



CYMCDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No. 65 Hydref / Autumn 2015

EDITORIAL

As you will see below, members of the Society enjoyed some excellent talks and excursions over the summer period. With autumn on its way, it is heartening to know that the Society's Autumn/Spring programme gives us lots to look forward to over the coming months. I would particularly draw your attention to the Day School (Saturday, 13th Feb). Focused on visitors to Anglesey in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it promises to be a really interesting and informative day. Further details are enclosed in this mailing.

I must admit it was with some trepidation that I took over the editorship of the Newsletter. I needn't have worried; I have received such wonderful support.

Heartfelt thanks go to everyone who has helped in its production. Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Dr Ken Roberts and Donald Pritchard have reported on talks and excursions; Dr Lowri Ann Rees and David Elis-Williams have translated articles; and Dr Ken and Siôn Caffell have provided excellent photos. Thanks also go to Tom Pollock for his layout work. It really has been a collective effort. Especial thanks go to Dr Ken who, having produced such a successful Newsletter for many years, needs to be a little kinder to his eyesight and step back from such demanding close work. I am most grateful to him for taking me under his wing and for giving me such expert guidance and advice on the editorial process. Dr Ken will be a very hard act to follow.



Excursion; Holyhead Port, lighthouse.

Edrych Ymlaen / Looking Ahead

Cyfarfodydd/Meetings 2015 – 2016
Oriol Ynys Môn, 7pm

18th September

The Act of Union and the Identity of Wales
Nia Watkin Powell

Hydref 16

Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams
Plant Ynys Môn yn ystod y rhyfel mawr
Dr Gerwyn James

20th November

Modern Megaliths: returning to the Stone Age for the 21st century
Tim Daw

15th January

Anglesey's Ancient Fonts
Aimee Pritchard

19th February

Celebrating the Centenary of the WI
Betty Parker

18th March

Potpourri; Details will be on the web site later

15th April

The Cemaes Court Case of 1862
Professor Huw Pryce

20th May Annual General Meeting

History of the Halen Môn development
David Lea Wilson

DAY SCHOOL

Saturday 13th February

Topic: Visitors to Anglesey in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (full details forthcoming).

Holiadur y Gymdeithas

Nôd yr Holiadur hwn oedd crynhoi barn yr Aelodau am y Gymdeithas a'u syniadau am ffyrdd i gynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol. Fe'i cynhaliwyd fel eitem 'pot-pourri' yng nghyfarfod mis Mawrth 2015 y Gymdeithas gyda 43 o bobl yn bresennol (tua 10% o'r holl aelodaeth), pob un yn cyfrannu i'r ymarferiad trwy gwblhau'r ffurflen bwrsasol ac yna'n cymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth fywiog oedd yn dilyn. Bydd yr erthygl hon yn ceisio amlinellu prif gasgliadau'r holiadur a mae croeso i unrhyw un dderbyn copi o'r dadansoddiad llawn trwy gysylltu â Gareth Huws (g.huws@btinternet.com).

Roedd yr holiadur wedi'i rannu'n dair rhan – Adran A yn llunio proffil o'r aelodaeth bresennol; Adran B yn gofyn ymateb i'r cyfarfodydd a'r teithiau a gynhaliwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn flaenorol; Adran C yn ymfyn syniadau am ddyfodol y Gymdeithas a'r Aelodaeth.

Dangosodd Adran A y proffil y canlynol o'r aelodaeth: Roedd 70% o'r ymatebion gan uwch-oedolion (oedran 65 blwydd+); dewisodd 35% ateb fersiwn Gymraeg o'r ffurflen; roedd 55% naill ai'n byw neu'n gweithio ar Ynys Môn; daeth 11% i fyw

The Society's Questionnaire

The aim of the questionnaire was to seek members' thoughts on the way the Society is run and how to plan for its future. It was held on March 20th 2015 as an item in the potpourri programme. 43 attendees were present (in the region of 10% of all membership) and they all completed the pro-forma and contributed to the lively debate which followed. This article will attempt to give Newsletter readers an outline of the main findings of the Questionnaire (a full analysis of all the answers received can be obtained from Gareth Huws g.huws@btinternet.com).



Gareth Huws

The Questionnaire was in three sections – Section A being a profile of the membership; Section B asked for responses to previous meetings and excursions; Section C explored ideas for the future of the Society.

