



CYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN

NEWSLETTER

Cylchlythyr

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No. 64 Gwanwyn / Spring 2015

Departing Editor

It is with great regret that I have to announce my resignation of the post of Editor of the Newsletter. It has been a challenge and my development of it from the firm foundation given by my predecessors seems to have been so well accepted - I have not received any word of criticism except at the start when the lack of Welsh was indicated. I think I have remedied that. I am sure it will be appreciated it cannot be entirely bilingual because of the size- and cost of printing! I feel proud to have produced these for so long but my health is not what it was. My eyesight causes me to make so many typing errors and difficulties in composing the layout that I feel I must hand it over to someone younger and with better I.T. skills. Just such a person does exist and I am so pleased that our new Committee member, Dr. Karen Pollock has volunteered so readily. I wish her well with her venture and I am sure she will place her individual stamp upon it. As I have said so often, it is not a solo effort. I have had enormous help from teams of assistants, with translations, proof readings and photography. Mr Gareth Parry and Siôn Caffell have been outstanding. I give my thanks to everyone. I have not bowed out completely- I shall be in the background assisting and as far as possible acting as a 'Reporter' at events that our new working editor cannot attend. I shall also remain as a Committee member of the Society which I am proud to support. I give my very best wishes to Karen in her endeavour.

Dr J. Ken Roberts

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

1965 saw the loss of Syr Ifor Williams and Lady Jones of Amlwch. She had been a founder member and Syr Ifor, Past President and Honorary member had been outstanding with his services and Welsh contributions.

On May 15th the Annual General Meeting was held at the Shire Hall, Llangefni. The guest speaker was Mr M. Bevan-Evans who gave an illustrated lecture on 'Industrial Archaeology', putting in a plea for members to help in a scheme to preserve 15th and 19th century buildings, implements and relics in Anglesey. He was thanked by Captain Butterworth and Mr Edwin Cockshutt. At the autumn meeting on November 6th Mr R.R. Williams addressed members on 'The Anglesey Hero of the Peninsular War'. His subject was Colonel Hughes of Llys Dulas. He was a central figure in a controversy with Wellington after the Battle of Vittoria in 1813. On behalf of the Society he was thanked by Mrs Helen Ramage and Dr Elliot, also for the work he carried out to erect a plaque at the foot of a beacon on Dulas Island in 1962. The first excursion on May 29th was a visit to Barclodiad y Gawres, recently restored by the Ministry of Works. Miss Frances Lynch gave an account of the site and its relationship with similar cromlechs in Ireland. Mrs O.H. Williams thanked Miss Lynch before the party moved off to Llangadwaladr Church where Mr David Senogles addressed the party. Mr Handel Morgan gave the vote of thanks. Mr A.S. Parry, the Excursions Secretary was taken ill after this meeting and had to withdraw for the rest of the year. Mr J.R. Williams, former Secretary took over. On July 10th a full day excursion to Harlech was marred by heavy rain. Mr. W.D. Williams conducted them around the castle and Llanaber Church. Mr T.I. Jeffreys-Jones addressed everyone at Coleg Harlech. Thanks were given by Messrs Emrys Hughes and W.R.Owain-Jones. The last excursion was on September 11th, visits to Llaneilian Church and Point Lynas. Mr Percy Ogwen Jones pointed out the historical features, including pointing out the location of Ffynnon Eilian on the rocky shore. Mary McCrick gave an account of the Land Enclosures of the area. Dr Parry Jones thanked both speakers. In bright sunshine Mr Arthur Lloyd Owen took the party up to Point Lynas and spoke about the lighthouse and nearby telegraph station. Access was given to the lighthouse where the instruments were examined. Mr. David Senogles gave the vote of thanks.

AAS Excursions Summer 2015

Saturday, May 16th

Holyhead Maritime Museum and Port

Enquiries: Dr Ken Roberts (01407 861036) johnkenmarg@aol.com

Saturday, June 6th 11.00 am Walk:

Malltraeth Marsh and Cors Ddyga,

Enquiries: Donald Pritchard (01248 470579) donaldglyn42@hotmail.co.uk

Saturday, June 20th 2.00pm

Newborough Forest and Llanddwyn Island

Enquiries: Andrew Davidson (01407 720431(evening) andrew.davidson@heneb.co.uk

Saturday, July 18th 2.00pm

Visit to Dronwy and Gronant 16th cent. houses, near Llanfachraeth

Enquiries: Robin Grove White (01407 710245) rgroverwhite@gmail.com

Saturday, September 5th 2.00pm

Beaumaris: Jail, Court House, Tudor Rose, Maes Hyfryd Estate

Enquiries: Frances Llewellyn (01248 364865) f.m.lynn@axis-connect.com

The next edition of the newsletter will be published in the Autumn of 2015. Please forward any articles to: Karen Pollock, Tanffordd Bach, Glanrafon, Llanggoed, LL58 8SY
karen@excellentdesign.plus.com

AAS Publications

- Members who require items through the post, may contact our Publications Officers, Robert and Margaret Bradbury,
- Bryniau Mawr, Pentraeth. LL75 8LJ Tel/Ffon 01248 450132



Excursion / 2014 Gwibdaith

Visit to Rhosyr, Newborough Church & Village Borough Gwibdai i Rhosyr, Eglwys a Neuadd Coffa Niwbwrch
Friday September 6 Medi Dydd Gwener

The final excursion of the year saw 30 members gathered in the village in glorious weather. David Longley, our leader, walked us along a footpath through the fields towards St Peter's Church. It is the longest in Anglesey and was built in two phases.

Gwelodd gwibdaith derfynol y flwyddyn gynulliad o 30 o aelodau yn y pentref mewn tywydd gwych. O dan arweiniad David Longley aethom ar hyd llwybyr drwy caeau tua Eglwys Sant Pedr. Hon iw yr hiraf ar Ynys Môn a cafodd ei adeiladu



Eglwys St. Pedr, Niwbwrch



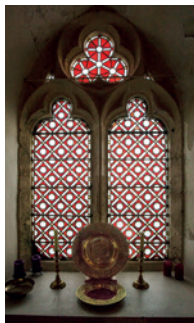
Congregation



Church Warden Mr. Norman Evans



East Window



Eastern Style Side Window



Font and Twin Bells



The eastern end and chancel are about 14th Century, the nave being extended in the 16th. It was founded in the 6th Century by Saints Amo and Anna. Their son Sampson went to Brittany. Originally dedicated to them, Llewellyn the Great re-dedicated it to St Peter. The East Window stained glass is 19th century, depicting scenes from the Old Testament, including Elijah ascending to Heaven in his fiery chariot and Jonah about to be thrown overboard. Several smaller windows are in Islamic style as the late 19th century Lord Stanley, a convert, played a part in the church restoration. A fine 12th century font carved with Maltese crosses was shown by the Churchwarden, Mr. Norman Evans. The bell cote contains two bells, one from the church at Llanddwyn. The chancel and vestry contained interesting tomb stones and in the porch was a plinth which once held a statue of St Peter. Moving to the adjacent field we viewed the remains of Llys Rhosyr. The foundations of the buildings were clearly visible but David Longley pointed out that only a third of the site had been excavated. He led us around the

