn Ynysoedd Falkland a Mauritius, wedyn yn Ysgol Ramadeg

Biwmares a graddio yn Hanes ym Mhrifysgol Bangor. Fel myfyrwr graddedig bu yn archifydd cynorthwyol yn Swyddfa Archifdy Essex cyn dod yn ôl, yn 1964, i Brifysgol Bangor fel



Pat West



Frances Lynch Llewellyn



in History. As a postgraduate he was an assistant archivist at the Essex Record Office, returning to Bangor in 1964 and retiring as Professor of Medieval Welsh History in 2002. Professor Carr's first act was to pay tribute to all who helped him. Glenda, his wife was the first, followed by Frances



Llewellyn, Tomos Roberts, Einion ap Thomas, Dave Wilson and Robert Williams of Llyfrau Magma. Members will be familiar with the first edition of 1982. Prof Carr was pleased to give a fresh 'Overview' of the contents. New photographs, maps and illustrations are a great improvement but significant changes have been made in some sections involving a revision of some of his opinions, mainly because of the incredible discovery of medieval documents in Penrhyn Castle, only three months after the publication of the first edition! In many ways the adjustments were much more difficult. Records available are not as extensive as in England, some were missing. Court records and plea rolls are examples and Caernarfon burnt many on the foreshore in the 19th century. He stressed that history surrounds us- a name can give a clue and can open up new channels. It is a book about PEOPLE and he obtained information from the Penrhyn diaries, Baron Hill and Mostyn. He found genealogy records to be accurate. Why did he do it? He said his experience in archive work led to an attempt to write TOTAL history. He felt that the 'Definitive' description did not apply. History gathering is a continuing process and based on the work of others. He expressed his debt to his prior teachers and most of all- he enjoyed doing it! After an enthusiastic response and words of appreciation, the audience collected their signed editions. Prominently displayed was Kyffin's sketch of Eglwys Llanrhwydrys, featured on the front cover.

darlithydd ac ymdeol fel Athro Hanes Canoloesol Cymru yn 2002. I ddechrau ei gyflwyniad talodd deyrnged i bawb oedd wedi ei gynorthwyo. Yn gyntaf ei wraig, Glenda, wedyn yn arbennig Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Robert Williams, Dave Wilson, Tomos Roberts ac Einion ap Thomas.

Bydd yr argraffiad cyntaf yn 1982 yn gyfarwydd i aelodau ac 'roedd yn hapus i roi 'trosolwg' o gynhwysiad y gyfrol newydd. Mae lluniau a mapiau newydd yn welliant mawr a mae newidiadau arwyddocaol mewn rhai adrannau. Mae wedi newid ei farn am ambell destun wrth astudio papurau canoloesol a ddarganfuwyd yng Nghastell Penrhyn tua thair mis ar ôl cyhoeddiad yr argraffiad cyntaf. Mewn llawer ffordd roedd gwneud y cyweiriadau yn fwy anodd na'r argraffiad cyntaf. Tydi'r cofnodion sydd ar gael ddim mor eang â rhai yn Lloegr. Mae Cofnodion Llysoedd a Rholiau Ple yn enghreifftiau - llosgwyd rhai Caernarfon yn y 19eg ganrif. Pwysleisiodd bod hanes yn ein hamgylchu - mae enw person neu safle yn medru agor sianelau newydd. Am bobol mae'r llyfr. Cafodd wybodaeth o ddyddiaduron Penrhyn a phapurau Baron Hill a Mostyn. Darganfodd cofnodion achyddiaeth yn gywir. Pam wnaeth y gwaith? 'Roedd ei brofiad fel archifydd wedi arwain i ymgais i ysgrifennu hanes cyflawn. 'Roedd yn cysidro nad oedd disgrifiad terfynol yn addas. Mae casglu hanes yn broses parhaol ag yn seiliedig ar waith eraill. Mynegodd ei ddyled i'w athrawon ag, yn bennaf, - mwynhaodd ei wneud! Ar ôl ymateb brwdfrydig a diolchiadau casglodd y gynulleidfa ei llyfr llofnodedig o dan ddarlun o Eglwys Llanrhwydrys gan Syr Kyffin, sydd ar glawr y llyfr, yn edrych i lawr arnynt.

