



CYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN

NEWSLETTER Cylchlythyr

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No. 60 **Gwanwyn / Spring** 2013

CENTENARY PROJECTS COMPLETED

HYNAFIAETHWYR MERCHED Y WAWR, YNYS MÔN 2012



Amanda Sweet (Archives), Ann Roberts (Merched y Wawr) & Margaret Hughes

One idea by Margaret Hughes for the AAS Centenary was the creation of diaries and profiles of local events during 2012, to record the present time for posterity. Community records from Rhosmeirch, Amlwch, Benllech, Rhosybol, Llanerchmedd, Bodwrog, Llandrygarn, Talwrn and Cemaes were compiled by Merched y Wawr and these were handed over to the Archives on 9th April. They cover all aspects of village life; schools and social events together with photographs over a period of one year. Each one is unique.



Nine Village records

AAS PLAQUE RESTORED

The plaque that was placed at the Llyn Cerrig Bach site to mark the important archaeological discovery had been deteriorating. We have to thank Mr Dave Wilson of Stone Science for his skilled repainting.



**IF POSSIBLE, WOULD MEMBERS
PLEASE ATTEND THE A.G.M.**

Edrych Ymlaen.../... Looking Ahead

Next Meetings.../ Cyfarfodau Nesaf

Oriel Ynys Môn 7.30 pm:

Friday April 19th / Ebrill Nôs Wener 19

What is an Archivist? Some 21st Century Perspectives.

Hayden Burns

Annual General Meeting / Cyfarfod Cyffredinol Blynnyddol

Oriel Ynys Môn: Note times, 7 pm

Friday May 17th / Mai Nôs Wener 17

7.45 pm

Histories of Deposition: making middens in the late Bronze Age and Iron Age

Kate Waddington

A full report will be in the next Newsletter.

Bydd adroliad llawn yn y Cylchlythr nesaf.

AAS Summer Excursions / Gwibdeithiau Haf 2013

Saturday 18 May / Dydd Sadwrn Mai 18

2. 00 pm: Penmynydd Almshouses and Sarnfaint.

We meet at the Almshouses, then drive to the old coaching inn, Sarnfaint, where Angharad and Adrian Holmes will be our guides.

Saturday 8 June / Mehefin Dydd Sadwrn 8

11. 00 am: Llanfaelog church, Barclodiad y Gawres, Mailis stone, Llangwyfan and Aberffraw.

Park near Llanfaelog church. After visiting the church, we will drive to Porth Treacastell/Cable Bay, where we will have our picnic. After lunch Frances Lynch Llewellyn and Andrew Davidson will be our guides at Barclodiad y Gawres and the Mailis stone. Our walk follows the coastal path to Llangwyfan and on to Aberffraw. Arrangements will be made to get drivers back to their cars. We round off the day with an evening meal at the Oystercatcher, Rhosneigr.

Wednesday 26 June / Mehefin Dydd Mercher 26

6. 30 pm Llangoed Church

We meet at the church where the Rev. Neil Fairlamb is our guide. We will then look at other places of interest nearby.

Saturday 13 July / Gorffennaf Dydd Sadwrn 13

2. 00 pm: Llanfugail, Llanllibio and Llynnon Hall

We park at Llanfugail church. After visiting the church we will walk on paths and lanes to the site of Llanllibio church and back to Llanfugail. We will then drive to Llynnon Hall, where our hosts are Jessamy and David Alexander. Andrew Davidson will show us places of interest.

Saturday 7 September / Medi Dydd Sadwrn 7

2. 00 pm: Llanbeblig church, Segontium and Hen Waliau

We park at Llanbeblig church, and our guide in Caernarfon is Andrew Davidson.

Edrych yn Ôl.../ Looking Back... Fifty Years

There were 566 members in 1963. Three excursions were blessed with ideal weather conditions. In June over 100 members assembled at Bodnant Gardens. Without an official leader several expert gardeners amongst the gathering were able to inform everyone about the various rare and beautiful plants. In July three sites were visited in the Bodorgan area, under the leadership of Mr T.G. Walker. A convoy of seventy vehicles travelled between Cerrigceinwen Church, Henblas and Trefeilir. Thanks were expressed by Mr John Rowlands, G.H. Garland and Edwin Cockshutt. They also extended the Society's gratitude to Mr and Mrs W.H. Jones of Henblas, Mr Richard Cunliffe of Trefeilir and the Rector of Cerrigceinwen. September saw another trilogy of visits. In Llanfechell Mr R.C. Pierce of Rhosgoch and the Rev. W.L. Owen, Rector of Llanfechell described the 12th century churches of Llanbabo and Llanfechell. By kind permission of Mr and Mrs C.W. Grove-White, the third visit was to Brynddu. Mr Emyr Gwynne Jones, Librarian of the University of North Wales gave an interesting account of William Bulkeley, the Diarist. The Annual General Meeting at the Shire Hall, Llangefni, held on May 4th was chaired by the Marquess of Anglesey. The guest speaker Mr Gwilym Usher gave an illustrated lecture to a crowded chamber on the 'Edwardian Castles of North Wales'. He compared the various fortresses of Edward I, particularly Beaumaris castle and its impenetrable defences. He also discussed social conditions during the 13th century. The General Meeting was at the same venue in November, chaired by Dr Leslie Jones, O.B.E. The guest speaker was the eminent Anglesey naturalist, Mr. T.G. Walker. His illustrated lecture on bird and animal life, with reference to detailed descriptions of countryside plant life was warmly received by the audience.



Excursions / 2012 Gwibdeithiau

St Caian's Church & Plas Tregaian: Sat. September 1 Medi Dydd Sadwrn: Eglwys Sant Caian a Plas Tregaian

For the last excursion of the 2012 season 41 members almost filled the small, well cared for country church of St Caian on a bright but breezy afternoon to be welcomed by Mrs. Ann Benwell. Before inviting Andrew Davidson to describe the church she thanked Mrs. Lloyd of Plas Tregaian for allowing us to visit her land later in the afternoon and Mrs. Jones of Tyn Llan for welcoming us to the church. Andrew Davidson began by saying that virtually nothing is known about St Caian or his connection with the area. There are three other similar buildings on the island which gives rise to speculation whether each one was established by a local donor or all by the same donor. The original church was probably built by the family of Ednyfed Fychan who was granted the lands by Llywelyn the Great. The current building is mainly of 14th Century origin, but parts of the Western wall have some 12th Century features as does the font which has carving



Ann Benwell & Andrew Davidson

Ar wibdaith olaf tymor 2012 'roedd yr eglwys bach, sydd yn cael gofal gwyh, bron yn orlawn pan ddaeth 41 o aelodau yno ar brynhawn awellog, clauer. Ar ôl croesawu y gynulleidfa a cyn gofyn i Andrew Davidson ddisgrifio yr eglwys diolchodd Mrs. Ann Benwell i Mrs. Lloyd, Plas Tregaian am ganiatau i ni ymweld ei thir yn ddiweddarach ag i Mrs. Jones, Tyn Llan am ein croesawu i'r eglwys. Dechreuodd Andrew Davidson gan ddweud nad oes dim gwybodaeth am Sant Caian na ei gysylltiad a'r ardal. Mae yna dair adeilad arall cyffelyb ar yr ynys sydd yn creu dyfaliad os ydi un wedi ei sefydlu gan roddwr lleol neu yr oll gan yr un rhoddwr. Mae yn debyg mai teulu Ednyfed Fychan, a gafodd grant o'r tiroedd gan Llewellyn Fawr, adeiladodd yr eglwys gwreiddiol. Mae yr adeilad presennol yn tarddu o'r 14ed Ganrif ond mae nodweddion o'r 12ed. Ganrif yn y mur gorllewinol ac ar y bedyddfaen, sydd yn debyg



Eglwys St Caian



Font and Bellcote



similar to the one at Llanbeulan. The Plas Tregaian family has always been closely involved with the church and has instigated several minor alterations through the years. The 18th Century side windows are of an unusual rectangular shape. The bellcote is medieval; it has one bell originating from the 18th Century. Mrs Benwell followed with a

i'r un yn Llanbeulan. Mae teulu Plas Tregaian wedi bod yn ymglynedig gyda'r eglwys ers ei sefydlaid a maent wedi symblu llawer o newidiadau mân drwy y blynyddoedd. Mae ffurf y ffenestri o'r 18ed Ganrif yn y muriau ochr yn anghyffredin. Mae y clochlofft yn tarddu o'r canoloesoedd ond mae y gloch yn 18ed Ganrif.



Agricultural Outbuildings



Water Tower and 'Pool'.



Plas Tregaian



Presentation to Mrs Lloyd

resumé of the Plas Tregaian family. The lands of Tregaian and Erddreiniog were granted on free tenure to Ednyfed Fychan, who was Llywelyn the Great's 'seneschal' or 'Chief Minister'. The family remained powerful after the 1282 conquest and were supporters of King Richard II and some of his successors until their cousin, Owain Glyndwr, instigated his rebellion. They subsequently lost most of their power. Through subsequent marriages the property passed to the Prytherch family and in the late 18th Century the then heiress, Margaret, married Robert Lloyd, they were the parents of the Robert Lloyd who became Vice Admiral of the White Squadron of the Royal Navy, also called the 'Most splendid licensed pirate'. Their descendants still have the property. Before leaving the church members visited some of the gravestones and paid particular attention to that of 'William ap Howel, who died in March 1581 aged 105, he begat 43 children'. We then walked down the Plas drive where Andrew discussed features of the agricultural buildings some of which are of 18th Century origin and led us to the water tower and pool, the latter now covered with vegetation, which are known as the 'Admiral's bath'. To complete a fascinating and interesting afternoon Mrs. Lloyd entertained us to tea and to show our appreciation Mrs. Benwell presented her with an orchid plant.