In Section A, the membership profile revealed the following: 70% of responses were from super adults (aged 65 years +); 35% opted for the Welsh Language version of the pro-forma; 55% either lived or worked in Anglesey; 11% had moved to Anglesey in the last five years; 49% spoke and understood Welsh and a further

ar Ynys Môn yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf; honodd 49% iddynt ddeall a siarad Cymraeg gyda 25% ychwanegol yn gallu deall yr iaith ond heb yr hyder i'w siarad; gwelwyd 89% o'r rhai oedd yn bresennol yn dweud eu bod yn hoffi'r fformat darlith gyda 76% yn gwerthfawrogi sesiynau cwestiwn-ac-ateb; nododd 46% eu bod yn awyddus i gael arbrofi gyda fformat seminar ar gyfer ambell gyfarfod.

Pwyntiau Trafod Adran A – Mae'r aelodaeth yn heneiddio ond gellir ystyried hyn fel nodwedd bositif gyda phobl yn gallu cyfrannu'n adeiladol i weithgareddau'r Gymdeithas oherwydd dyfnder eu profiad. Roedd canran y siaradwyr Cymraeg a'r nifer sy'n deall Cymraeg yn ffactor calonogol ac yn adlewyrchu agwedd iach y Gymdeithas tuag at y defnydd o'r Gymraeg a'r Saesneg sydd mewn cyhoeddiadau, cynnyrch cyhoeddi, ac arwyddion. Dylid ystyried sut i gefnogi'r rhai sydd heb unrhyw afael ar y Gymraeg er mwyn sicrhau eu bônt yn gallu ynganu'n gywir enwau pentrefi, eglwysi a ffermydd. Tybed a fyddai'r bobl sydd wedi symud i fyw ym Môn yn elwa o gyfres o sgrysiâu cefndir er mwyn iddynt ddeall gwahanol agweddau o hanes y Sir?

Yn Adran B, cafwyd yr ymatebion canlynol i'r profiad o fynychu cyfarfodydd a theithiau'r Gymdeithas: Roedd 42% wedi mynychu chwech neu fwy o gyfarfodydd o'r Gymdeithas yn ystod y deuddeg mis blaenorol; cyfaddefodd 18% iddynt fethu mynychu'r un Cyfarfod yn ystod y flwyddyn flaenorol; y cyfarfodydd gafodd y gefnogaeth gryfaf oedd y rhai ar destunau poblogaidd yn hytrach na'r rhai ar destunau mwy academaidd (e.e. gwrrachod, undebau ffermwyr); roedd 23% wedi bod ar bump neu fwy o deithiau yn ystod haf 2014 ond fe welwyd na fu 46% ar unrhyw daith o gwbl; ymddengys mai'r teithiau mwyaf poblogaidd oedd y rhai i safleoedd sydd ar gau i'r cyhoedd fel arfer (e.e. ymweld â llong ymchwil, y Prince Madog); dywedodd 71% o'r aelodau fod y syniad o Ginio neu Swper y Gymdeithas fel bo modd i bobl gyfarfod yn anffurfiol, yn apelio; ystyriwyd Trafodion y Gymdeithas yn lyfrau cyfeirio gwerthfawr gyda'r aelodau'n eu gweld yn gymysgedd da o destunau, ond mynegwyd gan rai bod angen i gael un Cyfrol ar un pwnc penodol, a bod lle ambell dro i gynnwys erthyglau ysgafnach.

Pwyntiau Trafod Adran B – Nid Gymdeithas gyda nifer sefydlog o aelodau sy'n mynychu pob Cyfarfod yw'r Gymdeithas hon, a felly ni ellir ei chymharu â chymdeithasau hanes lleol llai. Ni ddylid diystyru'r syniad o 'hanes poblogaidd'. Mae'r teithiau'n llai poblogaidd na'r cyfarfodydd, ond efallai mai ffactor yn ymwneud a symudedd sy'n bennaf gyfrifol am hyn. Mae'r syniad o bryd bwyd ar y cyd yn apelio ond mae profiadau'r gorffennol yn dangos fod trefnu achlysur o'r fath yn derbyn cefnogaeth ddigon lluoer. Mae'n amlwg fod y Trafodion yn cael eu hystyried fel agwedd bwysig yng ngwaith y Gymdeithas ond efallai y dylid ystyried y posibilrwydd o gynnwys erthyglau ychydig yn ysgafnach o bryd i'w gilydd.