mewn dwy gyfnod. Mae y pen dwyreiniol a'r gangell yn tarddu o tua yr 14^{ed}. ganrif, a corff yr eglwys wedi ei estynio yn y 16^{ed}. ganrif. Sefydlwyd hi gan Sant Amo a Sant Anna yn y 6^{ed}. Ganrif. Aeth ei mab, Sampson, i Llydaw. Yng ngwreiddiol yn gysegredig iddynt hwy, cafodd ei ail- gysygredu i Sant Pedr gan Llewellyn Mawr. Mae y ffenestr lliw Dwyreiniol o'r 19^{ed}. ganrif yn dangos golygfeydd o yr Hen Destament, yn cynnwys Elias yn esgyn i'r nefoedd yn ei gerbyd tanllyd a Jonah yn cael ei daflu i'r môr. Mae llawer o'r ffenestri llai yn modd Islamaidd am fod yr Arglwydd Stanley yn niwedd yr 19^{ed}. ganrif, oedd yn cymeryd rhan yn adferiad yr eglwys, yn drawsnewidydd. Dangosodd Mr Norman Evans, Warden yr Eglwys, bedyddfaen gwych o'r 12^{ed}. Ganrif wedi ei cherfio gyda croesau Maltaidd. Mae y clochlofft yn cynnwys dwy gloch, un ohonynt o eglwys Llanddwyn. Mae yna beddfaeni diddorol yn y gangell a festri a mae plinth yn y porth oedd wedi cario cerflun o Sant Pedr ar un amser. Ar ôl yr eglwys aethom i gae cyfagos i weld gweddillion Llys



Rhosyr



site explaining the dimensions of the various rooms, especially the Great Hall. There was a lively discussion on some details between David and Frances. It is possible a smaller chamber was built for the burgesses of the New Borough within the Great Hall. We then walked back through the village to the Pritchard Jones Institute, admiring the fine building with its six associated cottages. In the Reading Room and Library the history was explained by David. The Institute was a gift to the people of Newborough by the philanthropist Sir John Pritchard Jones, a native of the area. He visited Anglesey once a month, bringing new volumes for the Library. It has an almost unique system of cataloguing books. There is only one other example of this type in Scotland. The Institute boasts an early form of under floor heating. The large stove in the library had a flue extending to the Reading Room. All agreed it was an excellent excursion and thanks were tendered to the Leaders.

Wendy Owen

Rhosyr. Mae sylfaeni yr adeiladau yn weladwy ond dywedodd David Longley mai dim ond traean o'r safle sydd wedi cael ei ddatgloddio. Arweiniodd ni o amgylch y safle gan esbonio dimensiynau amrywiol yr ystafelloedd, yn enwedig y Neuadd Mawr. Bu trafodaeth bywiog rhwng David a Frances ynglyn ambell manylyn. Wedyn cerddasom yn ôl drwy y pentref i weld Sefydliad Pritchard Jones ac edmygu yr adeilad gwyh a ei chwech bwthyn cysylltiol. Yn yr Ystafell Darllen a Llyfrgell esboniodd David ei hanes. Anrheg oedd i bobl y pentref gan y dyngarwr, Syr John Pritchard Jones, brodor o'r pentref. 'Roedd yn ymweld a Môn unwaith bob mis ac yn dod a llyfrau newydd i'r Llyfrgell. Mae yno gyfundrefn catalogi llyfrau unigryw, mae yr unig un arall tebyg iddo yn yr Alban. Mae fflwy y stôf fawr yn y Llyfrgell yn ymestyn i'r Ystafell Darllen. Cytunodd pawb 'roedd wedi bod yn wibdaith ardderchog a diolchwyd yn gynnes i'r arweinyddion.

Gareth W. Parry

MEETINGS / CYFARFODYDD 2014 - 2015

The Ship Builders of Amlwch Oriel Ynys Môn Friday 19th September

The first Autumn meeting was chaired by Mr. Gwynne Morris Jones who also introduced the guest speaker, Mr Peter Williams.

He gave us an illustrated account of the shipbuilders of Amlwch, coloured by anecdotes of various local characters. A number of ships were built in the late 18th Century but it was in 1825, when the copper industry was blossoming, that building began on a much larger scale. The Cornish mining engineer James Treweek helped his son Nicholas Treweek to create a ship repair yard at 'Turkey Shore' on the West side of the port. The first ship he built was the 65 ton sloop 'Unity' followed by the 'Marquess of Anglesey'. He realised the need for larger ships so purchased land on the East side and established 'Y Iard Newydd'. This involved extensive blasting and the creation of a dry dock, still to be seen. One of the first ships built was the first iron schooner in North Wales, the 160 ton 'Mary Catherine' launched in 1859. By then the builder had changed. Nicholas' health failed so he sold all his assets, including the yard, to William Thomas in 1870. Born in 1831 to a poor family in Cae Pant, Llanelian, Thomas stowed away on an Amlwch ship at the age of 12. On reaching Liverpool he signed on as a cabin boy on a ship bound for America. At the age of 19 he returned to Amlwch having qualified as a Sea Captain of a fully rigged ship. The family were surprised because they thought he had drowned. Treweek made him captain of one of his ships, 'The Red'. He proceeded to become a shipowner himself, master of many other ships and, eventually, very rich. From 1870 onwards he built numerous ships – schooners, brigs, barques and small steam coasters – of wood and iron. In 1885 he began building steel barquentines, namely 'The Cymric', 'Gaelic', 'Meuric', 'Detlef Wagner', 'Maggie Roberts' and others which traded all over the world, but mainly to South American and Mediterranean ports. Some were still trading in the 1940's and 1950's. The last commercial ship built in Amlwch was the auxiliary schooner 'Eilian' in 1908. In the First World War she was taken over by the Royal Navy and became a 'Q' ship. One of the crew was an Amlwch man, William Williams. He showed extreme valour during the sinking of a submarine and was awarded the Victoria Cross. In 1989 she was still trading in the Caribbean when she was abandoned in a sinking condition. Her 81 years of service was a tribute to the strength of these ships. One story is that Thomas sent a small workforce of six men to establish a slipway and smithy in Millom, near Barrow in Furness. They lived in rough cabins during the project. Subsequently many ships were built there for the transport of iron ore. At the turn of the century the decline began. The copper industry was failing and the railways were providing cheaper transport. After the First World War, William Thomas Junior employed local men to scrap two old gunboats, keeping employment going. The company had invested in small steam coasters- 'Eleth', 'Eilianus', 'Ardrie', 'Dunleith' and 'Eilian Hill'. The yard closed in 1950 but small boats and yachts continued to be built in the Sail Loft until the early 1960's. A number of local men were employed as well as some apprentices. The audience showed their appreciation and Gwynne expressed his thanks.

Dr J.K. Roberts & Peter Williams

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Seiri Llongau Amlwch Oriel Ynys Môn Nôs Wener, 19ed. Medi

Mr Gwynne Morris Jones oedd cadeirydd cyfarfod vcyntaf yr Hydref a cyflwynodd Mr Peter Williams, y siaradwr gwadd.