Gareth W. Parry

Dilynodd Mrs. Benwell gyda braslun o hanes teulu Plas Tregaian. Rhoddodd Llewellyn Fawr dirdeiliadaeth rhydd o diroedd Tregaian a Erddreiniog i Ednyfed Fychan, ei 'seneschal' neu Prif Weinidog. Parhaodd y teulu yn rymus ar ôl goresgyniad 1282 ac yn gefnogwyr o Frenin Richard II a rhai o ei olynyddion hyd at gwrthryfel Owain Glyndwr, ei cefnder. Collasant mwyafrif o ei grym wedyn. Drwy priodasau dilynol aeth yr eiddo i'r teulu Prytherch a tua diwedd yr 18ed. Ganrif priododd yr etifeddes, Margaret, gyda Robert Lloyd, nhw oedd rhiaint y Robert Lloyd ddaeth yn Is-lyngesydd Llynges Gwyn y Llynges Brenhinol, a alwyd gan rhai y 'Mor-leidr trwyddedig ysblenydd mwyaf'. Mae ei ddisgynyddion yn dal y tir hyd heddiw. Cyn gadael yr eglwys aethom i edrych ar rhai o'r beddfeini gan dalu sylw arbennig i un 'William ap Howel, bu farw Mawrth 11 1581 A.D. yn 105 oed, cenhedlodd 43 o blant'. Wedym aethom i lawr rhodfa y Plas ple trafododd Andrew nodweddion hanesyddol rhai o'r adeiladau amaethyddol, rhai yn tarddu o'r 18ed. Ganrif, a wedyn ein harwain at y Tŵr dŵr a'r pwll, yr olaf yn orchuddiedig gan llystyfiant, sydd yn cael ei galw yn 'Baddon y Llyngesydd'. I gyflawni prynhawn hudol a diddorol darparodd Mrs. Lloyd de i ni ac i ddangos ein gwerthfawrogiad cyflwynodd Mrs. Benwell blanhigyn tegeirian iddi hi.

Gareth W. Parry

Eighty Five Years of the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales

Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday 21st September

About thirty members were addressed first by Mrs Ann Benwell when Andrew Davidson took the chair and introduced

Mr Gwynne Morris Jones. He proceeded to give a detailed account of the history of this organisation which has changed its remit several times but is still the only watchdog ensuring that all developments in Wales do not ruin the environment. It has a distinguished record of assisting re-organisation and sometimes preventing controversial schemes. Its English counterpart was formed in 1925 and CPRW was created in 1928 at a meeting chaired by Lord Boston. Founder members of the Committee included Clough Williams-Ellis and many distinguished Welsh citizens became Chairmen and Presidents until the present day. Examples of others involved include Lady Megan Lloyd George, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, C.W. Grove-White, Ann West, Simon Meade, Dr Neil Caldwell and many others. The Council's first focus was to prevent ugly buildings, unsightly petrol stations, advertising boards and litter. Later this was expanded to observe the Snowdon Railway, pylons and ribbon development. Clough Williams-Ellis was Chairman from 1932 until 1946. The over-riding concern was still the preservation of the landscape. To comply with stringent laws, the structure continued with a gruelling schedule of monthly meetings for committee members, usually in London. A standing committee was set up for National Parks after the act of 1949, the Snowdonia Park followed in 1951. Later activities covered pump storage schemes, forestry, nuclear power and best kept villages. Tryweryn in 1956 was an anomaly - no-one voted against it. Closer to our time, cover has been given to the Conwy crossing, RTZ at Holyhead, the Dinorwig scheme, Shell UK at Stanlow and closer to home Amlwch and the subject of wind farms. Consultations are continuing on issues such as Conygar-Stena at Newry Beach, a third Straits Bridge and numerous other schemes. Like many other groups its future is in doubt because of ageing and diminishing membership, in an age when its need is greater than ever. Gwynne has given a long standing service to the Committee and in his wide ranging talk he showed us how important the Council has been to the supervision of developments in our precious country. Long may it continue in that role. He is looking forward to its 100th year. Andrew Davidson gave the vote of thanks, emphasising how Gwynne had covered such a vast area of information. The audience expressed its appreciation.



Mr Gwynne Morris Jones

85 Blynedd o'r Ymgyrch Diogelu

Cymry Wledig (YDCW)

Nos Wener, 21ed. Medi

Ar ôl i Mrs Ann Benwell gyhoeddi hysbysiadu i tua 30 o aelodau cymerodd Andrew Davidson y gadair i gyflwyno

Mr Gwynne Morris Jones i roi tipyn o hanes yr YDCW. Dechreuodd gan esbonio pahan a sut daeth y cyfyndrefn mewn bod. Mae wedi newid ei gylch gwaith lawer tro ond mae yn dal i fod yr unig warchotgi sydd yn sicrhau nad ydi datblygiadau yn adfeilo amgylchedd Cymru. Mae ganddo hanes enwog am gynorthwyo adrefniadau a, weithiau, am atal cynlluniau dadleuol. Cafodd ei gymar yn Lloegr ei sefydlu yn 1925 a creuwyd YDCW yn 1928 mewn cyfarfod gyda Arglwydd Boston yn y gadair. 'Roedd Clough Williams-Ellis yn aelod o'r Pywllgor Sylfaenol a bu llawer o Gymry enwog yn y Gadair neu yn Llywydd hyd at heddiw. Mae y Foneddices Megan Lloyd George, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, C.W. Grove-White, Anne West, Simon Meade, Dr Neil Caldwell yn engreiffiau. Canolbwynt cyntaf yr Ymgyrch oedd rhwystro adeiladau hyll, gorsafoedd petrol salw, byrddau hysbysebu a sbwriel. Ehangodd wedyn i arsylwi Rheilffordd y Wyddfa, peilion a datblygiadau hirgyl. Bu Clough Williams-Ellis yn Gadeirydd o 1932 hyd at 1946. Cadwraeth y tirwedd oedd yn dal i fod y pryder mwyaf. Daeth pywllgor sefydlog i rym i ddelio gyda Parciau Cenedlaethol ar ôl deddf 1949, dilynodd Parc Eryri yn 1951. Gweithgareddau eraill oedd ymdrin â cynlluniau coedwigaeth, storfeydd pwmpio, ynni niwcliar a pentrefi taclus gorau. 'Roedd Tryweryn yn 1956 yn anghysondeb - gwnaeth neb bledleisio yn ei erbyn. Yn agosach at heddiw roedd ystyriaeth wedi troi at Croesiad Conwy, RTZ yng Nghaergybi, cynllun Dinorwig, Shell UK yn Stanlow a, nes at adref, yn Amlwch, a pwnc ffermiau gwynt. Mae ymgyngoriadau yn bodoli ar bynciau fel Congyar-Stena yn Traeth Newry, trydydd bont dros y Fennai, a llawer cynllun arall. Fel llawer grŵp arall mae ei ddyfodol yn y fantol drwy oedran a prinhad aelodaeth mewn amser ei eisio yn fwy nag erioed. Mae Gwynne wedi rhoi gwasanaeth hir i bwyllgor yr Ymgyrch ag yn amrediad eang ei araith dangosodd pa mor bwysig mae yr YDCW wedi bod i oruchwyliaeth datblygiadau yn ein gwlad gwerthfawr. Gobeithio bydd yn parhau yn ei swyddogaeth. Ar ôl i Andrew Davidson ddiolch iddo, a pwysleisio ei fod wedi sôn am faes helaeth o wybodaeth, datganodd y gynulleidfa ei gwerthfawrogiad.

Gareth W. Parry

The Editor

Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams

'Y Smyglwyr Cymreig'

Oriel Ynys Môn Nôs Wener, Hydref 19

Ar ôl croesawu 40 o aelodau gofynnodd Mrs Ann Benwell i Mr Donald Pritchard agor y cyfarfod a chyflwyno'r siaradwr.