Yn Adran C, dyfodol y Gymdeithas oedd dan ystyriaeth a dyma'r ymatebion: gwelwyd 73% yn datgan bod eu diddordeb mwyaf hwy yn hanes Môn hyd at ddiwedd y ddeunawfed ganrif, gyda rhywfaint o bwyslais ychwanegol ar y Canol Oesoedd; roedd 70% yn awyddus i weld y fformat bresennol o gyfarfodydd yn parhau, ond yn ddiddorol iawn gwelwyd 16% yn mynegi diddordeb mewn arbrofi efo ffurf fforwm agored ar destunau hanesyddol; er i 60% ddweud iddynt fwynhau'r cyfarfodydd a'r teithiau ar y cyfan, dim ond 40% ddywedodd iddynt eu mwynhau'n fawr iawn; byddai 64% yn gwerthfawrogi cael atgofiad electronig o gyfarfodydd a theithiau; soniodd 50% am eu hawydd i weld teithiau'n cael eu trefnu tu draw i Ynys Môn; yn ystod y

25% understood the language; 89% of those present stated that they enjoyed the lecture format whilst 76% were appreciative of question-and-answer sessions; 46% were eager to experiment with a seminar-type format for some meetings.

Discussion points Section A – The membership is an ageing one but this can mean that people are able to contribute to the activities of the Society whilst making use of their own range and depth of experiences. The percentage of people who understand or speak Welsh is encouraging and reflects the Society's positive attitude towards the use of both Welsh and English in announcements, publicity material and signage. The people who have no knowledge of Welsh might well be appreciative of any assistance to help them pronounce the names of villages, churches, farms. Would the people who have recently moved to Anglesey to live benefit from outline talks on various aspects of the county's history?

In Section B, the responses to previous meetings and excursions produced the following results: 42% had attended six or more meetings in the previous twelve months; 18% had not been present in any of the meetings over the previous year; the most widely supported meetings were on populist subjects (witches, farming unions) rather than the more academic lectures; 23% had attended five or more excursions during the summer of 2014; 46% had not been present in any of the summer excursions; the most popular excursions were to sites not normally accessible to the public (e.g. the Prince Madog research ship); 71% of members were receptive to the idea of an annual Society restaurant meal so that people could meet informally; the Society's Transactions were considered to be useful reference books and that they contain a good mix of subject matter but issues on single themes and some articles with a lighter content would be welcomed.

Discussion points Section B – the Society is not a fixed number of people who loyally attend every meeting and therefore cannot be compared to smaller, local history groups. The idea of 'popular history' should not be discounted. Excursions are less popular than meetings but this may be because of mobility issues. The Society meal seems popular in theory but attempts in the past to arrange such an informal gathering have been less than successful. The Transactions are considered to be an important aspect of the Society's work but there is an interest in leavening the content with more accessible articles.

In Section C, the future of the Society was the main topic and it produced the following responses: 73% stated a preferred interest in historical topics up to the end of the eighteenth century with a slight bias towards the medieval period; 70% wanted the present format of meetings to be retained but an encouraging 16% would like to experiment with a more open forum discussion on historical topics; 60% said they mostly enjoyed meetings and excursions and 40% admitted to really enjoying both activities; 64% would appreciate an electronic reminder of meetings and excursions; 50% wished to see more excursions arranged to sites outside Anglesey; general comments in the discussion included a perceived lack of welcome when people attend meetings, the need to recruit younger members, a desire to have more talks on environmental issues and also on the history of engineering and technology on Anglesey, a call to set up projects to carry out collective research.

Discussion points Section C – The historical periods that are of greatest interest to members should be borne in mind when planning future programmes. The 60% who stated that they

drafodaeth ddilynol, cyfeiriwyd at elfen o beidio estyn croeso i bobl sy'n mynychu cyfarfodydd, soniwyd am yr angen i ddenu aelodau ieuengach, mynegwyd awydd am gael cyfarfodydd yn sôn am yr amgylchfyd ac i drafod hanes technoleg a pheirianneg Ynys Môn, a rhoddwyd sylw i'r syniad o brosiectau ar-y-cyd er mwyn ymchwilio materion penodol.