The Editor & Gareth W Parry

'Becoming Welsh'

Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday 20th January, 2012

Mrs Ann Benwell welcomed a 'full house' and invited Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn to introduce the evening's speaker. A native of Austria, Professor Raimund Karl is a 'Modern academic' who has been at Bangor University since 2003, having previously been at the Department of Celtic Studies at Aberystwyth. His main interest is the development of societies, especially in the pre and post Roman periods here and on the Continent. Professor Karl began by explaining his theme would be based on the evidence found in archaeological excavations in the Clwydian Hills and Llŷn peninsula, comparing it with similar work in Austria and Germany. The modern approach is to accept that societies are fundamentally changeable and the changes occur in steps and are continuous. He illustrated his talk with several detailed plans and photographs. The classic original Celtic society is considered to be the one at Hallstatt in Austria which lasted for about 600 years. In Wales the evidence from the early first millennium BC is of small communities some 35 miles apart which developed into larger units by the end of that period. Chronological evidence prior to the Roman occupation is mainly from excavations of hill forts. Those on the Clwydian Hills range in size from about ¾ of a hectare to about 20 hectares, the exposed structures and some artefacts discovered show how they developed. Some have exposed charcoal, which has



Professor Raimund Karl

'Dyfod yn Gymreig'

Nos Wener, 20 Ionawr 2012 yn Oriel Môn.

Croesawodd Mrs Ann Benwell 'Dŷ llawn' a gwahoddodd Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn i gyflwyno siaradwr y noson. Brodor o Awstria yw'r Athro Raimund Karl sydd yn 'Academig modern' ac wedi bod yn Mhrifysgol Bangor ers 2003 ar ôl cyfnod yn yr Adran Astudiaeth Geltaidd yn Aberystwyth. Ei brif ddiddordeb yw datblygiad cymdeithasol, yn enwedig yn yr amser cyn ag ar ôl y Rhufeiniad, yma ac ar y Cyfandir. Dechreuodd yr Athro Karl gan ddweud fod ei thema yn seiliedig ar y dystiolaeth a ddarganfuwyd wrth gloddio ar Fryniau Clwyd a Penrhyn Llŷn a'i gymharu gyda gwaith tebyg yn yr Almaen ac Awstria. Yr ymagwedd fodern yw derbyn bod cymdeithasau yn gyfnewidiol yn wreiddiol ac mae'r newidiadau yn digwydd mewn camau ag yn barhaol. Eglurodd manylion ei araith gyda nifer o gynlluniau a ffotograffau. Y gymdeithas wreiddiol glasurol Celtaidd yw'r un yn Hallstatt yn Awstria a barhaodd am tua 600 mlynedd. Mae'r dystiolaeth o'r mileniwm cyntaf CC cynnar yng Nghymru yn pwntio at gymdeithasau bach tua 35 milltir oddi wrth ei gilydd a ddatblygodd yn unedau mwyach erbyn diwedd y cyfnod. Mae rhan fwyaf o'r dystiolaeth gronolegol cyn y meddianiad Rhufeinig yn dod o gloddio fryngeiri. Mae amrediad y rhai ar Fryniau Clwyd o tua ¾ hectar i tua 20 hectar ac mae rhai o'r adeiledd datgeledig ac arteffactau a ddarganfuwyd yn dangos sut wnaethant ddatblygu. Mae golosg o rhai ohonynt wedi bod yn werthfawr i ddyddio

assisted carbon dating, mostly from 800 to 500 BC. The relationship between the sites is unclear. Similar evidence has been found in Llŷn and on Anglesey. The Castell Odo and Meillionydd sites are very interesting and complex examples. Descriptions of the indigenous population and its activities during the Roman and early post Roman periods are based on Roman records, which identify the various Celtic tribes and their location in Britain. These give some indication of the social models and cultures. The results of all these investigations suggest that in the 1st Century BC societies had developed differently but there was some common practice. They suggest that Celtic society was based on pyramidal family groups or kins (clans?) and there was some interaction between the various tribes. For example there were similar words in Breton, Welsh and Irish languages. Eventually the 'kins' amalgamated into larger units led by a 'King'. In the early Middle Ages something like present Wales begins to emerge and the North West became Gwynedd. And that's when we 'Became Welsh'. On behalf of a very appreciative audience Mrs Llewellyn thanked Professor Karl for his 'Tour de force'.

"Ddyfod yn Gymreig". Ar ran cynulleidfa werthfawrogol iawn diolchodd Mrs Llewellyn yr Athro Karl am 'Tour de force'.

Gareth W. Parry

150 years of Archaeological Excavation

Oriel Ynys Môn Friday 17th February.

A full lecture room was presided over by the Chairman, Mr Geraint Evans, when Mr Andrew Davidson introduced the speaker. Frances proceeded to give a lively presentation and summary of all the major events governing investigations on our island, from the early recordings of the 19th century to the sophisticated ventures of our time. A full account is published in the current Transactions. In the Pre First World War era the outstanding contributor was W.O. Stanley, most of his findings still bearing up today. Post war saw the creation of protective organisations including the Society's observers. She discussed the excavations of Din Lligwy, Bryn Celli Ddu and later Barclodiad y Gawres. Latterly there were events such as Llyn Cerrig Bach and excavations on a grander scale at Ty Mawr, Trefignath, Rhosyr, Llanbedrgoch, Parc Cybi and Tai Cochion. The evening's entertaining talk was much appreciated and she was thanked by the Chairman. Opportunities to ask questions were taken up during the refreshment break afterwards.