Mr. Peter Williams

Cawsom ddisgrifiad darluniadol gyda hanesion lliwgar ag amrywiol o gymeriadau lleol. Adeiladwyd nifer o longau yn y 18ed. Ganrif ond yn 1825, pan oedd y diwydiant copr yn blodeuo, gwnaeth graddfa adeiladu dechrau tyfu. Rhoddodd James Treweek, y peirianydd Cernywaidd, cymorth i ei fab, Nicholas Treweek, i greu iard atgyeirio llongau ar 'Glan Twrci' ar ochr gorchewinol y porthladd. Y llong gyntaf adeiladwyd oedd y slŵp 65 tunell 'Unity' a wedyn y 'Marquess of Anglesey'. Syleddolodd bod angen am longau mwy prynnd dir ar ochr dwyreiniol y porthladd i sefydlu y 'Iard Newydd'. 'Roedd hyn yn ymglymedig gyda ffrwydro hlaetha a creu docych sydd yno o hyd. Un o'r llongau cyntaf a adeiladwyd yno oedd y sgŵner haearn cyntaf yng Ngogledd Cymru, y 'Mary Catherine' o 160 tunell, yn 1859. Erbyn hynny 'roedd yr adeiladwr wedi newid. 'Roedd iechyd Nicholas wedi torri felly gwerthodd ei asedau, yn cynwys y Iard, i William Thomas yn 1870. Ganwyd ef yn 1831 i deulu tlawd yn Cae Pant, Llanelian. Yn 12 oed aeth yn deithiwr cudd ar long o Amlwch. Wedi cyrraedd Lerpwl arwyddodd fel gwas cabanar long oedd yn hwylio i America. Yn 19 oed daeth yn ôl i Amlwch wedi cymhwyso fel Capten Llong rigin llawn. 'Roedd yn syndod iw delu gan ei bod yn credu ei fod wedi boddi. Gwnarth Treweek ef yn gapten ei long 'The Red'. Aeth ymlaen i fod yn berchenog llongau, meist'r ar lawer llong arall ac yn gyfoethog iawn. O 1870 adeiladodd nifer o longau – sgŵneriau, brigiau, barciau a llongau glannau bach stêm -mewn coed a haearn. Yn 1885 dechreuodd adeiladu barcentiniau dur, sef y 'The Cymric', 'Gaelic', 'Meuric', 'Detlef Wagner', 'Maggie Roberts' ac eraill oedd yn masnachu o gwmpas y byd, yn bennaf i borthladdoedd yn De America a'r Canolfon. 'Roedd rhai yn dal i fasnachu yn 1950au. Y llong diwethaf a adeiladwyd yn Amlwch oedd yr 'Eilian' yn 1908. Yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf cymerodd y Llynys Frenhinol hi drosodd i fod yn 'Long Q'. Un o'r criw oedd William Williams, brodor o Amlwch. Dangosodd dewder eithafol yn ystod suddo llong danfor cafodd dyfarniad o Groes Victoria. 'Roedd y llong yn masnachu yn y Caribi yn 1989 pan gadawodd y criw hi oherwydd ei chyflwr suddedig. 'Roedd ei 81 blwyddyn o fasnachu yn deyrnged i gryfder y llongau hyn. Mae un stori yn dweued bod Thomas wedi gyrru hanner dwsin o ddynion i sefydlu lithrfa a gefail yn Millom ger Barrow yn Furness. 'Roeddynt yn byw mewn cabanau garw yn ystod y prosiect. Wedyn adeiladwyd llawer o longau i gario mwyn haearn. Dechreuodd y dirywiad ar droad y ganrif. 'Roedd y diwydiant copr yn gwanhau ac 'roedd y rheilffyrdd yn cynnig cludiant rhatach. Ar ôl y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf cyflogodd William Thomas Ieua ddynion lleol i sgrapio dwy hen gynfad., yn cadw cyflogaeth lleol i fynd. 'Roedd y cwmni wedi buddsoddi mewn pump llong glannau stêm bach – 'Eleth', 'Eilianus', 'Ardrie', 'Dunleith' a 'Eilian Hill'. Er bod y Iard wedi cau yn 1950 'roedd cychod bach a cychod hwylio yn cael ei adeiladu yn y Llofft Hwyliau hyd at y 1960au cynnar. 'Roedd nifer o ddynion lleol yn gyflogedig a hefyd rhai o brentisiaid. Rhoddodd Mr Gwynne Morris Jones y Bleidlais o Ddiolch ar ddiwedd y cyfarfod.

Gareth W. Parry

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Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams.
Bwcleiod Gronant a Dronwy.
Oriel Ynys Môn, Nôs Wener, 17 Hydref

Croesawodd Cadeirydd y noson, Mr Donald Pritchard, 67 o aelodau a ffrindiau i'r achlysur blynyddol pwysig hon. Dechreuodd gan ein atgoffa ni gyda braslun o hanes bywyd Syr Ifor a'i ei ddylanwad mawr ar ddiwylliant a iaith Cymru, yn enwedig yr hanes Geltaidd, ac ar dyfiant y Gymdeithas. Cyflwynodd siaradwr y noson, y Parchedig Dr Dafydd Wyn William. Brodor o Bodedern sydd wedi ymchwilio yn fanwl i hanes a diwylliant Cymru, yn enwedig ardal Gogledd Gorllewin Môn a'r plwyf o amgylch Bodedern. Mae wedi cyhoeddi 55 o lyfrau, yn cynnwys rhai am Ynys Môn. 'Roedd yr araith yn llawn o fanylion am hanes teuluoedd y testun, yn dyfynnu llythyrau a chofnodion cyfoes. Ni does bosib rhoi y manylion yma. Dechreuodd Dr Wiliam gan esbonio mae dau blasty Cymreig, sydd yn dal i fodoli, ym mhlwyf Llanfachraeth ydyw Gronant a Dronwy. Esboniodd y cysylltiad rhwng Bwcleiod ei destyn gyda'r teulu yn Biwmares. Cangen o deulu Baron Hill, Biwmares oedd y teulu a ymsefydlodd yn y plwyf. Priododd Sioned, merch teulu Baron Hill, gyda Hugh Lewis, Presaddfed, plasty lleol, a hi oedd y cyntaf o'r teulu i adael Biwmares. Daeth ei brawd, Robert, i ymsefydlu yn Gronant, a priododd Sioned Morris o deulu Tre-iorweth, Bodedern. Adeiladodd y



Y Parch Dr Dafydd Wyn William.

Syr Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture
The Bulkeleys of Gronant and Dronwy
Oriel Ynys Môn, Friday 17th October

Mr Donald Pritchard, the evening's Chairman, welcomed 67 members and friends to this important annual function. He opened the meeting with an outline of Syr Ifor's life and his influence on Welsh culture and language, especially the Celtic connection, and on the development of the Society. He introduced the evening's speaker, the Rev. Dr Dafydd Wyn William. A native of Bodedern he has made detailed research into Welsh history and culture and has published 55 books on the subjects, particularly the North Western area of Anglesey and the parishes surrounding Bodedern. He began by saying that he was going to talk about Bulkeleys that lived at Gronant and Dronwy for about a century between 1550 and 1650. He identified Gronant and Dronwy as two still existing Welsh manor houses in the parish of Llanfachraeth. He explained the connection between the Bulkeleys he was going to discuss with the Beaumaris family. Sioned, one of the daughters of the Baron Hill family, married Huw Lewis of Presaddfed, a local manor house. She was the first of the family to leave Beaumaris. Her brother, Robert, came to live at Gronant and he married Sioned Morris of the Tre-iorweth, Bodedern family. He built the existing house in about 1545. He decided to build