Pwyntiau Trafod Adran C – Wrth lunio rhaglenni cyfarfodydd i'r dyfodol, dylid ystyried y cynnodau hanesyddol sy'n apelio fwyaf at yr aelodau. Mae'r ffaith bod 60% yn datgan eu bod wedi mwynhau cyfarfodydd a theithiau ar y cyfan yn awgrymu elfen o anfonlonrwydd. Mae'r galw am atgofiad electronig o gyfarfodydd yn awgrymu, o bosib, y dylid ystyried defnyddio e-bostiau grŵp, Gweplyfr a Trydar fel dulliau cyfathrebu. Dylid ystyried yn ofalus y sylwadau a wnaethpwyd yn ystod y drafodaeth (yn enwedig, felly, y teimlad bod diffyg croeso pan fo pobl yn dod i'r cyfarfodydd).

Mae aelodaeth y Gymdeithas yn amrywiol ac ymroddgar, a chyda syniadau positif a barn glir am yr hyn y dylai'r Gymdeithas fod. Nid eitem i lenwi lle gwag yn y sesiwn 'pot-pourri' oedd yr arolwg hwn ond ymdrech ddifrifol i roi llais i'r aelodau, i'w cynnwys yn y broses o redeg y Gymdeithas, ac i gyfrannu tuag at gynllunio'r Gymdeithas i'r dyfodol trwy gynnwys eu syniadau mewn modd adeiladol. Awgrymir y byddai'n fuddiol ail-gynnal yr ymarferiad mewn tair blynedd dyweder, a chymharu'r canlyniadau fel modd o arfanru effeithlonrwydd y Gymdeithas. Diolch o galon i bawb a gymerodd ran yn yr arolwg.

mostly enjoyed meetings and excursions suggest a certain degree of dissatisfaction. The call for an electronic reminder of meetings could involve investigating group e-mails, Facebook and Twitter as media of communication. The comments made during discussion (especially the idea of people experiencing lukewarm welcomes) must be considered carefully.

The Society has a varied and committed membership with clear views and positive ideas on what they want from their membership. This survey was not a convenient 'filler' to complete a 'pot-pourri' programme but a serious effort to give members a voice and to involve them in the running and planning of the Society and this opportunity to express their opinions was used constructively. It is suggested that much would be gleaned from repeating the exercise in, say, three years time and comparing the results as a means of evaluating the Society's effectiveness. A warm thanks is extended to all those who took part in the survey.

Gareth Huws



A warm thanks to all those who took part in the survey

2015 CYFARFODYDD • MEETINGS

Prosiect Gwiwered Coch Môn: Hanes Diweddar
Craig Shuttleworth
17/04/2015

Roedd yn falch gan aelodau'r gymdeithas roi croeso i Dr Craig Shuttleworth, a roddodd ddarlith y noson ar Brosiect Gwiwered Coch Môn. Y Wiwer Goch yw wiwer frodorol yr ynsoedd hyn, ond cyflwynwyd y Wiwer Lwyd Americanaidd ym 1896 fel ychwanegiad deniadol i goed dan reolaeth. Erbyn 1945, roedd y gwiwerod llwyd yn fwy cyffredin, ond dim ond yn Neddwyrair a Chanolbarth Lloegr. Erbyn 2000, roeddent bron ym mhobman, a sylweddolwyd problemau eu harglwyddiaeth. Y brif broblem yw'r niwed enfawr (£6-10 miliwn) i goed ifanc wrth iddynt ddinoethi'r rhisgl er mwyn cael at y sudd. Yn nhermau cadwraeth, y brif broblem yw'r gystadleuaeth lwyddiannus â'r Wiwer Goch.



Dr Craig Shuttleworth

Cystadleuaeth gynnil sydd ar waith: mae'r ddau yn bwyta hadau (mes a chastan y meirch eu hoffter) ac mae'r oedolion Coch yn gallu cyd-fyw â'r Llwydion. Ond ni all yr ifanc Cochion oresgyn, a bydd y genhedlaeth nesaf yn dirywio'n sylweddol. Bydd y Cochion yn bwyta mes, ond tueddant i gollu pwysau arnynt, tra bod y Llwydion yn gallu echdynnu'r protein sy'n dirymu'r tannin yn y fesen. Mae'r Llwydion y cludo firws a wna ychydig niwed iddynt hwy, ond a all fod yn farwol i'r Cochion o fewn tair wythnos. O fewn llwyth wiwerod mawr, gallu'r firws redeg yn wyllt, ond mi ddangosodd adolygiad manwl o Raglen Difa Wiwerod Llwyd nad yw difa'r cwbl yn hanfodol i leihau effaith y firws, achos bydd yn gostwng unwaith bydd llwythau'r Llwydion yn lleihau yn ddigonol eu bod yn gwasgaru.