Dywedodd ei bod yn addas cofio Syr Ifor bob blwyddyn, gwr mawr yn hanes iaith a llenyddiaeth Cymru a hefyd yn hanes y Gymdeithas. Braint oedd cael cyflwyno'r naturiaethwr, darlledydd ac awdur adnabyddus, Twm Elias, i siarad am 'Y Smyglwyr Cymreig'. Dechreuodd drwy ddweud nad oedd llawer o sylw wedi bod yn hanes smyglo ar arfordir Cymru. Mae dwy 'Oes Aur' iddo. Y cyntaf rhwng diwedd yr 17eg a chanol yr 19ed ganrif a'r ail yw'r presennol. Yn yr oes gyntaf y rheswm bod smyglo yn boblogaidd oedd bod y llywodraeth yn codi tollau trymion ar fewnforion i dalu am ryfeloedd - nid oedd y Dreth Incwm yn bodoli. 'Roedd yn weddol hawdd i godi tollau yn y porthladdoedd ar bob math bethau. 'Roedd y werin gyffredin a'r byddygions yn ystyried hyn yn ormesol, yn enwedig y rhai oedd yn byw ger porthladdoedd. 'Roedd y smyglars yn gwerthu ei nwyddau yn lleol ac i rhai cwmnïau mawr oedd yn hapus brynu oddi wrthynt. Rhyngddynt roeddynt yn creu problem gymharol i'r Maffia yn ystod y Gwaharddiad yn y Taleithiau Unedig gan greu colled o tua chwarter o incwm y llywodraeth. Swyddogion Tollau oedd fod i gasglu'r tollau - ar Ynys Môn roedd Lewis Morris a'i frawd, William, yn Swyddogion Tollau - ddim mor boblogaidd ac maent heddiw! Yn yr Alban an arall enwog oedd Robert Burns. Disgrifiodd Twm rhai o'r dulliau oedd y smyglars yn defnyddio i osgoi'r Swyddogion Toll. Mae cofnodion am Ynys Môn yn cynnwys cyfeiriad am 'Mwynwyr garw' Amlwch yn amddiffyn 47 galwyn o rwm a chapten llong yn bygwth tanio ei fagnet at gartref Swyddog Toll Biwmares. Mewn llawer



Twm Elias

The Sir Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture

'The Welsh Smugglers'

Oriel Ynys Môn Friday October 19th

After welcoming 40 members Mrs Ann Benwell invited Mr Donald Pritchard to open the meeting and introduce the

speaker. He began by saying that it was fitting that we remember Sir Ifor every year, an important figure in the history of the Welsh language and culture and also in the history of the Society. It was a privilege to introduce the well-known naturalist, broadcaster and author, Twm Elias, who was going to talk about the story of smuggling in Wales. He began by saying that there had not been much interest in the subject. It has two 'Golden ages'. The first is from the end of the 17th to the middle of the 19th centuries, the second is the present. The reason that smuggling was

popular in the first period was the high tolls on imports imposed by governments to pay for wars. Both the common folk and the gentry considered this to be oppressive, especially those living near harbours. The smugglers sold their goods locally and to some big companies happy to buy from them. Between them they caused a problem to the government, similar to the Mafia during Prohibition in the United States, and caused a loss of a quarter of government income. The tolls were to be collected by Excise Officers - on Anglesey two of the Morris Brothers, Lewis and William, were Excise Officers - not as popular as they are today. In Scotland another famous one was Robert Burns. Twm described some of the smugglers methods to evade the Excise men. Records for Anglesey include a reference to the 'rough miners' of Amlwch defending 47 gallons of rum and to a ship's captain threatening to use his cannon against the home of the Beaumaris Excise Man. In many harbours the local people knew which ships were involved and would provide assistance. This included being look-outs, helping with moving materials and finding

harbwr 'roedd y bobl leol yn gwybod pa long oedd yn smyglo ac roeddant yn barod i gynorthwyo. 'Roedd hyn yn cynnwys bod yn wylwyr, helpu i symud y nwyddau a darganfod cuddfa. 'Roedd enghreifftiau o longau yn cael ei suddo yn fwiadol, ei datgan yn ddrylliedig ac wedyn yn cael ei dadlwytho pan yn gyfleus. Weithiau roedd llong yn cael ei dadlwytho yn Iwerddon neu Ynys Manaw a'r nwyddau yn cael ei anfon i Gymru mewn llongau bach i harbwr unig. 'Roedd rhai o'r smyglaers yn ddynion creulon. 'Roedd cuddfeydd nwyddau yn amrywiol - o ogofau ger y traeth i adeiladau anghysbell yng nghefn gwlad, yn cynnwys eglwysi ple roedd beddau cist yn cael ei defnyddio. Datblygodd 'Marchnad rydd' ym mlyneddoddd cynnar y 19eg ganrif a bu gostyngiad yn nhref mewnforio. 1842 daeth y Dreth Incwm mewn bod a lleihaodd y cymhelliad i smyglo. Dechreuodd yr ail Oes Aur yn y 1920au pan ddaeth trethi ar fewnforio baco, alcohol, persawriau a mewnforion eraill i rym. Ers yr Ail Rhyfel Byd a theithio tramor yn dod yn fwy rhwydd mae smyglo'r eitemau o'r fath hynny wedi dod yn fwy cyffredin. Mae mewnforion o gyffuriau anghyfreithlon a delio mewn pobl wedi cynyddu. Mae rhai o'r rhain wedi digwydd yng Nghaerdydd. Diweddodd drwy ddyfynnu cofnod yn nyddiadur William Buckley yn 1732 - 'Gweddi i guro'r dreth Seisnig'. Ar ran cynulleidfia werthfawrogl diolchodd Donald Pritchard i Twm am araith ddifyrus a gwybodus.

Gareth W. Parry

hiding places. There were instances of a ship being deliberately sunk, declared a wreck, and subsequently unloaded when convenient. A ship could be initially unloaded in Ireland or the Isle of Man and the goods sent over to Wales in small vessels to remote harbours. Some of the smugglers leaders were known to be quite ruthless. Hiding places for goods varied from caves on the shore to remote buildings in the countryside, including churches where cist graves could be used. References to Anglesey showed that during the early years of the 19th Century a free market developed, reducing the tax on imports. Income Tax was introduced in 1842 and the incentive to continue smuggling was reduced. The second Golden Age began in the 1920's when taxes on tobacco, alcohol, perfumes and other imports were introduced. Since the Second World War and the introduction of easier foreign travel smuggling of such items has become more common. Imports of illegal drugs and people trafficking have increased. Some of these have occurred at Holyhead. He concluded by quoting an entry in W Buckley's diary in 1732, "A 'Prayer to beat the English tax'. smuggling of such items has become more common. Imports of illegal drugs and people trafficking have increased. Some of these have occurred at Holyhead." On behalf of a very appreciative audience Donald Pritchard thanked Twm for an entertaining and informative lecture.

Gareth W. Parry

Autumn Meeting Anglesey High Sheriffs- Past and Present Oriol Ynys Môn, Friday November 23rd

Over fifty attended a popular talk by Prof Robin Grove-White. Mrs Ann Benwell was in the Chair and Dr Charles Parry

Jones gave the introduction. Robin had completed a rewarding and fascinating year as High Sheriff during which he had researched the post. The first High Sheriff, Roger de Pulestone, appointed by Edward I wielded immense power, representing the Crown, responsible for law and order, collection of revenues, the courts and even local defence. de Pulestone performed crude extortion and predation on the locals, resulting in his lynching in the Madoc's Revolt of 1294. Thereafter common sense allowed Welshmen to be appointed, at least until the Glyndwr revolt of 1400. Even then, 'Rehabilitated' Welshmen soon continued the administration in a subordinate role. When the Tudors took the throne, Rhys ap Irlwelyn ap Hwlcyn of Bodychen and Presaddfed became Sheriff in 1485. In 1536 the post became less powerful, his court control being more ceremonial as the Justices took over the courts. He also supervised elections for the new Members of Parliament. Robin touched on all those appointed during this second era of the post- many being both justices and sheriffs. All the prominent Anglesey families were represented. By the mid 18th century the Shrievalty devolved towards the aspiring middle gentry, reflecting social changes. By the nineteenth century the third set of changes meant powers of arrest, gaol maintenance and law enforcement were transferred to other bodies. The post became almost entirely ceremonial after the 1887 Sheriff's Act. Prominent members of the community enjoyed the prestige of supporting the judiciary, greeting the monarch to the county and supporting local institutions and good citizenship. The history of the position had entered its third era. The Sheriff became second to the Lord Lieutenant following Edward VII's Order of Council in 1908. Robin enjoyed his year during which he was impressed by his contact with voluntary organisations. Following a 125 mile walk along the Coastal Path his contribution was a large sum for Anglesey Youth Unemployment and the vulnerable young. He stated the Sheriff's priorities should be the support of good citizenship, justice and fairness. The historical nature of the office still had relevance and he hoped these commitments would develop in an appropriate manner for the 21st century. He answered questions before Ann Benwell thanked him for an interesting evening. The audience showed its appreciation. *The Editor*



Robin Grove-White

Daeth hanner cant o aelodau ac eraill i glywed araith ddifyr gan yr Athro Robin Grove-White. Cadeirydd y noson oedd Mrs