BWLCLEIOD GRONANT A DRONWY / BULKELEYS OF GRONANT & DRONWY

Y Siart Archai- / The Family Tree-

Wiliam Bwclei / William Bulkeley Baron Hill

Rolant Bwclei / Rolant Bulkeley (1466 – 1537)

Robert Bwclei / Robert Bulkeley (bu farw tua 1581) (died about 1581)

Adeiladodd Gronant tua 1545 / Built Gronant about 1545

GRONANT

**Thomas Bwclei / Thomas Bulkeley
(Bu farw tua 1605) (Died about 1605)**

**Robert Bwclei / Robert Bulkeley
(Bu farw tua 1653) (Died about 1653)**

DRONWY

**Rhisiart Bwclei / Richard Bulkeley
1541 – 1605**

**Offeiriad Llanfachraeth / Priest of Llanfachachraeth
Adeiladodd Dronwy yn 1583 / Built Dronwy 1583**

**Rhisiart Bwclei / Richard Bulkeley
(1571 – 1619)**

**Robert Bwclei / Robert Bulkeley
(1597 – 1652)**

Y Dyddiadyddwr / The Diarist

plasty presennol tua 1540. Penderfynodd adeiladu talcen gogleddol y tŷ ar y ffin rhwng plwyf Llanfachraeth a Llanfaethlu, efallai i ddangos ei fod yn ddyn o ddylanwad ac yn medru anwybyddu pob rheol a defod. Dechreuodd ymgyfoethogi drwy gweinyddu ei ystâd a magu ei blant. 'Roedd ganddo ddeg ohonynt. Cyhuddodd ei gymydog, Richard ab Richard, Carneddor, Robert o feddiannu rhan o'i dir a oedd ef wedi e'i gael ar lês gan Harri VIII fed. Nid oes gwybodaeth am y canlyniad ond rhaid cofio bod Robert yn tarddu o un o deuluoedd grymysaf y Sir ac 'roedd ei frawd Richard wedi cael ei urddo yn farchog, yn Gwnstabl castell Biwmares ac yn Ganghellor Gogledd Cymru. Mae'n debyg fod yr achwynydd wedi ildio oherwydd y grym a oedd yn ei erbyn. Thomas, mab Robert, oedd nesaf i fyw yn Gronant. 'Roedd yn offeiriad yn Llanfaethlu. Priododd merch o Trefeilir, Elisabeth. Wedyn yn 1611, cymerodd ei fab Robert drosodd. Priododd ef Catrin o Glynog, Sir Gaernarfon. 'Roedd ganddynt 13 o blant. Bu farw 3 ohonynt yn ifanc. Bu farw Robert yn 1653 yn 65 oed. 'Roedd Catrin wedi marw cyn hynny. Dilynwyd hwynt gan eu mab hynaf, Sion. Un o feibion Robert a Catrin oedd Rhisiart a anwyd tua 1541. 'Roedd yn offeiriad yn Llanynghenedl a Llanfugail ac wedyn yn Llanfachraeth. Nid oedd wedi cael addysg prifysgol fel yn arferol i offeiriad. Mae hyn yn awgrymu mai trwy ffafra daeth Llanfachraeth i'w ran. Yn y cyfnod yma mae digon o dystiolaeth os oeddech yn medru cynnig rhyw £180 i'r esgob 'roedd yn bosib cael dewis lleoliad – os nad oedd rhywun arall yn cynnig mwy. 'Roedd y tair plwyf yn werth degwm o £100. Tua pedair blynedd cyn marwolaeth ei dad fe brynodd ystâd Dorwyn. Wedyn 'roedd ganddo incwm o sawl ffynhonell i fyw yn foethus a magu ei blant mewn steil. 'Roedd yn trin rhan o'r tir ac yn gosod y gwedill a bythynnod i eraill. Mae yn bosib bod yr ystâd yn cynnwys 336 acer o dir. Er ei fod yn offeiriad roedd ganddo ddau fab anghyfreithlon. Yn 1583 adeiladodd blasty bach newydd sydd yn sefyll hyd heddiw. Bu farw yn 1605 ac

it with the Northern wall on the boundary between the parishes of Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu, possibly to demonstrate that he was a man of influence, able to ignore rules and laws. He began developing his estate and rearing his children - he had eleven of them. His neighbour, Richard ab Richard of Carneddor, accused him of stealing some of his land which he had on lease from King Henry VIII. The outcome of the dispute is not known but it must be remembered that Robert was part of one of the most influential families on Anglesey. His brother Richard was a knight, the Constable of Beaumaris Castle and Chancellor of North Wales. It is likely that the complainant yielded because of the power he was up against. Robert's son, Thomas, was the next occupier of Gronant. He was a priest at Llanfaethlu. He married Elisabeth of Trefeilir. Then in 1611 their son Robert took over. He married Catrin, daughter of Humphrey Meredydd of Clynog on the mainland. They had 13 children, 3 of them died quite young. Robert died in about 1653 aged 65, Catrin had predeceased him. They were followed by their eldest son, Sion. Another of Robert and Catrin's sons was Richard, born about 1541. He was priest at Llanynghenedl and Llanfugail and later, at Llanfachraeth. He had not received an university education as was usual for priests. This suggest that some favouritism was involved. There is significant evidence that, at that time, if you could donate about £180 to the local bishop you could choose your location – provided no one else offered more. The three parishes were worth about £100 in tithes. About four years before his father's death he purchased Dronwy. After that he had income from several sources to live in luxury and bring up his children in some style. He was working part of his land and renting the rest and the cottages to others. It is thought that the estate was of 336 acres of land. Although he was a clergyman he had two illegitimate sons. In 1583 he built a small manor house which still exists. He died in 1605 and the property passed to his son Richard. He suffered from

aeth etifeddiaeth yr ystâd i'w fab, Rhisiart. 'Roedd ei ieuchyd ef yn wael a bu farw yn ifanc. Aeth yr etifeddiaeth i'w fab yntau, Robert a oedd yn offeiriad yn Sir Mynwy. Cadwodd ef ddyddiadur sydd yn rhoi gwybodaeth manwl am weithgareddau yr ystâd a beth oedd yn digwydd yn y gymdeithas o gwmpas. Mae yn rhoi manylion am sut 'roedd yn gwario pan yn mynd o gwmpas – llawer o arian mewn tafarnau. Gorffennodd Dr Wiliam ei araith gyda marwolaeth y Robert Bwlclei hwn yn 1652 gan ddyfynnu o'r dyddiaduron a phapurau eraill mae wedi ymchwilio i gael hanes yr ardal yn yr amser o dan sylw.

Nodiadau ar ddarlith Mr Bob Parry ar hanes Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru i Hynafiaethwyr Môn, Tachwedd 2014.