The Editor



EXHIBITION PICTURE QUIZ

During the course of the evening the results of the competition were announced. It was in two sections. The first was the 'Simple' version identifying well-known sites and two winners were drawn from a large bag of successful answers. They were:

Llŷr Elias Jones, 7, Ffordd Hwfa, Llangefni and Lowri McQuire-Jones, 10, Tai Lôn Newydd, Talwrn.

There were no outright winners of the 'Expert' quiz on less well known sites. A similar draw of the nearest produced two sets of competitors:

Sara Roberts & Tim Petts, Ty'n Rhedyn, Llanddaniel and S. Ellis of Dwyran.

The prizes were 1 year's membership and three free books: Anglesey Past Landscapes of the Coast, Môn Mam Cymru and Portraits of an Island (2nd edition). Congratulations to all!

150 blwyddyn o Gloddio Archaeolegol

Oriel Ynys Môn, Nos Wener, 17 Chwefror

Y cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, oedd y llywydd mewn ystafell darlith lawn a gofynnodd i Mr Andrew



Frances Lynch Llewellyn

Davidson gyflwyno'r darlithydd. Dechreuodd Frances gan roi cyflwyniad bywiog o grynodedd o holl weithgareddau cloddio pennaf ar ein hynys, o gofnodion yr 19eg ganrif gynnar hyd at ymchwiliadau soffistigedig ein hamser ni. Bydd adroddiad llawn yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn y Trafodion nesaf. Yn y cyfnod cyn y Rhyfel Mawr Cyntaf W. O. Stanley oedd y cyfrannwr eithriadol, mae rhan fwyaf o'i ddarganfyddiadau yn dal i fyny heddiw. Ar ôl y rhyfel dechreuodd sefydliadau amddiffynnol gael ei creu, yn cynnwys sylwedyddion y Gymdeithas. Trafododd am y cloddio yn Din Lligwy, Bryn Celli Ddu a Barclodiad y Gawres. Yn hwyrach fe fu gweithgareddau fel Llyn Cerrig Bach a chloddio ar raddfa fwy mawreddog Ty Mawr, Trefignath, Rhosyr, Llanbedrgoch, Parc Cybi a Tai Cochion. Mawr oedd y gwerthfawrogiad o ddarlith ddifysrus a diolchodd y Cadeirydd iddi hi. Cafwyd cyfle i ofyn cwestiynau yn ystod amser paned wedyn.

Gareth W. Parry

On being High Sheriff in the 21st Century

John Hemingway and his Portrait

A History of AAS Excursions.

Our Chairman Mr Geraint Evans greeted a good audience and invited Mrs Ann Benwell to introduce the speakers. Our first was Professor Robin Grove-White who entertained us with his experiences in his important role coinciding with our centenary. As High Sheriff of Anglesey and Gwynedd he confessed to an initial slight cynicism of its function but after research he was impressed by its importance even at this time. The 'Funny' clothes, - eighteenth century in style- proved to be comfortable and he enjoyed the ceremonial occasions. They commenced with a formal swearing-in with Wales' Chief Judge, David Lloyd Jones, together with his predecessor, the Lord Lieutenant and Robin's chaplain, Rev. Emlyn Richards. He showed colourful photographs of himself with the Mayors of Gwynedd at Caernarfon Castle. He felt it

Centenary

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2012

Canmblwyddiant

Mawrth 16 March

Oriel Ynys Môn

Am fod yn Uchel Siryf yn 21ain Ganrif.

Portread o John Hemingway.

Tipyn o hanes gwibdeithiau'r

Gymdeithas.

Cyfarchodd y Cadeirydd, Mr Geraint Evans, gynulleidfa dda a gwahoddodd Mrs Ann Benwell i gyflwyno'r siaradwyr. Y cyntaf oedd Yr Athro Robin Grove-White a roddodd ddisgrifiad difysrus o ei brofiad fel Uwch Siryf Môn a Gwynedd am y flwyddyn o Ebrill 2011. Cyffesodd tipyn o sinigiaeth am y swydd ond gwnaeth tipyn o ymchwil argraff gref am ei phwysigrwydd hyd yn oed heddiw. 'Roedd y 'Dillad Rhyfedd' - yn steil yr 18fed. ganrif - yn gyffyrddus a mwynhaodd y defodau achlysurol. Y cyntaf oedd tyngu llw ffurfiol gyda Prif Farnwr Cymru, David Lloyd Jones, ynghyd a'i ragflaenydd, yr Arglwydd Raglaw a chaplan Robin, Y Parch Emlyn Richards. Dangosodd luniau lliwgar o ef ei hun gyda Meiri Gwynedd yng Nghastell Caernarfon. Teimlodd bod yn