The Anglesey Red Squirrel Project: A Recent History
Craig Shuttleworth
17/04/2015

Members of the society were pleased to welcome Dr Craig Shuttleworth, who gave the evening's lecture on The Anglesey Red Squirrel Project. The Red Squirrel is the native squirrel of these islands but the American Grey Squirrel was first introduced in 1896 as an attractive addition of managed woodland. By 1945 grey squirrels were quite widespread but only in South East and midland England. By 2000 they were almost everywhere and the problems of their dominance had been realised. The main problem is the immense damage (£6-10 million) that they do to young trees by stripping the bark to get at the sap. In conservation terms, the greatest ecological problem is their successful competition with the native Red Squirrel.

This competition is subtle: they both eat tree seeds (acorns and horse chestnut for preference) and the adult Reds can survive alongside the Greys. However the young Reds do not, and the next generation declines markedly. The Reds eat acorns but they tend to lose weight on that diet, whereas the Greys can strip down protein which neutralises the tannin in the acorn. The Greys carry a virus which does them little harm but can be fatal to Reds within three weeks. In large colonies of squirrels this virus can run riot, but the close review of the 1998-2012 Grey Squirrel Culling Programme has shown that total eradication is not necessary to reduce the effect of the virus since, as the Grey colonies get smaller and more dispersed, the virus naturally declines.

Mae natur tymor hir Prosiect Gwiwered Coch Môn a gwaith ar Wiwerod Coch caeth yn y Sw Fynydd Gymreig, lle mae'n bosib gwylion fanwl y Cochion a Llwydion yn cyd-fyw, yn golygu y gallid arfarnu effaith y difa yn fanwl. Dangosodd y dadansoddiad ei fod wedi bod yn effeithlon, ond y gallasai'r canlyniadau fod wedi eu cyrraedd yn gynt.

Dim ond un boblogaeth oedd yn goroesi ym 1998 – yng Nghoedwig Pentraeth - ond mae wedi tyfu'n gryf, ac ail-gyflwynwyd y Cochion i Goedwig Niwbwrch, y coed ym Mhlas Newydd, Llys Llanfaes, Bodorgan, Wylfa, Coed Cyrnol ym Mhorthaethwy a Nant y Pandy, Llangefni. Maent bellach yn gwasgaru ar draws tir agored. Mae amrywiaeth genynnol yn cynyddu, ac maent yn dangos gwerth economaidd wrth fod pobl yn mwynhau eu gweld a'u bod yn atyniad i ymwelwyr.

Cofnodir gwiwerod Coch bellach yng Ngwynedd ond mae'r pla wiwerod yn rhemp yng nghoed Treborth, ac mi all y Llwydion groesi ar hyd y bont reilffordd, neu gan nofio. O'r herwydd, mae'r Llwydion sydd yn parhau yng Ngwynedd yn fygythiad i'r llwythi newydd ym Môn. Fodd bynnag, gwrthodwyd cais am ddifa yng Ngwynedd am nad yw'r ffiniau yn ddiogel. Mae gwaith gwirfoddol yn parhau, gan fod y gweunydd yn rhwystr naturiol (fel y gwelir gan mor ychydig yw treiddiad wiwerod Llwyd i'r Alban), a'r gobaihw yw y gwelir gostyngiad araf y Llwydion. Mae brechiad yn erbyn yr Adenovirus yn cael ei ddatblygu, all leihau'r angen am ddifa.

David Elis-Williams (Cyfieithydd)

The long-term nature of the Anglesey Squirrel Project and work on Red Squirrels in captivity in the Welsh Mountain Zoo, where contact between Reds and Greys can be closely observed, has meant that the efficiency of the cull can be evaluated in some detail. This analysis has revealed that it has been effective, but the results could have been achieved more quickly.



The only Red Squirrel population surviving in 1998 – in Pentraeth Forest – has grown strongly and Reds have been re-introduced to Newborough Forest, woodland at Plas Newydd, Llys Llanfaes, Bodorgan, Wylfa, Coed Colonel at Menai Bridge and the Llangefni Dingle. They are now dispersing naturally across open country. Genetic variability is increasing and they are showing an economic value as people like to see them and they are proving a draw to visitors.