Cyflwynwyd y darlithiwr yn gryno gan y Cadeirydd, Frances Lynch Llewellyn. Dywedodd y buasai ei sgwrs yn bennaf am ei atgofion fel aelod hirhoedlog o Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru (FUW) a chynlywydd ers rhai blyneddau. Rhoddodd ragarweiniad byr i hanes cynrychioli amaethwyr a gweithwyr amaethyddol. Y corff ffurfiol cyntaf oedd yr Undeb Gweithwyr Amaethyddol a sefydlwyd yn yr 1890au, yn delio yn bennaf ag amodau gwaith. Sefydlwyd Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr (NFU) ym 1908 yn swydd Lincoln, i delio â materion polisi ehangach. Datblygodd y corff hwn i fod yn ddylanwadol mewn perthynas â pholisi llywodraeth, yn enwedig yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd ac yn fuan wedi hynny, ar adeg rheolaeth lem ar bolisi a diogelwch bwyd. Yn y blyneddau hynny, gweithiodd yr NFU yn agos gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Amaeth, a pharhaodd felly nes diddymu gweinyddiaeth amaeth ar wahân yn 2001.

Cyfarfu'r NFU yn wastad yn Llundain, gyda'i swyddfeydd yno, ac arglwyddiaethwyd arno gan ffermwyr Lloegr, ffermwyr â'r yn bennaf, gyda phrin ddealltwriaeth o ffermio da byw neu ffermio mynydd. Egin y syniad o undeb amaeth ar wahân i Gymru oedd sgwrs rhwng Ivor T. Davies a J.B. Evans, mewn car yn dychwelyd i Sir Gâr ym 1955, wedi cyfarfod anffodhaol o'r NFU yn Llundain, lle teimlasant yr anwybyddwyd problemau Cymru. Dechreuodd y ddau ymgyrchu at sefydlu undeb newydd (FUW), ond araf fu'r cynnydd. Cychwynwyd yn Sir Gâr, ond ymlwyd yn raddol; cynhaliwyd cyfarfodydd yn Sir Fôn rhannau eraill o Ogledd Cymru, a chynyddodd yr aelodaeth fesul dipyn. Ond ychydig o arian oedd ar gael i gyflogi staff, ac erbyn 1958 roedd y corff newydd yn wynebu mynd i'r wal. Achubwyd y sefyllfa gan ffyniant y busnes yswiriant, a daeth y ddau undeb i gyd-fyw, fel maent yn parhau i wneud, er mai prin fu'r cydweithio rhyngddynt yn y blyneddau cynnar. Dim ond ym 1978 y cydnabuwyd yr FUW gan y Llywodraeth fel partner negodi ffurfiol.

Roedd y gwrthwynebiad i bibell olew Shell, ac ymddangosiad nodedig R. J. P[0];[pWilliams, ysgrifennydd lleol FUW, yn yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, yn ddigwyddiad a ddaeth yr FUW i sylw'r cyhoedd ar yr Ynys, ac a unodd grwpiau lleol. Cyfeiriwyd eto at y digwyddiad hwn gan R. Glyn Jones wrth gynnig y diolchiadau i'r siaradwr.

Aeth Mr Parry ymlaen i amlinellu'r buddion a roddai'r Undeb i'w aelodau. Y mwyaf nodedig oedd y pris da byw gwarantedig, lle buasai'r llywodraeth yn talu'r gwahaniaeth pe bai pris y farchnad yn disgyn islaw lefel a gytunwyd. Roedd yr iawndal ar gyfer anifeiliaid a effeithiwyd gan drychineb Chernobyl yn drafodaeth arall o sylwedd. Atgofodd am rhai argyfyngau eraill a gododd yn ystod ei amser fel deilydd swydd yn yr FUW: codwm y farchnad leol ar gyfer cig eidion, yn arwain at gythrwfl yng Nghaergybi yn erbyn allforion byw o'r Iwerddon; effeithiau'r haint BSE, a newidiodd y fasnach cig am rai blyneddau, ac a achosodd, ym 1997, achos o daflu i harbwr Caergybi byrgers oedd wedi eu mewnforio; ac amharu gan wrthdystiadau cyhoeddus yn erbyn allforio lloï byw, ond a ddaethpwyd i ben yn y pen draw gan waharddeb gyfreithiol. Yn ystod rhai o'r gwrthdystiadau, datblygodd y sefyllfa yn hyll iawn, ac mi ddaeth hyn ag arweinyddiaeth FUW a'r NFU yng Nghymru yn nes at ei gilydd. Cofodd ddigwyddiad yn arbennig, yn sgîl yr argyfwng BSE, pan fu raid i yntau a John Lloyd Jones (NFU) egluro eu penderfyniadau i gyfarfod blin iawn yn Y Gaerwen, y ddau ohonynt mewn ofn corfforol. Fodd bynnag, gwybuant y buasai peidio ag wynebu'r dorf yn difetha hygyrdd y ddwy undeb,

poor health and died young. The estate passed to his son Robert who was a clergyman in Monmouthshire. He kept a diary of his activities giving details of activities on the estate and in the surrounding area, including how he spent money on his travels – much of it in taverns. Dr Wiliam finished his lecture at this Robert Bulkeley's death in 1652 by quoting from the diaries and other papers he has researched to learn the history of the area during the period under review.

Gareth W. Parry

Mr Bob Parry's lecture on the history of the FUW to Anglesey Antiquarians, November 2014.



Mr Bob Parry.

The lecturer was briefly introduced by the Chairman, Frances Lynch Llewellyn. He said that his talk would be largely a matter of his own reminiscences as a long-standing member of the FUW and a past President of many years standing. But he gave a short introduction to the history of representation of farmers and farm workers. The first formal body had been a Union of Farm Workers founded in the 1890s, largely dealing with working conditions. The National Farmers' Union, dealing with broader issues of policy, was founded in 1908 in Lincolnshire, emerging from a more local body. This body developed an influential position in relation to government policy, especially during the Second World War and immediately after it, when food policy and security was very strictly controlled. During those years the NFU worked very closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and continued to do so until the demise of a separate agricultural ministry in 2001.

The NFU always met in London, had its offices there and was dominated by English farmers, mainly arable farmers with little understanding

of the problems of stock or upland farming. The idea of a separate Farmers' Union for Wales was born in 1955 during a discussion between Ivor T. Davies and J.B. Evans, in a car returning to Carmarthenshire from an unsatisfactory London NFU meeting in which they felt that Wales' problems had been ignored. They began to campaign for a new union (FUW) but the take-up was slow. At first it was concentrated in Carmarthenshire but it gradually spread; meetings were held in Anglesey and other parts of north Wales and membership gradually increased. But there was very little money to pay staff and by 1958 the fledgling organisation was facing bankruptcy. The situation, however, was saved by the viability of the insurance side of the business and the two unions co-existed, and continue to co-exist side by side, though there was little interplay between them, especially in the early years. It was not until 1978 that the FUW was recognised by the government as a formal negotiating partner.

Opposition to the Shell Pipeline and the notable appearance of the FUW local secretary, R.J. Williams, at the public enquiry was an event which brought the FUW to public prominence in the island and united a number of local groups. This event was referred to again by R. Glyn Jones in his vote of thanks to the speaker.