was a great privilege to be involved, especially with the granting of the Freedom of the City of Bangor to the Royal Welsh. Such ceremonies were a two way process, he discovered that other organizations, the Police, Fire and Ambulance departments all felt them to be significant. Most of all he was impressed when presenting awards to voluntary groups. From 1282 to 1531 the Sheriff was undisputed ruler of the shire but from 1536 to 1887 there was evolution and an erosion of powers, mainly because many functions were taken over by others- the Coroner, the County, the courts and the Lord Lieutenant. After 1887 it became mostly ceremonial but he still had to provide hospitality to the High Judges, sitting in on serious Crown Court cases and supporting the Lord Lieutenant during Royal visits. His contact with the voluntary organizations impressed him the most, so he is finishing his duties with a spectacular bid to raise funds for Anglesey Youth Unemployment and the vulnerable young. This is the 125 mile 'WALK' he is undertaking around the Anglesey Coastal Path.



Prof. Robin Grove-White



Gareth W. Parry

Julie Stone was our second speaker, continuing from her previous talk about building the Britannia Bridge. (Newsletter 54) One of the main contractors, a stone mason, was John Hemingway. His first major work was the Stonyhurst Jesuit College at Whalley in Lancashire. Later, on the London and Birmingham Railway, the south portal of the Linslade tunnel with its turreted and curtained walls was an early project. He moved to Menai Bridge in 1846, as part of the firm of Nowell, Hemingway and Pearson and he resided at Craig Owen, Cadnant Road, remaining there until the end of his life. The house is now the Tegfryn Art Gallery. He features in the famous Lucas painting of the bridge builders. Sadly, both his sons died without issue but his daughters lived on and married locally. Hemingway died in 1868 and is buried on Church Island. The descendants are scattered but two great-great-grandsons, Mark Johnson and Stuart Phillips, were recent visitors to Porthaethwy. Mark had an oil portrait of John Hemingway stored in London after transfer from Tehran during the departure of the Shah. He has presented it to the Menai Bridge Community Heritage Trust and it can be viewed at the Bridge Exhibition. The artist is unknown but Peter Lord has examined it and says it is of some importance. It is damaged and in need of restoration. A fund has been created to raise £5000 and Julie would welcome any contributions. Contacts can be made by telephone: 01248715046 or by E Mail mbcht@btconnect.com After an interval for refreshments Gareth Parry gave a short account of the Society's excursions through the century. The first one was in June, 1912 to Penmon led by the Rector, it was followed by a visit to Holyhead Mountain to view the excavations of W O Stanley and the third was to Lligwy under the supervision of the President, Lord Boston. A programme of excursions, with breaks during the two World Wars, was produced every summer. During that time the majority of the island's 150 or so ancient monuments and 44 of the 83 extant churches were visited, some several times and usually under the guidance of knowledgeable people. Some of the sites were in remote locations and it is a mystery how members attended the early ones as decent roads and public transport were almost non-existent. In a report on visits to Llaniestyn and Llanfihangel Din Silwy churches, Lord Boston commented that they were 'poorly attended because of remoteness'. In contrast,



Julie Stone



John Hemingway

ymglymedig yn fraint fawr, yn arbennig gyda chyflwyno Rhyddfrait Dinas Bangor i Gatrawd y Cymru Brenhinol. 'Roedd defodau fel hyn yn broses dwyffordd, darganfuwyd fod sefydliadau eraill - yr Heddlu a'r gwasanaethau Tân ac Ambiwylans yn teimlo ei bod yn arwyddocaol. Cafodd yr argraff bennaf wrth gyflwyno gwobrau i grwpiau gwirfoddol. O 1282 hyd at 1531 y Siryf oedd y rheolwr diamheuol dros y sir. Ond o 1537 tan 1887 bu esblygiad ac erydiad o bwerau am fod y Crwner, y Sir, y llysoedd a'r Arglwydd Raglaw wedi cymryd llawer pwrpas drosodd. Defodol, gan mwyaf, oedd y swydd ar ôl 1887 ond 'roedd rhaid rhoi lletygarwch i Farnwyr yr Uchel Lys, eistedd i mewn yn Llys y Goron pan fyddo achos difrifol a chefnogi'r Arglwydd Raglaw yn ystod ymweliadau Brenhinol. Gwnaeth ei gysylltiad gyda

grwpiau gwirfoddol oedd yr argraff bennaf. 'Roedd am orffen ei ddyletswydd gyda chais ysblennydd i godi cronfa i helpu 'Diweithdra Ieuenctid Môn' a'r ieuenctid archolladwy. Hwn yw'r 'Gerddeddiad' 'roedd am wneud ar hyd y 125 milltir o 'Llwybr Arfordir Môn'