Ann Benwell a gyflwynodd Dr Charles Parry-Jones y siaradwr. Trwy ei flwyddyn ddiddanol a hudol fel Uwch Siryf roedd Robin wedi ymchwilio hanes y swydd. 'Roedd gan yr Uwch Siryf cyntaf, Roger de Pulestone, apwyntiwyd gan Edward I, bwerau eang fel cynrychiolydd y Goron, yn gyfrifol am gyfraith a threfn, casglu cyllid, llysoedd a hyd yn oed amddiffyniad lleol. Perfformiodd de Pulestone cribddeiliaeth ac ysglyfaethu amrwd ar y lleolion a ddilynwyd gan ei llyso yn Gwrthryfel Madog yn 1294. Wedyn caniatodd synnwyr cyffredin penodi Cymry, o leiaf hyd at wrthryfel Owain Glyndwr yn 1400. Wedi hynny roedd Cymry 'adferiad' yn parhau'r weinyddiaeth mewn rôl isradol. Pan feddiannodd y Tuduriaid yr orsedd yn 1485 daeth Rhys ap Irlwelyn ap Hwlcyn o Bodychen a Presaddfed yn Siryf. Yn 1536 collodd y Siryf tipyn o'i bŵer pan aeth rheolaeth y llysoedd i Ynadon, oedd hefyd yn arolygu etholiadau'r Aelodau Seneddol newydd. Crybwyllodd Robin pob un a benodwyd yn yr ail gyfnod o'r swydd - 'roedd llawer ohonynt yn Ynadon a Siryf. Cynrychiolwyd pob teulu blaenllaw Môn. Erbyn canol yr 18fed Ganrif roedd y swydd wedi datganoli tua'r boneddigion canolog uchelgeisiol, yn adewyrhu newididau cymdeithasol. Erbyn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg y drydedd set o newididau oedd yn gyfrifol am fod pwerau i arestio, cynnal a chadw carcharau a gorfodi cyfraith wedi ei drosglwyddo i gorfiorai arall. Ar ôl y Ddeddf Siryf 1887 daeth y swydd bron yn gyfan gwbwl defodol. 'Roedd aelodau blaenllaw'r gymuned yn mwynhau'r fraint o gynhalio'r farnwriaeth, croesawu'r teulu brenhinol i'r sir a chefnogi sefydliadau lleol a dinasyddiaeth ddaionus. 'Roedd hanes y sefydliad wedi cyrraedd ei drydydd gyfnod. Ar ôl Gorchymyn y Cyfrin Gyngor gan Edward VII yn 1908 daeth y Siryf yn ail i'r Arglwydd Raglaw. 'Roedd Robin wedi mwynhau ei flwyddyn ac wedi cael argraff dda yn ei gysylltiad gyda mudiadau gwirfoddol. Ar ôl taith cerdded o 125 milltir ar hyd Llwybr yr Arfordir roedd ei gyfraniad yn swm sylweddol o arian i Diweithdra Ieuenctid Môn. Penododd mai blaenoriaeth y Siryf oedd cefnogi dinasyddiaeth dda, cyfiawnder a thegwch. 'Roedd natur hanesyddol y swydd yn dal i fod yn berthnasol ac roedd yn ffyddiog bydd yr ymrwymidau yn datblygu mewn modd addas i'r ganrif newydd. Atebodd gwestiynau cyn i Ann Benwell diolch iddo am noswyl ddiddorol iawn. Dangosodd y gynulleidfia ei gwerthfawrogiad.

Gareth W. Parry

Friday January 18th 2013.

The Rev. Neil Fairlamb's lecture had to be cancelled owing to a severe snowstorm. We hope to hear it at some future date.

Continued on Page 5

Nôs Wener, 18ed Ionawr 2013.

Bu rhaid diddymu araith y Parchedig Neil Fairlamb oherwydd storm eira llym. 'Rydym yn gobeithio ei chlywed rhiwro yn y dyfodol.

Ymlaen i Dudalen 5

Young Explorers at Oriol Ynys Môn There are 20 places available for over 8s. 1.30pm -3.00pm. £1.50 per child. Contact the Oriol 01248752009 31st July: **Collect It!** Find out how to look after your collections and a behind the scenes tour of the stores. There will also be a special section on Rocks and Fossils with GeoMon.

14th August: **Amazing Archaeology and Geology:** Take part in a Mini Dig, maske a clay pot and more!

28th August: **Fun and Games!** Try out games from the past and create your own game for others to play on the giant floor game in the Discovery Den!

Whigs and Wigs; a Man of Considerable Capacity. The Life and Work of Morgan Lloyd.

Oriel Ynys Môn Friday, 13th February, 2013

Chwigliau a Wigiau : Dyn o Gryn Gynhwysedd. Bywyd a Gwaith Morgan Lloyd.

Oriel Môn, Nos Wener, 15 Chwefror 2013

In the unavoidable absence of Mrs Ann Benwell and Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Mr Andrew Davidson took the chair to introduce an audience of 34 to Mr Gareth Hughes who gave an enthusiastic account of a prominent 19th century Welsh lawyer who undeservedly disappeared into obscurity. In 1822 he was born in Trawsfynydd, son of Morris Lloyd, a poor farmer and a local Deacon. He was connected to the Morgan Llwyd family. His early schooling was probably at the local village school and then with a local land surveyor until he was twenty years old. Like many young men at the time he went to the Theological College at Bala for a year, without any intention of entering the ministry. Probably under the patronage of a local land owner he transferred to the School of Divinity at Edinburgh, attending for two years. In 1844 he became a pupil barrister in the Middle Temple. He was called to the Bar in 1847 and married Mary Kate Elphinstone Fleming who was a divorcee. They had two sons, Clement and Arthur. Clement became a lawyer too. Morgan was an outstanding barrister, especially on the North Wales circuit. He was popular with clients and jurors with little English. He had the habit of speaking pointed sentences in Welsh, to the fury of the judges. He would apologise but the remark had struck home! He became a Q.C. in 1873. He featured in two outstanding cases, one involving a tailor who dealt in 800 Schneider rifles. Another in 1861 was that of two 8 year old boys, Peter Burnett and James Dudley, killers of 2 year old George Burgess. It was an almost exact parallel of the tragic Bulger case 20 years ago. The boys were sentenced to a month in prison then two years in a reformatory. He was a progressive, taking part in changing the examination of lawyers from Latin to English and the introduction of telephones to the Middle Temple. In 1884 he became an Autumn Recorder of the Middle Temple. In Wales he was foremost in education, one of the founders of Aberystwyth University, Normal College and the University of Bangor. He played a huge part in the National Eisteddfod. His oratory always drew a vast following. After 1868 he broke into politics. As a Liberal he opposed W.O. Stanley for one of the two Anglesey seats, losing on his first attempt. W.O. Stanley was furious. Like William Bulkeley who had the other seat, he regarded the seat as his divine right. In 1873 Morgan Lloyd won, Stanley retiring. Morgan was a prolific speaker on the House floor, in contrast to W.O. Stanley who spoke only twice in 37 years. His parliamentary career was short when Anglesey was reduced to a single seat. In 1892 he tried in Merioneth but he was already split from Gladstone's views on Home Rule and he lost. The tide of opinion turned against him. 'Y Faner' vilified him but the Western Mail did give him the description of being of 'Infinite capacity'. He was still on various committees in 1893 but died in that year. He lost his first wife in 1879, remarrying later but without issue. Mr Gareth Hughes had great difficulty finding information about him. One example of his determined search was the discovery of a single locked, dusty room at Aberystwyth, the only source available there! Mr Gwynne Morris Jones presented a hearty vote of thanks for such an important presentation. The audience expressed its appreciation.

The Editor



Mr. Gareth Hughes

Yn absenoldeb anocheladwy Mrs Ann Benwell a Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn, cymerodd Mr Andrew Davidson y gadair i gyflwyno siaradwr y noson i gynulleidfa o 34 o aelodau a ffrindiau. Dechreuodd Mr Gareth Hughes rhoi adroddiad brwdfrydig o gyfeiriadwyr Cymreig blaenllaw yn y 19eg. ganrif a ddiffannodd i ddinododd anhaeddiannol. Ganwyd Morgan Lloyd yn Nhrawsfynydd yn 1822, mab i Morris Lloyd, ffermwr tlawd a blaenor yn y capel lleol, oedd yn gysylltiedig â theulu Morgan Llwyd. Cafodd ei addysg gynnar yn ysgol y pentref ac wedyn gyda thirfesurysydd lleol tan yr oedd yn ugain oed. Fel llawer dyn ifanc o'r cyfnod aeth i Goleg Diwinyddol y Bala am flwyddyn – heb ddim bwriad o fynd i mewn i'r weinidogaeth. Yn debygol o dan nawdd tîrfeiddiannwr lleol aeth i Ysgol Diwinyddol Caeredin am ddwy flynedd. Yn 1844 aeth yn ddisgybl bargyfreithiwr yn y 'Deml Ganol'. Cafodd ei alw at y Bar yn 1847 a phriododd Mary Kate Elphinstone Fleming, gwraig ysgariedig. Cafwyd dau fab ganddynt, Clement ac Arthur. Aeth Clement yn gyfreithiwr hefyd. 'Roedd Morgan yn fargyfreithiwr eithriadol, yn enwedig ar Gylchdaith Gogledd Cymru. 'Roedd yn boblogaidd gyda cleientiaid a rheithwyr heb lawer o Saesneg. 'Roedd ganddo arferiad o ddweud brawddegau pwysig yn Gymraeg- yn achosi cynddaredd y barnwr. Byddai yn ymddiheuro ond 'roedd y dywediad yn taro adref! Yn 1873 cafodd ei benodi yn Gwnsler y Frenhines. Bu yn nodweddol mewn dau achos eithriadol. Y cyntaf oedd hefo teiliwr oedd yn delio mewn 800 o reiffiau. Yr ail, yn 1861, oedd gyda dau o fechgyn 8 oed, Peter Burnett a James Dudley, oedd wedi lladd George Burgess oedd yn 2 oed. 'Roedd bron yn union gyfochrog ac achos erchyll James Bulger ugain mlynedd yn ôl. Cafodd y bechgyn ei dedfrydu i fis yn y carchar ac wedyn dwy flynedd mewn ysgol diwygio. 'Roedd Morgan Lloyd yn gynnyddol. Cymerodd rhan yn newid arholiadau cyfreithwyr o Ladin i Saesneg a sefydlu system teleffon yn y Deml Ganol. Daeth yn Gofnodwr yr Hydref yno yn 1873. Yng Nghymru 'roedd yn nodweddol yn y byd addysg, un o sylfaenwyr Prifysgol Aberystwyth, y Coleg Normal a Prifysgol Bangor a hefyd, cymerwyd rhan blaenllaw yn yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. 'Roedd ei areithyddiaeth yn wastad yn denu dilynfaeth eang. Dechreuodd cymryd rhan mewn gwleidyddiaeth o 1868. Fel Rhyddfrydwr gwrthwynebodd W.O. Stanley yn un o'r ddwy sedd Ynys Môn yn y Tŷ Cyffredin. Er iddo golli ar ei ymgais gyntaf 'roedd W.O. Stanley yn gynddeiriog. Fel William Bulkeley a oedd yn dal y sedd arall roedd yn cysidro'r sedd fel ei ddwyfol hawl! Enillodd y sedd yn 1873, pryd wnaeth W.O. Stanley ymdddeol. 'Roedd Morgan yn siaradwr cynhyrchiol yn y Tŷ, yn gyferbyniad i W.O. Stanley a siaradodd ond dwywaith drwy 37 mlynedd. Bu ei yrfa seneddol yn fyr ar ôl i'r ynys golli un o ei seddau. Yn 1892 ceisiodd am sedd Meirionnydd ond nid oedd yn cydweld a Gladstone am ymreolaeth a cholodd yr ymgais. 'Roedd llanw barn wedi troi yn ei erbyn. 'Roedd 'Y Faner' wedi ei ddiffio ond disgrifiad y 'Western Mail' oedd ei fod o 'gynnwys anfeidrol'. 'Roedd yn dal i fod ar amryw bwyllgor pan fu farw yn 1893. Ail-briododd ar ôl colli ei wraig gyntaf yn 1879. 'Roedd Gareth Hughes wedi cael tipyn o drafferth i gael gwybodaeth amdano. Un enghraifft o ei chwilio penderfynol oedd darganfod ystafell unigol llychyd o dan glo yn Aberystwyth, yr unig ffynhonnell yno!