Mr Parry then went on to outline the benefits that the Union had brought to its members. The most notable was the guaranteed livestock price, whereby the government paid the difference if the market price fell below the agreed level. The rates of compensation for animals affected by the Chernobyl disaster had been another major negotiation. He also reminisced about notable crises which had arisen during his time as an office-holder in the FUW: the collapse of the local beef market leading to a riot in Holyhead against the Irish live export; the aftermath of BSE infections which damaged the meat trade for very many years and caused, in 1997, an incident in which imported beef burgers were thrown into the harbour at Holyhead; and the public demonstrations against the live export of calves which caused serious disruption, but were eventually brought to an end by a legal injunction. During some of these demonstrations the mood got extremely ugly and this brought together the leadership of the FUW with NFU in Wales and he recalled a notable occasion, in the wake of the BSE crisis, when he and John Lloyd Jones (NFU) had to explain their decisions to a very angry meeting at Gaerwen when they both genuinely felt in danger of physical attack. However they knew that not to face the meeting would destroy the credibility of both unions, and in the event they were listened to calmly. In the Foot and

ac fel y bu hi, gwrandawyd arnynt yn foesgar. Yn 2001, yn sgil clwy'r traed a'r genau, roedd y ddau undeb ynghlwm â darganfod safleoedd i gladdu cyrff, ac yn negodi â rhif 10 Stryd Downing.

Soniodd hefyd am drafodaethau ar lefel uwch, yn delio â diwygio'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin ym Mrwsel, lle darganfuodd gweinidogion Lloegr yn unig o gwmpas y bwrdd, a gwleidyddion Cymreig wedi eu gwahardd rhag siarad. Soniodd am y perthynas rhwng yr FFW a Gweinidogion Amaeth, ac yn enwedig ag Ysgrifenyddion Cymru. Daeth ymlaen yn dda â John Redwood, ond cafodd ffrae â David Hunt; wedi datganoli, roedd y diwydiant amaeth wedi ei siomi'n fawr gan lysieuath Christine Gwyther. Un o uchafbwyntiau ei gyfnod fel Llywydd FFW oedd ei ymweliad ag Oman, wedi sefydlu lladd-dy Halal yn Llangefni.

Yn olaf, siaradodd am rôl ffermwyr fel cadwraethwyr a cheidwaid cefn gwlad. Roedd yn gwbl gefnogol i amcan Tir Gofal, ond er hynny teimlodd bod caeau bychain yn anfeithiol ac roedd rhaid gwaredu rhai gwrychoedd. Cyfaddefodd bod yr hen system taliadau'r pen â'i broblemau, ond teimlodd nad fuasai'r newidiadau arfaethedig yn gwella pethau. Tristaodd mai dim ond 23 o'r 300 ffermydd llaeth yn Sir Fôn yr oedd wedi adnabod yn ei ieuenctid oedd dal mewn busnes.

Diolchwyd i Mr Parry am ei araiith gan R Glyn Jones, gan ychwanegu rhai atgofion ei hun fel cyflogai cynnar FFW, wedi goresgyn argyfwng 1958. Ymunodd sawl un o'r gynulleidfa â'r diolchiadau, gan ffieio atgofion o rhai digwyddiadau nodedig.

David Elis-Williams (Cyfieithydd)

Disg Wybren Nebra - Arteffact Oes Efydd o'r Almaen Oriol Ynys Môn Dydd Gwener 20fed Chwefror

Roedd tua 40 yn bresennol, a'r Athro Robin Grove-White yn y gadair, yn cyflwyno ein siaradwr Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn. Eglurodd y Cadeirydd bod Nia Powell yn wael, ac yr ail-drefnir ei darlith ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd nesaf. Ar rybudd byr iawn, adroddodd Frances hanes y darganfyddiad hynod hwn yn ardal Saxony-Anhalt o'r Almaen, a gafwyd hyd iddo ym 1999 gan ddatgelu metel anghyfreithlon – carcharwyd y darganfyddwyr yn ddiweddarach. Dim ond yn 2007 yn y pen draw y daeth y gwrthrych i Amgueddfa Halle, wedi treulio peth amser yn y Swistir. Ar ôl ei archwilio gan archeolegwyr, sylweddolwyd ei arwyddocâd, a bellach ystyrir yn ddarganfyddiad o bwys. Nid yw natur y ddisg yn sicr, ond mae dadansoddiad gan wybodusion wedi arwain at eglurhad. Ildiodd safle Nebra wrthrychau eraill hefyd: dau gleddyf, dau ben bwyell asgelllog, cŷn, a breichled droellog. Rhoddwyd dyddiad tua 1600 C. C. i'r cleddyfau. Nid yw'n sicr beth oedd oed y ddisg pan waddodwyd. Doedd dim arwydd o gladdidigaeth, felly efallai mai celc oedd. Tua madded plât cinio, credir mai offeryn seryddol oedd, wedi ei wneuthur mewn efydd, gyda brithwaith aur. Daeth y copr o dde'r Almaen, ond Cernyw oedd ffynhonnell yr alcam a pheth o'r aur. Ar gefndir glas, mae 32 o ddotiau, cylch a chilgant. Ar y naill ochr mae dau gilgant, ac ar yr ymyl isaf un dyfnach. Yn ystod ei oes, addaswyd y ddisg pedair gwaith. Dehonglir mai sêr yw'r dotiau aur, yn cynrychioli'r Saith Seren Siriol; y cylch mawr yw'r lleuad lawn, a'r cilgantau'r lleuad pedair-diwrnod-oed. Dechrau a diwedd y flwyddyn amaethyddol ydyw: ymddangosiad a diflaniad y Saith Seren Siriol gyda gweddau'r lleuad ym misoedd Mawrth a Hydref. Yn yr ail gyfnod addasu, symudwyd un dot i mewn, ac ychwanegwyd gorwelion cilgant ar y naill ochr i'r ddisg. Yn y trydydd cyfnod, ychwanegwyd cilgant arall ar waelod y ddisg, a all fod yn cynrychioli cwch. Yn y pedwerydd cyfnod, yr olaf (fel yn y darlun),

Mouth Disease outbreak in 2001, both unions were involved in finding sites to bury carcasses and in negotiations with No.10.

He also spoke about negotiations on a higher level, dealing with the Common Agricultural Policy reform in Brussels where he found only English ministers around the table and Welsh politicians disbarred from speaking. He then commented on the relations of the FFW to Ministers of Agriculture and especially with Welsh Secretaries. He had got on well with John Redwood but had had a row with David Hunt; and after devolution, the agricultural industry had been somewhat dismayed by the vegetarianism of Christine Gwyther. A particular highlight of his own period as President of FFW had been his visit to Oman after the establishment of the Halal slaughter house at Llangefni.

Finally he spoke of the role of farmers as preservers and stewards of the countryside. He had fully supported the aims of Tir Gofal but he nevertheless felt that small fields were inefficient and many hedges had to go. He admitted that the original headage system had problems, but he felt that the proposed changes would not bring improvement. Looking forward he was alarmed at the high price of land and the lack of sons to take over farms. He particularly regretted that only 23 of the 300 dairy farms that he had known in his youth in Anglesey were now in business.

Mr Parry was thanked for his talk by R Glyn Jones who added some reminiscences of his own since had been an early employee of the FFW, surviving the crisis of 1958. Several other members of the audience joined the thanks, and swapped memories of some of the notable events mentioned.

Frances Lynch Llewellyn

The Nebra Sky Disc - A Bronze Age German Artefact Oriol Ynys Môn Friday 20th February



Frances Lynch Llewellyn.