Yr ail i siarad oedd Julie Stone, yn parhau o ei araiith am adeiladu Pont Britannia. (Cylchlythr 54) Un o'r ymgymerywyr pennaf oedd y saer maen John Hemingway. Ei waith pennaf cyntaf oedd Coleg Iesuwy'r Stonyhurst yn Whalley, Sir Caerhirfryn. Wedyn, ar Rheilffordd Llundain a Birmingham, 'roedd porth deol twnnel Linsdale, gyda'i furlenau tyredog yn brosiect cynnar. Symudodd i Borthaethwy yn 1846 fel rhan o gwmni Nowell, Hemingway a Pearson a 'roedd yn byw yn 'Craig Owen', Ffordd Cadnant, am weddill ei fywyd. 'Oriol Tegfryn' yw'r tŷ yn awr. Mae yn arwyddol yn y darlun enwog gan Lucas o adeiladwyr bont. Bu farw yn 1868 a chladdwyd ef ar Ynys Tysilio. Bu ei ddau fab farw heb fagu plant ond priododd ei ferched ddynion lleol. Gwasgarodd ei ddisgynyddion ond oedd dau o ei dair-gwaith or-ŵyrion, Mark Johnston a Stuart Phillips, yn ymwelwyr diweddar ym Mhorthaethwy. 'Roedd gan Mark portread olew o John Hemingway mewn storfa yn Llundain ar ôl dod o Tehran pan adawodd y Shah. Mae Mark wedi ei gyflwyno i Ymddiriedolaeth Cymuned Porthaethwy ac fe welir o yn Arddangosfa yn Pontydd. Does dim gwybodaeth am yr arlunydd ond mae Peter Lord wedi ei archwilio ag yn ei gysidro yn bwysig. Mae mewn cyflwr gwael ag eisio adferiad. Mae cronfa wedi ei chreu i godi £5000 at y gwaith a buasai Julie yn croesawu unrhyw gyfraniad. Mae yn bosib cysylltu ar y ffon - rhif 01248 715046 - neu drwy E-bost mbcht@btconnect.com

Ar ôl egwyl lluniaeth cafwyd disgrifiad byr o hanes gwibdeithiau'r Gymdeithas drwy'r ganrif gan Gareth Parry. Y cyntaf oedd taith i Benmon ym Mehefin 1912 o dan arweiniad y Rheithor. Wedyn bu taith i Fynydd Caergybi i weld cloddiadau W O Stanley a'r trydydd i Lugwy o dan arolygiaeth y Llywydd, Arglwydd Boston. Trefnwyd rhaglen o wibdeithiau, gyda thoriad drwy'r ddwy Ryfel Byd, bob haf. Yn ystod yr amser hynny bu ymweliad a rhan fwyaf o 150, mwy neu lai, o henebion hynafol yr ynys a 44 o'r 83 o eglwysi presennol, rhai ohonynt lawer gwaith a, fel arfer, o dan arweiniad pobl gwybodus. 'Roedd ambell leoliad yn anghysbell ac mae yn ddirgelwch sut yr oedd sut yr oedd aelodau yn medru mynychu rhai o'r teithiau cynnar am nad oedd ffyrdd gweddus a chlodiant cyhoeddus bron ddim yn bod. Mewn adroddiad o wibdaith i eglwysi Llaniestyn a Llanfihangel Din Sylwy sylwodd Arglwydd Boston bod 'presenoldeb gwael oherwydd

although there were, at one time, 201 non-conformist chapels only four were ever visited! In 1913 Lord Boston was on the defensive with the Ministry of Works, the Commission on Ancient Monuments was showing an interest in the sites on his land. The pattern of excursions changed through the 100 years. The earlier visits were mostly on Anglesey but from 1920 to 1939 they became more ambitious. There were usually three excursions a year, one being a 'Mainland' trip, mostly to the Conwy Valley and Caernarfon. The latter was popular while Mortimer Wheeler was excavating Segontium. He always welcomed members. Llanrwst was another popular destination. Following the 2nd World War the excursions expanded to four or five a season and in 1975 weekend expeditions became a major event. There were trips to York and many other English cities of interest and some to Ireland and the Isle of Man. Often two coaches were involved and it was meticulously organized. Gareth paid tribute to Mrs Margaret Hughes for talents in this regard. - she was present at the meeting. The last such event was to Swansea in 2002. Since then there has been a dramatic drop in support, the main event now is a full day Saturday walk, sometimes on the mainland, with members using their own transport. Gareth showed a few photographs of memorable visits and then finished with a slide show of last years' excursions and our recent Plas Coch meeting. Mr Geraint Evans thanked the speakers on behalf of the members. It was another enjoyable evening.