Red squirrels are now being recorded in Gwynedd but Squirrel pox is rife in Treborth woods and Greys can cross by the railway bridge and can also swim. So the Greys remaining in Gwynedd pose a threat to the new Anglesey colonies. However money for a cull in Gwynedd has been refused because the boundaries are not secure. But voluntary work is continuing since high open moorland is a natural barrier (as can be seen by the limited Grey penetration of Scotland) and it is hoped that the Greys will gradually decline. A vaccine against the Adenovirus is being developed which may reduce the need to cull.

Frances Lynch

Gerallt Llewelyn Jones:
Treftadaeth hanesyddol Môn ac economi'r ynys.
15/05/15

Cyflwynodd yr Athro Robin Grove-White siaradwr y noson, Mr Gerallt Llewelyn Jones, Prif Weithredwr Menter Môn. Cychwynodd Mr Jones gan ystyried cysyniad treftadaeth. Mae'n bwnc sy'n agos i'w galon ac, yn gynyddol, un sydd ag adlais ar lefel unigol, cymunedol ac yn fyd-eang. Gyda gwreiddiau cryf ym Môn, yn bersonol ac yn broffesiynol, mae ganddo ddiddordeb arbennig yn sut y cyd-blethir yr economi a threftadaeth, a sut y maent yn cyfrannu at ei gilydd. Yn ystod ei ddarlith, gan ddefnyddio enghreifftiau cyfareddol o waith Menter Môn, dangosodd Mr Jones y mantoli manwl sydd ei angen er mwyn cyflawni datblygiad treftadaeth gynaliadwy. Tynnodd sylw hefyd at rai o'r heriau a gyfarfu ar y ffordd.



*Gerallt
Llewelyn Jones*

Cychwynodd Menter Môn ym 1995; mae'n fenter trydydd sector â statws 'dielw'. Mae'r cyfarwyddwyr oll yn wirfoddolwyr ac yn cynrychioli amryfal sectorau cymunedau lleol. Sefydlwyd yn wreiddiol er mwyn gweinyddu rhaglen 'LEADER': syniad a ddaeth o Frwsel er mwyn annog ffyrdd o ddatblygu'r economi sy'n harneisio adnoddau unigryw ardal benodol, adeiladu ar y seiliau ac ychwanegu gwerth. Cyfranna Môn fel ardal gyda hanes, daeareg, amgylchedd, amaeth a thirlun, oll yn unigryw – agweddau treftadaeth ddiwylliannol a naturiol, sy'n gwneud yr ynys yn wahanol, yn ddiddorol ac, fel y eglurodd Mr Jones, yn ddeniadol i'r farchnad.

Gerallt Llewelyn Jones:
Anglesey's historic heritage and the island's economy.
15/05/15

Professor Robin Grove-White introduced the evening's speaker, Mr Gerallt Llewelyn Jones, Chief Executive of Menter Môn. Mr Jones began by considering the concept of heritage itself. It is a topic that is very close to his heart and, increasingly, one which has resonance on an individual, community and wider global level. With strong ties to Anglesey, personally and professionally, he is particularly interested in how the local heritage and economy are interwoven and how they contribute to each other. During his lecture, using fascinating examples drawn from the work of Menter Môn, Mr Jones demonstrated the fine balance that has to be struck in order to achieve sustainable heritage development. He also highlighted some of the challenges that have to be met along the way.

Menter Môn started in 1995; it is a third sector enterprise with 'not for profit' status. The directors are all volunteers and representative members of various sectors of local communities. It was initially established to administer a programme called 'Leader': an idea conceived in Brussels to encourage forms of economic development which harness, build on and add value to the unique resources of specific areas. This is where Anglesey comes into the story: a very special island with a unique history, geology, environment, agriculture and landscape – aspects of cultural and natural heritage that make the island different, interesting and, as Mr Jones pointed out, in terms of the economy, marketable.