Nebra Sky Disc. ©Dbachmann 2006

About 40 attended when Prof Robin Grove-White took the Chair and introduced our speaker Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn. He explained that Nia Powell was ill and her talk will be re-scheduled for the next academic year. At very short notice Frances told the story of this strange find in the Saxony-Anhalt area of Germany discovered in 1999 by illegal metal detection - the finders later served a prison sentence. It wasn't until 2007 that it finally came to the Halle Museum, spending some time in Switzerland. When examined by archaeologists it was realised it was of some significance and is now regarded as a major find. The nature of the disc is not certain but expert analyses have given an explanation. The site at Nebra also yielded other objects: two swords, two flanged axe heads, a chisel and spiral arm rings. The swords are dated to about 1600 B.C. It is not clear how old the disc was at the time of deposition. There was no sign of a burial so it may be a hoard. About the size of a dinner plate, the disc is believed to be an astronomical instrument, bronze with gold inlays. The copper came from south Germany but the tin and some gold from Cornwall. On a blue background there are 32 dots, a circle and a crescent. At either edge there are two crescents and at the lower edge a deeper one. During its lifetime, the disc underwent four phases of modification. The gold dots are interpreted as stars: they are thought to represent the Pleiades, the large circle the full moon and the crescent a four-day old moon. It is the start and the end of the agricultural year: the appearance and disappearance of the Pleiades with the moon phases in March and October. In its second phase, from the gold examination, it was found one dot was moved inwards and crescent-horizons were added on either side of the disc. In a later, third phase, another crescent was added at the lower edge of the disc and may represent a boat. In the fourth and final phase (as pictured), the left horizon has been lost, there are nail holes

collwyd y gorwel ar y chwith, ac mae tyllau hoelion o gwmpas yr ymylon, efallai er mwyn gosod y ddisg i sefyll ar bostyn. Ac yn olaf, achoswyd niwed i'r ochr chwith gan gaib y darganfyddwr.

Roedd darganfyddiad y celc yn cyd-fynd ag ailuno'r Almaen. Daeth arian sylweddol iawn ar gael, a chyda dyfalbarhad Harald Meller, rhoddwyd yr ardal ar y map, gydag amgueddfa yn Nebra – adeilad modern cyffrous, siâp cwch, euraid, gyda thŵr uchel, â threm dros y goedwig sy'n rhan o'r atyniad i filoedd o dwristiaid. Yn yr amgueddfa gwelir replica'u o'r ddisg ac arddangosiadau electroneg – coblynod holograffig yn egluro pob dim yn ôl iaith eich dewis. Bydd ymwelwyr yn aml yn ymweld â beddrod Neolithig gerllaw, yn arddangos celf cynhanesyddol ar garreg mur, wedi ei addurno gyda phatrwm igamogam a bwa. Rhan o'r daith yn Ngoseck yw clostir clawdd a ffos ailadeiledig, gyda phalisâd uchel. Yn yr Amgueddfa Archeolegol nodedig Halle y cedwir yr arteffactau go iawn, wedi eu harddangos mewn ffordd fwy confensiynol. Mae graddfa'r cyflwyniadau yn syfrdanol, o'i gymharu â'n hymdrechion pitw ninnau, ym marn Frances. Rhoddwyd cymeradwyaeth cynnes, a thrafodaeth frwd ynglŷn â sut all cyhoeddusrwydd Cymreig ddilyn esiampl yr Almaen. Cynigwyd diolchiadau gan Mr Gwynne Morris Jones, ac adleisiwyd gan eiriau'r Is-gadeirydd wrth gau.

David Elis-Williams (Cyfieithydd)

around the edges, possibly to place the disc upright on a post. Finally the damage at the upper left edge was caused by the finder's pick.

When the hoard came to light it coincided with the aftermath of German re-unification. Huge sums of money became available and under the tenacity of Harald Meller the whole area was put on the map with a museum at Nebra - an exciting modern building, boat shaped and gold coloured together with a high tower where the view over the forest is part of the tourist attraction, visited by thousands. The museum houses replicas of the find with electronic displays - holographic pixies explaining everything in the language of your choice. Visitors often visit a nearby Neolithic tomb, displaying prehistoric artwork on a wall stone decorated with zig-zags and a bow. At Goseck a reconstructed Neolithic bank and ditch enclosure with a high, wooden palisade is part of the circuit. At Halle is the famous Archaeological Museum where the real artefacts are on display in a conventional form. The scale of presentations was outstanding and Frances compared it with our puny efforts. There was resounding applause and a lively discussion on how Welsh publicity could emulate the German example. Mr Gwynne Morris Jones gave a vote of thanks and this was echoed by the closing words of our Vice-Chairman.

Dr Ken Roberts

POT POURRI - 20th March 15

The Society's Pot Pourri evening was very well attended. The first two talks focused on recent archaeological discoveries on Anglesey. The final address, by committee member Mr Gareth Huws, reviewed the role of the Society and asked members for ideas on how the Society might move forward in 2015 and beyond.

Matt Jones - Neolithic site, Llanfaethlu, North West Anglesey



Matt Jones

The first talk was given by Matt Jones of C.R. Archaeology who gave a fascinating insight into the current excavations his company is carrying out at Llanfaethlu. A large area of the site has been excavated and this has uncovered extensive Neolithic activity. Numerous features include substantial post holes and pits. In addition, over 1000 artefacts have been found, which comprise, in the main, large assemblages of stone tools and pottery. One of the most important aspects of this site is that two (possibly three) Neolithic structures

have come to light, adding to the increasing number of Neolithic structures now known from the UK and Ireland. In a local context, these structures show similarities to the Neolithic buildings excavated at Llandegai, Bangor and Ty Mawr, Holyhead. Whether the buildings were used for domestic or ritual use is unknown, and it may not be a distinction that can readily be drawn in this prehistoric period. A point illustrated by the possible foundation deposit of cremated Roe deer and half a burnt saddle quern in one of the post holes. Matt explained how this excavation has thrown light on Neolithic architecture and construction techniques: wattle and daub remained in situ and there is evidence of internal wall lines in the larger structures, indicative of separate rooms or zones. A good deal of Irish Sea Ware, sherds of undecorated pottery similar to that found in the Neolithic building at Holyhead and beneath the cairn of the nearby tomb at Trefignath, came from the post holes. Other decorated pottery, Mortlake Ware came from a group of pits between the two buildings. A local black stone, with flint-like properties, was utilized for tools – some of the blades still useable today! The Neolithic structures and the Irish Sea pottery are likely to be dated to c. 3800 – 3600 BC. One of the structures shows two distinct phases of activity. Radiocarbon dates are awaited for closer dating of site phases, but it appears that the site was used throughout the Neolithic period because the Mortlake pottery is likely to date from 3300 – 3000 BC. Matt also noted that Mesolithic activity was identified on site and that Bronze Age pottery had been found on the nearby hill.

David Hopewell - possible Roman Fort at Cemlyn, northern Anglesey.