*The Editor &
Gareth W. Parry*

pellennigrwydd'. Fel gwrthgyferbyniad, er bod, ar un tro, 201o gapeli anghydfurfiol, dim ond 4 sydd wedi cael ymweliad. Yn 1913 'roedd yr Arglwydd Boston yn amddiffynnol gyda'r 'Gweinyddiaeth Gwaith' am fod y Comisiwn Henebion Hynafol yn dangos diddordeb yn y lleoliadau ar ei dir. Newidiodd patrwm y gwibdeithiau drwy'r can mlynedd. Yn y blynyddoedd cynnar 'roedd y rhan fwyaf ar yr ynys ond rhwng 1920 a 1939 daethant yn dipyn mwy uchelgeisiol. Fel arfer 'roedd tair gwibdaith bob blwyddyn, un ohonynt yn mynd 'dros y bont', y rhan fwyaf i Ddyffryn Conwy a Caernarfon. 'Roedd yr olaf yn boblogaidd tra 'roedd Mortimer Wheeler yn cloddio Segontium. 'Roedd ganddo groeso i'r aelodau bob tro. 'Roedd Llanrwst yn grychfan poblogaidd hefyd. Ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd ehangodd y rhaglen i bump o wibdeithiau ag yn 1975 daeth teithiau penwythnos yn ddiwygiad mawr. Bu teithiau i York a llawer dinas diddorol arall yn Lloegr a rhai i Iwerddon a Ynys Manaw. Yn aml 'roedd rhaid cael dwy goets roeddynt wedi ei trefnu yn ofalus iawn. Talodd Gareth deyrnged i Mrs Margaret Hughes am ei doniau yn y mater - 'roedd hi yn y gynulleidfa. Taith i Abertawe yn 2002 oedd y digwyddiad olaf. Ers hynny mae yna gwymp dramatig yng nghefnogaeth gwibdeithiau. Taith diwrnod llawn ar Ddydd Sadwrn, weithiau dros y bont, yw y prif wibdaith yn awr, gyd'r aelodau yn defnyddio ei cludiant ei hun. I orffen dangosodd Gareth luniau o wibdeithiau cofiadwy ac wedyn rhai o wibdeithiau 2011 a'r cyfarfod diweddar ym Mhlas Coch. Diolchodd Mr Geraint Evans i'r siaradwyr ar ran y gynulleidfa. 'Roedd wedi bod yn noswaith ddiddorol arall.

Edrych yn Ôl...Looking Back: One Hundred Years



One of the singular enduring features of the Society is the record of the Transactions. The product of investigation into our island over the century is now the irreplaceable source for modern and future researchers. It has evolved into the present day glossy journal of learned articles with a basic pattern that was designed from the beginning. The very first publication in 1912 has a different title but contents are the same. There is the Committee, the list of members, an interim financial table and the all important list of Local Observers (now discontinued). Their instructions are prominent as is a list of their first detailed observations. There are intriguing accounts of ruins which are destined to be improved, together with other features long gone. Although dubbed Interim Report 1911-12 it could be regarded as the first Transactions. The rest of the pamphlet is devoted to two articles. The first is a lengthy presidential address by Lord Boston, given on 12th April, 1912. He summarizes the process of the creation of the Society. The initial membership was 175 and there was a fascinating response

to expressions of interest. Out of 77, 55 favoured archaeology, 49 Welsh History, 41 the Prehistoric period, 39 birds, 38 the medieval period, 34 Literature, 34 Botany, Animals 29, Welsh art 21, Geology 18, Natural Science 17, Conchology 8 and Entomology 7. He mentioned contributions of a wall case and two book cases to be used for displays in the County School, Llangefni. He felt optimistic about archaeological investigations and he invited contributions on all the other subjects. The second article is a comprehensive account of the current view on Prehistoric Man in Anglesey, by E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A. Mr Baynes established prehistory being prior to AD61 when the first reliable Roman accounts were written down. He then outlined the geological periods, traces of man not appearing until the Quaternary, Pleistocene or Palaeolithic eras. Thereafter flint implements, cave drawings and bone carvings in ivory and deer bones were found. He did move forward into the Bronze and Iron age to mention the local finds on Holyhead Mountain and Lligwy. On discussing human remains, he listed various methods of disposal; inhumation and cremation and the patterns in all the familiar burial sites. There was a brief discussion of skull shapes, a subject beloved of the Victorians. Fragments of fabric found in some areas raised the subject of clothing. Quaintly, he described some females attired in 'Petticoats'. As well as describing garments he also reviewed the animals that were prevalent in these times. He provided a long list of references for his contemporaries to continue research. The impression left by the pamphlet is of the considerable difference between then and now. It was a period of comparative stability- the Empire and a rigid class distinction. There were few females in the list of members but the very first is Jane Adeane, niece of William Owen Stanley. From a personal viewpoint I have a link across the great gap of time. The first observer for the Holyhead area was W.B. Thomas, School Teacher. He was my primary school headmaster.