Mae ystod eang o brosiectau wedi eu cychwyn, eu gweithredu neu wedi eu goruchwylio gan Fenter Môn: achubwyd adeiladau hanesyddol megis Swtan, y bwthyn olaf â tho gwellt ar Ynys Môn, a'u rhoi ar waith er budd cymunedau lleol; sefydlwyd gwarchodfeydd natur leol ar draws yr ynys; ac agorwyd llwybrau beicio a cherdded megis Lôn Las Cefni. Mae cerdded a beicio wedi datblygu cymaint ag i fod yn



ddiwydiannau sy'n ffynnu ar eu liwt eu hunain, gan gynorthwyo i ymestyn y tymor twristiaeth at y gaeaf. Rhoddwyd seiliau cadarn i adfywiad gwledig ar Ynys Môn gan ychwanegu gwerth i adnoddau presennol a chefnogi mentrwyr lleol. Enghraifft ragorol yw Halen Môn o sut y mae Menter Môn wedi cydweithio â busnes lleol er mwyn ychwanegu gwerth at adnodd naturiol, sef heli'r Fenai. Mae Halen Môn bellach yn allforio eu cynnyrch at 58 gwlad, ac yn cyflogi llawer o bobl leol. Mae Mr Jones wedi ymroi i gefnogi cynhyrchion sy'n tanlinellu unigrywiaeth yr ynys; gwel Menter Môn fel ffordd o gymhwyso mentergarwch er lles mwy na busnesau unigol, ar gyfer cymunedau cyfan.

Mae hanes economaidd Môn wedi llywio'r ynys a'i ffawd. Soniodd Mr Jones am hanes Neuadd y Dref, Llangefni, i ddarlunio hyn. Tyfodd Llangefni o dref fechan gyda phoblogaeth o 189 ym 1770, hyd at 1800 ym 1899, wrth iddo ddod yn dref marchnad ffyniannus. Roedd rhaid wrth Neuadd y Dref ar dref farchnad i adlewyrch ei statws. Gwelwyd ym 1822 efallai'r enghraifft gyntaf o 'gyllido torfol' ar Ynys Môn, wrth godi £1300 mewn cyfranddaliadau gan y gymuned, er mwyn adeiladu Neuadd y Dref. Ychwanegodd Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley £4000 at y gronfa ym 1883. Lanswyd yr adeilad ym 1884 gydag Eisteddfod. Cafodd yr adeilad ysblennydd Fictoraidd ei uchafbwyntiau: cynhaliwyd dawns fawr yno ym 1895, wedyn defnyddiwyd fel ysgol uwchradd ym 1897, dangoswyd y lluniau symudol gyntaf yno ym 1898, ac ym 1906 roedd yn ganolbwynt i ddatliadau'r Blaid Ryddfrydol ar ailetholiad Ellis-Griffith fel aelod seneddol Môn. Ym 1902, codwyd Cloc y Dref o flaen Neuadd y Dref gan deulu Trescawen, er cof am fab a gollwyd yn Rhyfel De Affrica. Erbyn 2009 roedd Neuadd y Dref wedi ei oddiweddyd gan newidiadau yn y farchnad. Roedd trefi marchnad ar draws Prydain yn dirywio. Gwerthodd y Cyngor Sir y Neuadd i Fenter Môn – am un bunt yn unig! Yr her i Fenter Môn oedd sefydlu cynaliadwyaeth yr adeilad, gydag anghenion deublyg: codi incwm a gwasanaethu'r gymuned leol. Bu yn fenter lwyddiannus. Mae swyddfeydd Menter Môn ar y llawr cyntaf, gan ei osod yn gorfforol ac yn athronyddol yng nghanol y gymuned.

Mae treftadaeth naturiol Môn hefyd yn rhan o'i unigrywiaeth. Gwel Menter Môn ei warchodaeth fel rhan bwysig o'i waith. Mae'n cefnogi'r prosiect Wiwerod Coch ac yn allweddol i warchodaeth llygod y dŵr – dwysedd poblogaeth llygod y dŵr ym Môn yw'r uchaf ym Mhrydain. Ar y gweill mae darparu'r cynefin priodol i sefydlu cymunedau Dyfrgwn ar yr ynys.