Gareth W. Parry

POT POURRI 2013

A Visit from William Bulkeley, the Diarist of Brynddu

Raptors & Reed Beds- Reconstructing Medieval Hunting Circuits on Anglesey
Slide Show: Summer Excursions 2012

Oriel Ynys Môn
Mawrth 15 March

Ymweliad gan William Bulkeley, y Dyddiadurwr o Brynddu.

Adar Ysglyfaethus a Gwlâu Cyrs - ailadeiladu cylchoedd hela ar Ynys Môn. Lluniau o wibdeithiau'r tymor.

About 30 members welcomed Mrs Ann Benwell's return to the Chair. She introduced William Bulkeley the Diarist and conducted an interview, asking questions that covered all aspects of his life, always referring to the two-volume diary that he left to posterity. Mr Bulkeley was frank, revealing family secrets. He described his ancestry and his time at Brynddu. He was an excellent farmer and a keen gardener. He travelled only to Dublin, to visit a relative, his property and to purchase essentials and to visit playhouses. In Anglesey he described his role as a J.P. and juror at Beaumaris together with the harsh punishments given to offenders. His great disappointment was the loss of his wife and the wayward ways of his son and daughter. His son, trained in law, was a spendthrift and saw his father less and less but died when visiting someone else in Anglesey. His motherless daughter was sent to Dublin

Croesawodd tua 30 o aelodau a ffrindiau Mrs Ann Benwell yn ôl i'r gadair. Cyflwynodd 'William Bulkeley, y dyddiadurwr o Frynddu' a dechreuodd ei chyfeilio wrth ofyn cwestiynau yn ymdrin ag agweddau o ei fywyd gan gyfeirio at y ddwy gyfrol o ei ddyddiadur a adawodd i'r genhedlaeth i ddod. 'Roedd Mr Bulkeley yn ddidwyll am gyfrinachau ei deulu. Disgrifiodd ei hynafiaid a'i fywyd ym Mrynddu. 'Roedd yn ffermwr ardderchog ag yn arddwr brwd. Ond i Ddilyn oedd yn trafaelio i ymweld â pherthynas, ei eiddo ac i brynu pethau hanfodol ac ymweld â chwaraedai. Disgrifiodd ei rôl fel ynad ar Ynys Môn a rheithor ym Miwmares, gan ddisgrifio'r cosbi llym a roddwyd i droseddwyd. Ei siomedigaeth fwyaf oedd colli ei wraig a chyndynrwydd ei fab a merch. Hyfforddwyd y mab yn y gyfraith ond roedd yn oferwr, yn gweld ei dad yn anaml a bu farw wrth ymweld â rhywun arall ym Môn. Anfonwyd ei ferch di-fam i Ddilyn ple ei

and was seduced by a privateer who treated her badly. He was lost at sea and she eventually came home, penniless. William financed the education of her children. Mr Bulkeley touched on his political views and his opinion on the church. He was pleased to meet the Society and to talk to us. Mrs Benwell thanked him for meeting us.

Note: William Bulkeley was played by his descendant, Prof. Robin Grove-White. The original script was by Margaret Hughes.

To read the entire conversation in English only, see Page 8.

Following a break for refreshments and because our President was unable to be present, Mr Spencer Gavin Smith of the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) spoke about recent incomplete research into Medieval Hunting Circles on the Isle of Anglesey. Established medieval estates usually had an area close by devoted to hunting. They may harbour hares or fallow deer or other game that could be pursued with falcons. The sites would be within sight of the main dwelling. He found plenty of evidence of these in Gwynedd and further east- showing us a map covered in clusters of sites close to medieval houses. One example shown was Dolbadarn castle, The park circuit could be identified though a section of it was gone following a landslide towards a lake. On searching Anglesey, noting the medieval houses, he could find no evidence of such parks anywhere! He showed us a conjectured map of possible circuits in the main areas near Beaumaris, Amlwch and towards Newborough but there was no concrete support. It is known that Welsh Kings and Princes toured these areas of their territory and it is presumed they may have enjoyed some hunting. His title referred to the birds and the marshy sites where such hunts may have occurred. The big question is why are there no traces? Mr Smith is asking for any information that may help his quest. Questions were asked but no-one had any immediate information to answer the riddle. If any reader can help, please contact Mr Smith at the Trust.

Following this interesting talk Mr Gareth Parry took us on a repeat slide tour of all the sites that were visited in the summer of our centenary year. Our secretary, Siôn Caffell had taken most of the photographs. The theme of the visits centred on our founders, starting at Lligwy, the home of Lord Boston. We toured the grounds, the excavated Din Lligwy, Capel Lligwy and other buried sites which had received the attention of Lord Boston and E. Neil Baynes. Another set of pictures was the rainy tour between the Churches of Llaniestyn and Llanfihangel Din Sylwy. Bwrdd Arthur with some mysterious groups of stone circles and the buildings of Plas Penhynllys preceded the meal at the Bishopgate Hotel. A Sunday tour of Llanidan Old Church and the gardens of Llanidan Hall were a pleasant reminder of a sunny day as was the walk around the Ty Mawr and Porthdafarch round huts- the Hon. William Owen Stanley's territory. The coastal path walk was bracing and the small custumhouse and a slate plaque in memory of Rev S. J. Griffith (Morswyn) were shown. That tour ended with a viewing of the iconic standing stones at Penrhosfeilw. Amidst photographs of the pretty Tregaian church was one very interesting one of the grave of William ap Howel who died aged 105 after fathering 43 children. Afterwards we saw views of interesting buildings in the grounds of Plas Tregaian before being entertained to tea and biscuits through the kindness of the owner, Mrs Lloyd.

The evening's entertainment was appreciated and Mrs Ann Benwell expressed her thanks to everyone who contributed.

The Editor



Mrs Ann Benwell



Prof. Robin Grove-White



Mr Spencer Gavin Smith



Mr Gareth W. Parry



Mrs Margaret Hughes

llithiwyd gan breifatir oedd yn ei cham-drin. Collwyd ef ar y môr a daeth hi adref, o'r diwedd, heb yr un geiniog. Talodd William am addysg ei phlant. Crybwyllodd William ei fam am wleidyddiaeth a'r eglwys. 'Roedd yn hapus i gyfarfod y Gymdeithas a siarad hefo ni. Diolchodd Mrs Benwell iddo am ddod.

Nodiadau: Chwaraewyd 'William Bulkeley' gan ei ddisgynydd, Yr Athro Robin Grove-White. Ysgrifennwyd y sgript wreiddiol gan Mrs Margaret Hughes.

Mae yn bosib darllen y sgript – yn Saesneg yn unig - ar dudalen 8

Ar ôl toriad am luniaeth ac am fod ein Llywydd ddim yn medru bod yn bresennol, siarodd Mr Spencer G Smith o Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Gwynedd (YAG) am ei ymchwiliadau anghyflawn diweddar i mewn i Gylchau Hela Canoloesol ar Ynys Môn. Fel arfer 'roedd gan ystadau sefydledig canoloesol ardal oedd yn ymroddedig i hela. 'Roeddynt yn gartref i ysgyfarnogod, hydd brith a rhywogaeth gêm arall a fyddai ei ymlid gyda hebogiaid. Buasai'r safle mewn golwg o'r annedd pennaf. 'Roedd wedi cael digon o dystiolaeth amdanynt yng Ngwynedd ac yn y Dwyrain - dangosodd fap wedi ei orchuddio gan glystyrau o safleoedd yn agos i anheddau canoloesol. Un enghraifft oedd castell Dolwyddelan. 'Roedd yn bosib canfod cylch y parc er bod rhan ohono wedi diflannu mewn tirlithriad. Ni fedrodd cael dystiolaeth o barciau tebyg ar Ynys Môn. Dangosodd fap dychmygol o gylchau posibl yn ardaloedd Biwmares, Amlwch a ger Niwbwrch ond roedd dim cefnogaeth ddiriaethol. 'Rydym yn gwybod bod Brenhinoedd a Tywysogion Cymru wedi teithio ei ardaloedd a thybiwyd ei bod wedi mwynhau tipyn o hela.