The Editor

AAS Centenary Excursions Summer 2012

Saturday 9th May: 2.00 pm A Centenary visit to Lligwy. Meet at Plas Lligwy. Frances Lynch Llewellyn and Andrew Davidson will guide us at Din Lligwy and other nearby sites.

Saturday 9 June: 11.00 am Llaniestyn church, Din Silwy, Llanfihangel Din Silwy church and well.

Park near Llaniestyn church. After visiting the church we will walk on paths to the Iron Age fort of Din Silwy where we will have our picnic. After lunch Frances will guide us round the fort, then we will descend to the church and well of Llanfihangel Din Silwy. Our guide at both churches is Rev. Neil Fairlamb. Our walk continues on paths and lanes to Llangoed with visits en route to one or two interesting houses.

Arrangements will be made to get drivers back to their cars. We round off the day with an evening meal at the Bishopsgate Hotel and Restaurant, Beaumaris.

Sunday 24 June: 2.00 pm Llanidan Old Church and Llanidan Hall gardens.

Meet at the church. Our guides are Andrew Davidson and the Head Gardener, James Beverley. The church and gardens are being opened specially for our visit and there will be a charge of £2.50 per person.

Saturday 7 July: 11.00 am Ty Mawr round huts, Porth Dafarch round huts and the Penrhosfeilw standing stones.

Meet at the RSPB car park opposite the Ty Mawr site. Andrew Davidson and Frances Lynch Llewellyn are our guides for the day. We will visit the Ty Mawr round huts, then have a break for lunch. We can choose to bring a picnic or eat in the RSPB restaurant near South Stack. We will then drive to the Gors Goch car park and have a circular walk on coastal paths to Porth Dafarch and Penrhosfeilw. Those who prefer not to walk, may of course drive to the sites, but parking space is limited.

Saturday 1 September: 2.00 pm Tregaian church and Plas Tregaian

Meet at the church. After visiting the church we will walk down the drive to look at the outside of Plas Tregaian.

Next Meeting...Cyfarfod Nesaf...Friday April 20th Nôs Wener

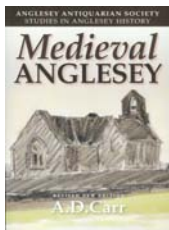
Oriel Ynys Môn 7.30 pm: Andrew Davidson: Wylfa- A Landscape History.

A Full report will be in the next Newsletter. Bydd adroliad llawn yn y Cylchlythr nesaf.

Centenary Annual General Meeting... Cyfarfod Cyffredinol Blynnyddol Canmlwyddiant

Oriel Ynys Môn, 7.30: The Welsh Cottage- Dr Eurwyn Wiliam, Chairman, Royal Commission, Welsh Ancient & Historical Monuments

PUBLICATIONS



The latest addition to the series, 'Studies in Anglesey History' published by the Anglesey Antiquarian Society. As referred to in the Newsletter it is Prof Antony Carr's revision of the earlier version and is available through all the usual outlets or direct from the Society Website: **£19.95**

LLYFRAU MAGMA

LLYN CERRIG BACH



During the late Iron Age and the early years of Roman occupation, precious items were dropped into an Anglesey lake – items associated with power, status and warfare. Llyn Cerrig Bach is well known to Society members, so it is surprising that no accessible account has been published before as a book.

Was this site an ancient shrine, used for sacrifice? Were these offerings left for the gods? What kind of people made these items and brought them here? How did the people of Anglesey, Britain and Europe live during the Iron Age? What happened when the Roman legions crossed the Menai Strait, to confront warriors in battle array, druids and mysterious women dressed in black? Oriol Ynys Môn's new book – to be published in July – sheds light on one of the great archaeological mysteries of Wales. It will tell the remarkable story of the discovery of the Llyn Cerrig Bach treasure and describe the subsequent examination of the artefacts, their conservation and public display, as well as later investigation of the site.

Copies will be on sale this summer in two editions ... **LLYN CERRIG BACH: trysor Oes yr Haearn**, and **LLYN CERRIG BACH: treasure from the Iron Age**.

Centenary 'Celebrations' Transactions

At the Annual General Meeting there will be a 'Launch' of the next Transactions. Members attending will be able to receive their copies. David Longley, our Editor, wishes to announce that the editing of this issue has been a joint measure. He wishes to credit Ann Benwell with her invaluable work on content, whilst he concentrated on production.

For all AAS publications contact Dave Wilson at STONE SCIENCE, Penrtheth dave@stonescience.fsbusines.co.uk

School Log Snippets

British School, Llangefni

1867 Aug 23rd Inspectors Report.

The present master (Owen Roberts) having been in charge of the school four months is not fully responsible for its condition. An improvement is required in the discipline. The order in routine is fair but the children are very troublesome under examination. The results of the examination were moderate, the points which most require improvement being the Spelling and Arithmetic.

1873 John Hughes. Headmaster.

February. Attendance small owing to measles.