Over the last decade David Hopewell's geophysical survey and excavation work on Roman sites in North Wales has extended knowledge of this period considerably. In this Pot Pourri session, David shared his thoughts on a recent geophysical survey at Cemlyn in northern Anglesey. An early air photograph by Mary Aris which she had



David Hopewell

recently sent to GAT had alerted him to what looked like an Iron Age enclosure. Teaming up with John Burman, on a particularly rainy day, the pair carried out a geophysical survey on a slight, rounded hill above Cemlyn. The survey gave very clear results, although there was slight interference from the bedrock underneath. A large outer (sub-circular) ditch was identified. This enclosed a 50 metre square enclosure of ditch and bank with rounded corners and a northern entrance – a distinctive shape, characteristic of a Roman military installation. The outlines of what appear to be several rectangular buildings were shown in the interior. David noted that it was unclear whether or not they were looking at more than one phase of construction at the site. A possible road was also identified, though this may be later. David suggested possible comparisons for this site, including the first-century Roman fortlet at Martinhoe in North Devon, a fort built to monitor movements in coastal waters. Whilst there is evidence of Late Roman military installations on Anglesey (the watchtower on Holyhead Mountain and the coastal fort at Holyhead), early Roman forts on Anglesey have proved elusive. It is hoped that the site at Cemlyn will prove to fill this lacuna and provide evidence of the early invasion infrastructure. David is hopeful, particularly as there are whispers that early Roman material has been found in the area. The society looks forward to hearing more about this interesting site.

Gareth Huws - The role and future direction of the AAS.



Gareth Hughes

The evening concluded with a talk and discussion. Mr Gareth Huws addressed the meeting and asked members to consider the present role of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and the direction it should take in the future. In order to gauge opinion on a number of different aspects of the Society, he distributed a comprehensive questionnaire to Society members and guests. All those present were invited to complete the questionnaires during a refreshment break. Detailed analysis of the data will be carried out by Gareth over the next few months and the findings published in the Autumn Newsletter. Immediate feedback was also sought and a lively discussion ensued on ways in which the Society could attract new members; engage with a younger audience (through mentoring children interested in Anglesey's past); and broaden out its social and educational activities.

Publications

MENAI BRIDGE

A Pictorial History
by John Cowell



Menai Bridge Community Heritage Trust

This delightful illustrated book has been produced by our Committee member John Cowell in his usual impeccable style. Written for the Trust, all sale proceeds go to develop a permanent museum at Prince's Pier. Copies are available from Menai Bridge Post Office or by post from the Thomas Telford Centre, Mona Road, Menai Bridge. LL59 5EA **£9.95 plus £1.50 Post and Packaging.**

THE WINE TRADE IN THE SOCIAL & ECONOMIC LIFE OF NORTH WALES c.1600-c.1900

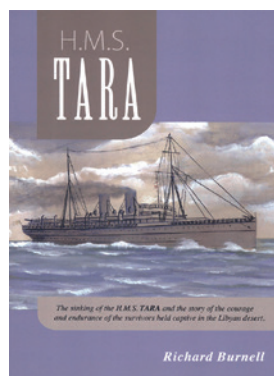
Another eminent Committee member, Neil Fairlamb, Rector of Beaumaris, demonstrates his immense knowledge of fine wines in this publication.

A large paper back production is available direct from the Rectory, 5, Tros yr Afon, Beaumaris LL58 88N. **£4.00 including postage.**

Another excellent publication about Holyhead's First World War experiences. The epic story of the re-named cross channel



steamer manned mainly by local men, torpedoed in the Mediterranean resulting in the survivors falling into the hands of cruel Senoussi tribesmen, force marching them in the desert and nearly starving them to death ends with a dramatic rescue by the Duke of Westminster. Richard Burnell gives a refreshing new view of the event with extra recently discovered photographs. **£7.95** at all usual outlets the Ucheldre Centre, bookshops and the Holyhead Maritime Museum. All proceeds go to the Maritime Museum



Discovering the Historic Houses of Snowdonia



A hardback book by Richard Suggett and Margaret Dunn, well illustrated and showing ten years of work by the North West Wales Dendrochronology Group. It includes many case studies by volunteers and a wide appraisal of the implications concerning architectural developments in the 15th and 16th centuries across North Wales. Members may recall Margaret Dunn's presentation to us.

£29.95 at outlets including Stone Science.

Footsteps through Time - The Rocks and Landscapes of Anglesey

This beautiful book is the definitive account of all the varied rocks, minerals and geology of our island. Compiled by Dr Stewart Campbell, Dr Margaret Wood, Prof Brian Windley and many others. Jointly produced by Anglesey County Council and Geomon. **£25.00** From Geomon other outlets and: dave@stonescience.fsbusines.co.uk



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.

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.

Hon Sec / Ysgrifennydd Aelodaeth: Siôn Caffell
Tel / Ffôn: 01248 600083



The Society extends its sympathy to our Committee Member and Menai Bridge author John Cowell on the recent loss of his wife and son.

New Accessions at Anglesey Archives

1. Paperwork of William Paul McDermott. WM/2518 1987-2008 poet and author, Holyhead
2. Photographs: Llangefni High Street WSE/529/1-11 20th Cent.
3. Order of Service: Unveiling of the Memorial Plaque, Menai Bridge WM/2519 1970 May 1st
4. Photographs of Amlwch ships WM/2520 1900 - (late 20th Cent)
5. Records - Welsh artists WM/2521 1950-1986
6. Order of Service: T.G. Williams Memorial Service WM/2522 1984 June 12th
7. Glass negatives-Llangefni WM/2523
8. Papurau Teulu Mona Roberts, Valley WM/2524 1898-2014
9. Papers re. Bryn Arfon House, Llangeni WM/2525 1883-1947
10. Deeds re. 5 Brynafon Street WM/2526 1906-1987
11. County Court Records WV/
12. Marriage registers for the English Presbyterian Chapel, Holyhead WD/31/1-3 1963-2013
13. Holyhead items and mixed Anglesey Postcards WM/2527/1-3
14. Register of Electors, full version Anglesey WSD/857-861; WSC/669; WSF/527-528; WSI/17/34; WSM/626-627 1936-1968
15. Photos: Wm Evans Llangefni, Road sweeper and Ysgol Gynradd, Llangefni WQCE/213 2014 Dec
16. CD & 17 slides-mixed Anglesey views WSE/531 & WA/23/24 1960
17. Anglesey Mining plc report WSM/628 1963-1985
18. Deeds & assoc. papers re Tyddyn y Waen, Llanfechell WM/2528 1878-1997
19. Shell (UK) pipeline records WM/2529 c.1973
20. Picture of gentlemen very smartly dressed WSM/629 c.1920
21. CD of 118 colour images of Baron Hill Mansion ruin taken around 2006 WSC/669 2006
22. Volume noting (slate quarried) from Llangristiolus to Abyssinia WM/2530 1920-1948
23. Llyfryn Cymdeithas Morrisiad Môn rhif 36 and illuminated address to John Jones WM/2504/35
24. Misc. papers of Audrey Jones WM/2531 1921 & 2014
25. A letter from Dewi O. Jones, County Archivist and information re. the letter WM/2532 1968 & 2015
26. Declaration of Protestant beliefs for David Jones and Papurau Capel MC Dwyran WQS/1809/M/19a and WM/35/1-2 1809 & 1961-1974
27. Photo. albums Holyhead Cycling Club WM/1765/4 1982-2002

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.

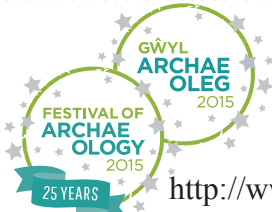
Archives Service Opening Hours

Monday: 9:15am - 4:45pm (closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)
Tuesday: 2pm - 4:45pm
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)
First Saturday each month- 9.15am - 1pm

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.



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Gorffennaf, 2015

Saturday 11th - Sunday 26th
July 2015

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