'Roedd teitl ei araith yn crybwyll am yr adar a safleoedd corsio ple roedd yr hela yn digwydd. Y cwestion mawr i'w 'Pam nad oes dim olion?'. Gofynnodd Mr Smith am unrhyw wybodaeth a fuasai yn help yn ei ymchwil. Gofynnwyd cwestiynau ond roedd gan neb ateb i'r rhidyll. Os oes gan ddarllenwr wybodaeth cysylltwch â Mr Smith yn YAG os gwelwch yn dda.

Ar ôl yr araith ddiddorol hon aeth Gareth Parry a ni ar daith ffotograffig i safleoedd gwibdeithiau tymor ein Canmlwyddiant. Tynnwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r lluniau gan ein hysgrifennydd, Mr Siôn Caffell. 'Roedd thema'r gwibdeithiau yn ganolog ar ein sylfaenyddion, yn cychwyn yn Plas Llugwy, cartref yr Arglwydd Boston. Aethom o gwmpas ei dir i weld y safleoedd claddedig a gafodd sylw gan yr Arglwydd ac E Neil Baynes, llawer ohonynt bron ar goll yn yr isdyfiant. Ond mae Din Llugwy a Capel Llugwy yn dal i fod yn werth ei gweld. 'Roedd lluniau diddorol yn dangos gwibdaith yn y glaw i eglwys Llaniestyn a Llanfihangel Din Sylwy; Bwrdd Arthur i weld gweddillion y fryngaer ac adeiladau Plas Penhynllys cyn cael pryd yng Ngwesty Bishopgate, Biwmares. 'Roedd lluniau o daith prynhawn Sul i hen eglwys Llanidan a gerddi Plas Llanidan yn atgof dymunol o ddiwrnod braf. Felly hefyd lluniau o Cytiau Tŷ Mawr a Porthdafarch, tiriogaeth W. O. Stanley. Dangoswyd lluniau o hen dy'r Adran Tollau Tramor a phlac llechen i gofio'r Parch S J Griffith (Morswyn) a welwyd o Llwybr yr Arfordir cyn dangos lluniau o feini hirion eiconig Penrhosfeilw. Yng nghanol lluniau o eglwys brydfêrth Tregaian 'roedd un diddorol iawn o fedd William ap Howel bu farw yn 105 blwydd oed yn dad i 43 o blant. Wedyn gwelsom lluniau o adeiladau diddorol o gwmpas Plas Tregaian a'r grŵp yn mwynhau paned a bisged, drwy garedigrwydd y perchennog, Mrs Lloyd.

'Roedd y gynulleidfya yn gwerthfawrogi difyrrwch y noson a diolchodd Mrs Benwell i bawb a gymerodd rhan.

Gareth W. Parry

A Father's Tragedy in Holyhead.

The first edition of the cd index of the deaths registered on Anglesey from July 1837 to 2007 has been completed and is available so I have had a little time to myself. There are interesting stories contained in these deaths. This one was very sad when the beginning is assumed from the facts. Sometime in April 1846 the mail coach returned to Holyhead driven by David GRIFFITH of Black Bridge; unfortunately there was a stowaway: SMALLPOX! On May 1st his 5 year old daughter Jane died from it followed on May 6th by his son, Richard. There followed an outbreak in the Holyhead area and a total of 15 people died. There was one adult who was a tailor, two 17 year olds and the rest were under ten years old. Twelve deaths occurred in Holyhead and one each in the parishes of Llanfair-yn-neubwll, Llanfair-yng-Nghornwy and Rhoscolyn. The only David GRIFFITH that fits the bill, a coachman aged 87, died of old age at Bay View, Holyhead on September 5th 1882. If David died from smallpox, it didn't happen on the island before this. There was a large smallpox outbreak in 1843-44 which affected the whole island and there was a smallpox outbreak in 1847 in the Beaumaris area. This first version of the CD does not include the cause of death, the next version is probably due to be completed by early Autumn and will include this. There are more than 131,000 deaths recorded. More information from Dave Wilson, dave@stonescience.fsbusiness.co.uk

Dean Swift at Holyhead

Diaries of the past often raise questions which have to be answered in the context of that time. During Jonathan Swift's last visit to Holyhead he recorded that he saw a remarkable blow hole in action. Its whereabouts was a mystery which has been ably solved by retired Captain R. Glynne Pritchard. He has applied his knowledge of meteorology and weather forecasting to produce this result- together with a photograph to prove it!

The Editor

On Sunday 3rd September 1727 Dean Jonathan Swift arrived at Holyhead hoping for a passage to Ireland. He was still at Holyhead on the 28th, weatherbound for the whole of that period.

His time at Holyhead is well documented, but I am intrigued by one sentence written on Tuesday 26th September and highlighted in the passage below:

*I am forced to wear a shirt 3 days; for fear of being lowsy. I was sparing of them all the way. It was a mercy there were 6 clean when I left London; otherwise Watt(whose blunders would bear an history) would have put them all in the great Box of goods which goes by the Carrier to Chester. He brought but one cravat, and the reason he gave me because the rest were foul, and he thought he should not put foul linen in the Portmanteau. For he never dreamt it might be washed on the way. My shirts are foul now, and by his reasoning I fear he will leave them at Holyhead when we go. I got another loyn of mutton, but so tough I could not chew it, and drunk my 2d pint of wine. **I walked this morning a great way among the rocks, and to a hole in one of them from whence at certain periods the water spurted up severall foot high.** It rained all night, and hath rained since dinner. But now the sun shines and I shall take my afternoon walk. It was fairer and milder weather than yesterday, yet the Captain never dreams of Sailing. To say the truth Michaelmas is the worst season in the year.*

The only area I know of which answers the above description is the bore hole in Porth Ffynnon, Borthwen, Holyhead. Today Borthwen is known as Penrhos Beach and Porth Ffynnon is the cove immediately to the west and below the Napoleonic fort on Brynglas. Porth Ffynnon is named after the well below the headland. The bore hole for reasons unknown has been called 'Dead man's drop' by generations of children. Modern guide books record a blowhole at Rhoscolyn and the modern Borthwen is near South Stack- too far for the Dean's walk.

In 1727 the moon was full on the 19th September and being close to the equinox it would have been a spring tide with High water Holyhead at about 1010 hrs GMT. Greenwich Mean Time was not officially recognised throughout Great Britain until 1880, and in 1727 the time would be Local Mean Time or 'Sundial' time. Holyhead is in Longitude 4° 40' W, about 18 minutes greater than the time at the Greenwich Meridian, not that it makes any difference to the story!

Swift lodged at Mrs Welch's House. A map of 1720 reveals this to be a three storey rented building at the bottom of the present Thomas Street. Later that century the Welchs had their own Inn at Swift Court and Church Lane, now Swift Square. In the literature this has been wrongly recorded as the place where the Dean stayed. Swift Square was named after Thomas Swift, Parliamentary Governor of Holyhead. Dean Swift says he walked in the morning, a great way among rocks. Sunrise was at 6.09 am but I doubt if he would have set off that early. Born 30th November 1667 he was in his 60th year and suffered greatly from deafness and vertigo. The moon was in its third quarter on the 27th September so it would have been Low water at about 9.30 am, with High water at about 3.30 pm. Let us suppose that he set off on his walk at 9.00 am. The creek just below his Lodgings would have been dry, with the Afon Trip trickling along its Eastern shore. Possibly he walked to the little Black Bridge which crossed the river just to the south of Craig Alltran. Whence then? Along the Eastern shore of the creek beneath Craig Alltran towards Parry's Island and then along the rocky coast to Borthwen, where there would be a road/lane leading towards the Owens' farm at Penrhos, from where he may have diverged over Brynglas to Porth Ffynnon? Or from Bont Ddu was there a route up Richmond Hill – Llanfawr Road, to Penrhos, along the bay, up towards the farm house? Before the Stanley Embankment (the Cob) was built there were two fords over to this area, Llanfwrog to Beddmanarch and Rhyd Lasiwen from Gorad to Beddmanarch so there must have been a 'road' of some kind into Holyhead. He may have walked along the beach under the sand dunes and scrambled over the rocks on to the headland at Brynglas from where he would look down at Porth Ffynnon. At even two hours after low water with a strong North wind the blow hole will spurt in a spectacular display. The wind has to be from the north for the blow hole to function.



Dean Swift at Mrs Welch's House



Map of Area



Dead Man's Drop

It rained all night, and hath rained since dinner. But now the sun shines and I shall take my afternoon walk. It was fairer and milder weather than yesterday.

I wonder what he means-showery weather after overnight rain? In those days dinner time was our lunch time or even mid afternoon.