Feb 17th. Unable to carry on the school orderly as I had to run back and fore to the house over baby being dying.

20th. Holiday. Burial of our little boy.

PAT'S PROJECTS

Centenary Diaries

The Group diaries are under way with 150 of different generations, individual, groups and pairs. They support each other and there will be a major meeting at the 6 month point. Included are two primary schools keeping a group diary with their teacher. There is a plan for six volunteers of different generations and backgrounds to train in taking oral history interviews. These will be stored with the diaries in the archives. For those who are interested in taking part look out for further information in the months ahead.

"The Walk"

Up to the time of going to press the sum of £14,000 has been raised by a successful walk in glorious weather. Congratulations to Robin and Helen.



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 dynnu sylw'r Ysgrifennydd Cyffredinol os ydynt yn gweld safleoedd hynafiaethol yn cael ei difetha neu o dan fygythiad o ddifrod er mwyn i'r Gymdeithas rhoi gwybod i'r awdurdodau perthnasol.

Hon Sec / Ysgrifennydd Aelodaeth: Siôn Caffell

Tel / Ffôn 01248600083

New Accessions at Anglesey Archives

- Ledgers and Day Books, Llangaffo Post Office. 1900-1969 WM/2368
- Casgliad a ran Cymdeithas Morisiaid Môn 1800-1878 WM/2371/1-3
- Llyfrau casgliad y weinidogaeth ac aelodau Capel M.C. Gilgal, Bodedern. 1887-1961 WM/2372/1-6
- Menai Bridge Cricket Club Records. 1961-1978 WM/2374
- Cards and letters from Kyffin Williams to the Depositor. Conant family papers including letters and photographs. 20th Century WD29
- Holyhead Golf Club membership books, minutes, files of correspondence and photographs. 20th Century WM/2377
- Postcard sent from a P.O.W. Camp by H.W. Binney of Glan Beuno, Cemaes 1944 Feb 2nd. WM/2378
- Births Register, Llanerchymedd M.C. Chapel Jerusalem. 1839-1994 WM/2382
- Dogfenau Cyngor Plwyf Llanbadrig. 1894-1955 WM/2383
- Holyhead U.D.C. L.M.S. Railway correspondence. 1940-1941 WDAAG/68
- Diaries of Margaret Ann Bulkeley & Boadicea Amelia Bulkeley & electronic transcripts. 1886-2011 WM/2386
- Menai Bridge Fire Brigade registers. 1959-1979 WM/2387
- Officers attendance book, Llangefni Post Office. 1941-1945 WM/2388
- Yearly Reports of Bryn Du M.C. Chapel. 1914-1966 WM/2391
- Llyfrau casgliad y weinidogaeth ac aelodau Ysgol Sul Capel Hermon, Bodorgan. 1915-1959 WM/2390
- Letters sent to Bedwyr Lewis Jones in response to his question asking for information regarding old bus transport. 1970 WM/2392
- W.I. Additional papers 2000-2007 WD/3/918-919
- Cofnodion a llythrau Adran Bentref Urdd Gobaith Cymru 1970-1985 WM/2394
- Papers relating to the setting up of Llyn Alaw Sailing Club. 1953-1978 WM/2398
- Hymn book Richard Ellis, Beaumaris and Transcription notes. 1830-2010 WM/2403

Anglesey Archives, Bryn-cefni Industrial Estate, Industrial Estate Road, Llangefni. LL77 7JA. Tel 01248 751930 E Mail: archives@anglesey.gov.uk

The Senior Archivist is Hayden Burns.

Archives Service Opening Hours

Monday: 9:15am - 4:45pm (closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)
Tuesday: 2pm - 4:45pm (2pm - 7pm every second and fourth Tuesday of the month)
Wednesday: 9:15am - 4:45pm (closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)
Thursday: 9:15am - 4:45pm (closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)
Friday: 9:15am - 4:45pm (closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)

Appointments

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

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

Research Assistance.

Mr John Kelcey is working on a book about Grade 1 and 2* buildings of Ynys Môn. As an introduction he would like two essays, one on the history of architecture of Ynys Môn from the earliest times and a second a critique to WAG, CADW and Ynys Môn County Council's policies relating to their protection. They should be written by architects. A possible third essay could deal with the geology of the building stones. If there is any member who could assist, or could refer architects on, please contact him at johnkelcey@hotmail.com

The Society extends greetings and good wishes to our Patron, Lord Stanley and Lady Stanley and hope they will be happy in the south of England.

The Editor wishes to thank all who have assisted in the production of this issue: Gareth W. Parry, Ann Benwell, Siôn Caffell, Gladys Pritchard and Tricia Jones.

The next edition of the Newsletter will be published in the Autumn of 2012.

Please forward any articles to the Editor:

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Cae Paradwys, 16, The Rise,
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Tel. 01407 861036



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