On 27th November 2012 we had a period of strong Northerly winds so I took my camera down to Penrhos, where Dean Swift may have stood to look at the hole in the rock. High water that day was at 0928GMT and the photographs were taken approximately 2hrs later. I reckon the wind was N force 6 to 7. With the aid of wind and tide records it seems that it does correspond with the good Dean's diary entry.



Blow Hole from Bryn Glas



* Phases of the moon for any year are available on the Internet. High Water Full and Change for Holyhead is 10hrs 10mins. HWF&C is the interval between High Tide and time of Moon's Meridian Passage at Full and New Moons.

R. Glynne Pritchard 27th November 2012

School Log Snippets

Extracts from Park Infants' School Log: Head Mistress: Miss Hannah Owen.

1939 Sept. 6th. As war has been declared since Sept 3rd School re-opened after the Summer Holiday under very unusual and unfortunate circumstances. The few children who came brought gas masks with them. Several children from London, Liverpool and places near the danger zones attended, though they were not evacuees under the government scheme. Poor attendance was due partly to conflicting reports about the day of opening- announcements by wireless and Government pamphlets and Local Education instruction.

Oct. 9th. As all lights have to be concealed after dusk, afternoon school has from today to start at 1pm and finish at 3pm in order that cleaners may finish their duties by day-light in order to save the expense of providing 'Black out' blinds or curtains.

1940. Nov 8th. An air raid just after the children had been dismissed from morning school. Some of the children ran back when they heard the bombs dropping. The afternoon attendance was so seriously affected that it had to be cancelled. It was later heard that a time bomb had been dropped in the Avenue. The screaming bomb terrified us.



William Bulkeley Esq. and Mrs Ann Benwell

Mrs Benwell: Today we are honoured to welcome the 18th century diarist Mr William Bulkeley of Brynddu, in the person of one of his descendants, Professor Robin Grove-White who lives at Brynddu. William Bulkeley's diaries give us a vivid picture of life on the Island as it was in his day. They reflect the responsibilities of of an Anglesey landowner, his interests and his family problems, all told in a readable manner.

So, Ladies and Gentlemen, please welcome Mr William Bulkeley.

William: Good evening, friends. I am delighted to meet members of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society. I had antiquarian interests myself.

Mrs Benwell: May I please ask you to speak about your life at Brynddu?

William: There have been Bulkeleys at Brynddu since the 1570s, when my ancestor Arthur Bulkeley of Beaumaris – half brother of the 3rd Sir Richard Bulkeley married Jane ap Rhys who was the heiress to Brynddu and Coedan. There were four successive William Bulkeleys until I came along in 1691. I was 18 when I married Jane Lewis who was the 5th daughter of Ambrose Lewis, Rector of Llanrhyddlad. That was in 1710. We had two children. Mary was the eldest, my son William the second but sadly my dear wife died at his birth. My life was spent in looking after my affairs in Anglesey, shouldering responsibilities where these were expected, suffering many financial reversals and constant anxiety about my children. Although I was a staunch supporter of the Established Church this did not prevent me from criticising where I thought criticism was due. I enjoyed my hours of relaxation in the study of 16th century Welsh poets, initially encouraged by Mr Lewis Morris. I travelled little beyond the confines of Anglesey, except for the occasional journey to Dublin, to see to my property there and to visit my kinsman.

Mrs Benwell: So your property and your children were your chief concerns?

William: I was in the class of lesser Welsh gentry- with land but not much cash. Some called us the 'Stay at home' Welsh gentry. I had no inclination to toady to the English court.

Mrs Benwell: Your land around Brynddu was extensive and in addition to farming your diaries suggest you enjoyed your garden.

William: Yes, indeed I did. Some of the glorious trees and cowslips around the house today are the result of planting all those years ago. The garden was certainly my delight. Nothing pleased me more than a gift of rare seeds I would receive from an equally enthusiastic gardener, Henry Morgan of Henblas. I well remember buying trees in Dublin, for which I paid seventeen shillings and sixpence Irish. 12 English elms, 12 currants of the large white variety, 12 apples of different kinds, all for my walled garden. In 1751 I spent a memorable day simpling- botanising you call it today, I think. This in Llaneilian and bringing home some rare plants intended for my orchard.

Mrs Benwell: Your writing indicates that as well as being a keen gardener you were no mean farmer either. Tell us about it.

William: I was always a working farmer, though also a land owner (2000 acres). I farmed at Brynddu, like everyone else.

Mrs Benwell: Which crops did you grow?

William: In 1757 I recorded harvesting 607 shocks of barley, 287 of great oats, 45 of rye and 147 shocks of small oats, as well as a good stock of peas.

Mrs Benwell: History tells us that epidemics swept the countryside at this time. Was Anglesey badly affected?

William: Yes. Fevers and pleurisies were widespread in and around Llanfechell. The death rate was high, with bodies buried every day. It was difficult to find farm workers. I had to pay daily for ploughing, such was the sickness around Brynddu.

Mrs Benwell: In those days Beaumaris was the judicial centre of the island. Did you play any part in the activities there?

William: Oh yes, Beaumaris was certainly an important place to me. I spent much time there, socially and in carrying out my responsibilities in the Court House. I was a J.P. with the Quarter Sessions as well as a member of the Grand Jury of the Courts over many years.. We were 17, including as always, a number of the squires of the larger estates on Anglesey. We found Bills of Indictment against John Pritchard for burglary and felony, John David the miller of Frogwy for killing his maid and an old woman from Llangaffo who had stolen forty five shillings.

Mrs Benwell: And what justice was meted out to the guilty?

William: The woman from Llangaffo, it being her first offence, was severely burnt on the hand. The miller found guilty of manslaughter was also burnt on the hand. John Pritchard's crime of burglary and felony was considered extreme, so he was condemned to be hanged.

Mrs Benwell: Hard justice indeed, Mr. Bulkeley.

William: Burning with the iron was the most common punishment in my day. The branding was carried out in court. The sentence gave the opportunity for leniency as the iron could be lukewarm. But at the same sessions, a thief who had stolen corn was burnt in earnest. the iron going halfway through his hand. On another occasion I and my brother in law, Lewis of Llysdulas were on the bench as J.Ps. together when we ordered two rogues, Irish by birth, to the House of Correction in Holyhead for a month's hard labour and each Saturday to be well whipped from Pepper Hill to the cold harbour, then to be transported to Ireland.

Mrs Benwell: It is well known that one offence was regarded with special leniency by those on the bench. Need I remind you what it was?

William: No, madam, you need not, for so much time has passed since then that I shall admit it. We were naturally reluctant to enforce the law against smuggling, as we all openly bought smuggled goods ourselves. When the Custom House boat took a large vessel coming from the Isle of Man with brandy and brought it to Beaumaris, the goods had to be seized, but we managed to discharge the crew. Some of my wines and claret came from that source.

Mrs Benwell: Your son, William, had been trained in law. Was he ever active in the Beaumaris Court House?

William: It's time you heard something of my children. They gave me a great deal of anxiety, one way or another. William became clerk to a lawyer in Chancery Lane, London. I sent his money regularly, by drover, to see him through the Inns of Court. He came to Brynddu once, to aid me in a local dispute and I took him to Llwydiarth to visit, with a mind to encourage an alliance between him and the eldest daughter of the Lloyd family. Her parents were aged and it could not be long before she would inherit and the alliance would ensure him of a position in the county. But he had other ideas, as he admitted to me that he had fallen in love with Jenny, the youngest daughter, who would have nothing to do with him.

Mrs Benwell: So what was the outcome?

William: Nothing came of it. On his projected return journey to London I gave him money to repay a debt I had accrued there but he took his time on the way, spending money, messing about before the debt was repaid.

Mrs Benwell: Several of your diary entries mirror the disappointment you felt in your son's behaviour. Did he ever reform?

William: Not to my knowledge. He was a disappointment. I saw less and less of him as time passed. He did visit some of the other Anglesey houses but not Brynddu, unless his financial state would prompt him to ask for replenishment. He actually died in Llysduelas, the home of my brother in law in 1741. I brought him home to be buried at Llanfechell.

Mrs Benwell: But you had a daughter. Did she not recompense you for all these anxieties about your son?

William: No, she did not. Her worries were more protracted and of a different nature.

Having been brought up in a household with no mother, only the oversight of an elderly grandmother and the few servants under my roof, I would take her to Dublin occasionally, to stay with my cousin William Parry and his wife at the Register Office in Dublin, an excellent couple, where I hoped she would learn some of the gentler womanly arts. There she met the man who was to become her husband.

Mrs Benwell: And who was he?

William: His name was Fortunatus Wright, a distiller and brewer of Liverpool. He, it later transpired, had seduced my dear daughter and I received a letter from her, begging me to allow the marriage straight away. Even in those days, families had skeletons in their cupboards. In the years that followed, Wright treated my daughter shamefully, abusing her, even resulting in a couple of miscarriages. He formed a business partnership with a Captain Hutchison, trading with the West Indies and privateering on the side. He turned out to be an absolute scoundrel, reckless and irresponsible. He took the family to Leghorn in Italy- Livorno, it's called today- where there was an English colony. And in the wars against the French in the 1750s, he became, I have to admit, very successful as a privateer against the French- capturing many prizes. Bit of a celebrity, a national hero even, especially as he was then lost at sea. But he left my poor daughter penniless- quite unforgivable. It took her two years to struggle back to Anglesey with their children. Fortunately, two of her daughters had remained at Brynddu, living with me. I paid for their schooling at Mrs Gold's School in Beaumaris and then in Chester, where where they learnt the gentler womanly arts. All at great expense, I can assure you.

Mrs Benwell: A sad story, indeed, Mr Bulkeley. But let us return to more pleasant topics. Other writers of your time have said that Beaumaris was the place where country gentlemen of your class would meet to dine and to drink and enjoy each other's company. Were you one of these?

William: Twice a year I attended the Great Sessions there. I would put up at a lodging house so that I could join my fellow jurors- and sometimes the Judge and High Sheriff as well. In 1734 I wrote in my diary... 'Got up this morning at eight o'clock, feeling very much fatigued and sick after last evening's debauch.' I suffered for several days after that. Oh, I liked a good party!

Mrs Benwell: Did you have strong political views?

William: Some unkind historians have called me a perpetual member of the Opposition. As I grew older I voted Whig.

Mrs Benwell: Turning to Church matters now. Although you remained faithful to the established church throughout your life you sometimes had harsh comments to make.

William: The Church was the institution which bound us all, rich and poor. But having said that, I was always keen to be tolerant of non-conformists. Church festivals were village festivals. On Easter Day, morning services would be long, with over 150 communicants attending. Yes, I often criticised the quality of sermonising. Our Rector, Robert Bulkeley of Gronant, Llanfachraeth was a distant cousin of mine. A good man but dull, dull, dull- year after year, dry, unintelligible discourses. Pah! - the Clergy!

Mrs Benwell: Superstition was rife in your day, Mr Bulkeley. Did this affect church-going?

William: Superstition was not limited to the common people. The priest was as gullible as his parishioners. Theatre was something which affected church going. Oh, those interludes! When they came to be played in the villages, the churches would be empty. I was astonished that anyone would have the patience to attend them.

Mrs Benwell: But country life was hard and monotonous. The occasional attraction would be welcomed.

William: There were plenty of leisure activities to fill the remaining hours in the day. People found money to drink, play dice and to bet. Quoits was a popular game, as was cock-fighting. I attended a cock fight at Llandyfrydog which was fought for eight silver spoons. I shared the prize with William Hughes, the priest at Llantrisant. But the most popular sport was football, played on a Sunday or at church festivals. One parish would play against another and miles of ground would be covered in a day. You must remember that this was before the time of the enclosures, so there were few boundaries.

Mrs Benwell: In remote Anglesey, there would be few opportunities for entertainment- theatre going, for instance.

William: Well, we found them elsewhere. I and my neighbours might spend days, even weeks, in Dublin. I would attend the playhouses there, perhaps do some shopping, buy myself a new wig, be measured for clothes and buy or order plants for my garden. Having the company of cousin William Parry, who lived there, was entertainment enough for me. But the sea passage could be miserable when the weather was stormy and we had to deal with rascally sailors.

Mrs Benwell: Mr Bulkeley, you have given us a valuable insight into your life and the life of your times through the two diary volumes which have come down to us. There is a third yet to be found and one day we shall look forward to reading that, too. Thank you for joining us this evening.

William: It has been my pleasure. Thank you for your welcome, ladies and gentlemen and for your interest. I wish you every success in your Society. A very good evening to you all.

Since the last Newsletter there has been a memorable exhibition 'Pathways to Discovery' covering all aspects of Archaeology conducted by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. For further details of current projects consult www.heneb.co.uk

20 Gorffennaf 2013 — 2 Chwefror 2014

Golau ar y Gamlas- — Kyffin Williams a Fenis

Bydd yr arddangosfa hon yn olrhain dylan- wad Fenis a gwaith celf yr arlunwyr a ysbryd- olwyd ganddi ar waith Kyffin Williams. Credai Van Gogh fod arlunwyr yn 'trosglwyddo'r brws' i'w gilydd o ganrif i ganrif. Dylanwadodd dinas y camlesi yn drwm ar waith rhagflaenwyr Kyffin, arlunwyr megis Titian, Tintoretto, Canaletto a Guardi, yr arlunwyr brodorol, ac ar waith eraill fel Monet, Turner, Sickert a Brangwyn. Bydd peintiadau gan nifer o'r arlunwyr hyn yn rhan o'r arddangosfa.

20 July 2013 — 2 February 2014

Drawn to the Light — Kyffin Williams and Venice

This exhibition will trace how Venice – and the art it has inspired – influenced the work of Kyffin Williams. Van Gogh believed that painters 'pass the brush' on to each other over the centuries and Sir Kyffin's passion for the city of canals has been shared by many other artists too. Significant paintings by a number of these artists – including Monet, Canaletto, Guardi and Brangwyn – will be included in this special exhibition.



One of the Canaletto pictures to be displayed is his large (two metres wide) 'A Regatta on the Grand Canal' (oil on canvas, c.1735; from the National Gallery, London).

Courtesy of Magma Press / Llyfrau Magma

Tunncliffe the Illustrator 23 March – 1 September

His book illustrations appeared in hundreds of works including Henry Williamson's *Tarka the Otter* and the 'Ladybird What to look for' series. This exhibition highlights some of these as well as his own Shorelands Summer Diary of his first summer living on Anglesey in 1947.

The Isle of Anglesey Art Collection

It was started after the First World War for the inspiration, education and enjoyment of the people of Anglesey and beyond. In Oriel Kyffin it is possible to show a large selection of this historical art for the first time which includes paintings by other artists bought by Kyffin Williams and donated by him to the collection.

A Plea: Is there anyone near Llangefni who could assist sorting our recent Archive (digital) photographs? If so, please contact Siôn Caffell or Amanda at Anglesey Archives.



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 safloedd 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
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The Editor wishes to thank his usual team of helpers who assisted him with the production of this edition.

The next edition of the Newsletter will be published in the Autumn of 2013.

Please forward any articles to the Editor:

Dr. J. Ken Roberts,
Cae Paradwys, 16, The Rise,
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1. Seithdeg o Seintiau Môn 2005 WM/2429
2. Maps WR/41
3. Copy photographs of Farman biplane belonging to pioneer aviator Robert Loraine 2012 WSH/12/44
4. Blodiau Gwylltion mid 20th century WDAY/200
5. War defence and emergency planning Late 20th century (No. to be assigned)
6. Bodfeurig Estate, Brynsiencyn papers c. 1750 – c. 1980 WDAAR
7. Sales particulars for Cartrefli, Menai Bridge 1899 WM/2431
8. Account book from Refail, Caergeiliog 1943-1946 WM/2430
9. Red Wharf Bay Sailing Club papers 1956-2008 WD/14/40
10. Queen's Golden Jubilee coin 1952-2002 WM/2370/10/1
11. Papers re Fferm Bailey, Trefdraeth & Ty Mawr, Llanerchymedd WM/2432
12. Llyfr ledger cofnodion pwyllgor gweiniaid 1870-1923 Ynys Môn a Llyfr cyfansoddiadau barddonol buddugol Eisteddfod Gadeiriol Môn, Cemaes Bay WM/2433
13. Adroddiadau y Flwyddyn Eglwys Cyngor Sant, Llangefni. 1985-6, 1988 WM/2434
14. Anglesey Mining plc Annual Report 2012 WM/2369/2
15. Tystysgrif Côr Merched Idris- Eisteddfod Gadeiriol Môn, Porthaethwy 1933 WM/2435
16. Accounts of William Jones of Seacombe 1920 WM/2436
17. Trustees of Edmund Ashworth 1890-1920 WDAAS
18. Pamffledi amrywiol 1916-1960 WM/2437
19. Address to W.O. Stanley on the death of his wife, signed by the Inhabitants of Holyhead 1876 WM/2438
20. Amrywiol Luniau 20th century WM/2439
21. W.I. Newborough and Dwyran 20th century WD/3/921
22. Minutes re the formation of Llangefni Cricket Club 1957-1959 WM/2440
23. Miscellaneous papers re A.J. Evans 1940-1970 WM/2441
24. Y Gaer Cylchgrawn Cymdeithas Cymru Fydd a amrywiol Eitemau 1867-1983 WM/1247 WM/2442
25. Additional papers of the Bodfeurig Estate 1754-1955 WDAAT
26. Menai Bridge Conservation Area character appraisal. 2012 WM/2373/2
27. Llyfr Cofnodion Merched y Wawr 1999-2011 WM/1823/190
28. Appointment of William Owen Stanley as Keeper of the Rolls for Anglesey and a photo of Lady Kathleen Stanley and the Salvation Army in Holyhead 1869 and c. 1950 WM/2438
29. Photograph of Llangefni Livestock Market c.1962 WM/2443
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31. Bedyddiadau yn Hyfrydle, Caergybi c.1800-1939 WD/11/33
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34. Casgliad Maxi Roberts 1890-1940 WM/2444
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36. Photograph and scan copy of the ship Afon Ceni and research notes. c.1892-2012 WM/2446
37. Register of Marriages, St. Gredifael, Penmynydd. 2012 WPE/60/9
38. Strategaeth Iaith 1991-2001 2001 WM/2447
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40. O.S. Maps Aberffraw 2.5" to the mile 1889-1900 WR/420
41. Isle of Anglesey definitive map and statement 2012 WCD/467

Anglesey Archives, Bryncefni 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 Archive Service for the current fee.