I grynhoi, pwysleisiodd Mr Jones eto y dylai adfywio ar sail treftadaeth fod yn gymaint am ddatblygu pobl ag am adeiladau. Mae treftadaeth adeiledig yn bwysig, ond rhaid ei blethu gyda gwreiddiau ac economi cymunedau. Rôl Menter Môn yw creu amgylchedd sy'n annog twf a datblygiad sgiliau a chrefftau lleol:

A panoply of projects have been initiated, undertaken and overseen by Menter Môn: historic buildings such as Swtan, the last thatched cottage on Anglesey, have been rescued from dereliction and put to use to serve local communities; local nature reserves have been established across the island; and cycle tracks and footpaths such as Lôn Las Cefni opened – cycling and walking have become such an attraction

on the island that they have become viable industries in their own right, helping to extend the tourist season well into the winter. Rural regeneration on Anglesey has been underpinned by adding value to existing resources and supporting local entrepreneurs. Halen Môn (Anglesey Sea Salt) is an excellent example of how Menter Môn has worked with a local business to add value to a base resource: sea water from the Menai Strait. Halen Môn currently exports their product to 58 countries and employs many local people. Encouraging products that reflect the uniqueness of the island is something Mr Jones is very passionate about and he sees Menter Môn as a means of applying the entrepreneurial spirit to the benefit of more than individual businesses and for communities as a whole.

The economic history of Anglesey has shaped and changed the island and its fortunes. Mr Jones used Llangefni Town Hall to illustrate this. Llangefni grew from a small town of 189 people in 1770 to a population of 1800 in 1899, as it became a thriving market town. A market town needed a Town Hall for business and to reflect its new status. 1882 saw the first possible example of 'crowd funding' on Anglesey as shares of £1300 were raised in the community to construct a Town Hall. Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley added £4,000 to the fund in 1883. The building was launched in 1884 with an Eisteddfod. This magnificent Victorian building had its glory days: it hosted a grand dance in 1895, was used as a secondary school in 1897, the first movie picture was shown there in 1898 and in 1906 it was the centre of exuberant Liberal Party celebrations on the re-election of Ellis-Griffith as MP for Anglesey. In 1902 the Town Clock was erected to the front of the Town Hall by the Trescawen family, in memory of a son lost in the Boer War. By 2009 the Town Hall had become a victim of changing market forces. Rural market towns across the UK were in decline. The council sold the Town Hall to Menter Môn for the princely sum of one pound! The challenge for Menter Môn was to make the building sustainable – its needs were twofold: to raise an income and serve the local community. This has been very successfully done by providing office accommodation on the upper floors and a community space on the first. It has proved a viable enterprise. Menter Môn holds offices on the upper floor - placing it physically and philosophically at the centre of the local community.

The natural heritage of Anglesey is also a very important part of its uniqueness. Menter Môn see its protection as an important part of its work. It supports the Red Squirrel project and is instrumental in the protection of the island's water voles – Anglesey has the highest water vole concentration in the UK. Moves are also underway to provide the right habitats to establish otter colonies on the island.

gweithio gyda phobl i gynhyrchu'r gorau sydd gan Fôn i gynnig.

Caewyd y ddarlith gan gymeradwyaeth gwerthfawrogl, a diolchodd Robin i Mr Jones am ei anerchiad diddorol a goleuol.



David Elis-Williams (Cyfieithydd)

To sum up, Mr Jones reiterated that heritage-based regeneration should be about developing people as much as buildings. The built heritage is important but it must be bound into the roots and economy of communities. Menter Môn's role is to create an environment which encourages the growth and development of local skills and crafts: working with people to produce the best that Anglesey has to offer.

The lecture closed to appreciative applause and Robin thanked Mr Jones for such an enjoyable and enlightening talk.

Karen Pollock

2015 GWIBDEITHIAU • EXCURSIONS

Caergybi: Amgueddfa Forwrol a'r Porthladd.

16/05/2015

Ar brynhawn braf a gwyntog, daeth 32 aelod a gwesteion ynghyd ar draeth Newry, wedi i rai ohonom ymgymryd â phryd o fwyd yn y tŷ bwyta gerllaw. Aethom ar fwrdd bws Stena, ac wrth wyllo'r morglawdd a'r harbwr allanol, siaradodd ein Harweinydd, Mr Gareth Huws yn gryno ar ei hanes, gan ddyfynnu disgrifiad o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg fel 'yr harbwr godidocaf yn y bydysawd'. Aeth y bws â ni drwy Gaergybi, heibio tŷ Capten Skinner, ac i'r dderbynfa ddiogelwch ar gyfer y llongau fferi. Dilynasom y llwybr o gwmpas adeiladau'r Iard Forwrol, sy'n cael eu hadfer, ac arhosom i brofi golygfa eglur o dy'r Capten, Eglwys Cybi Sant a'r gaer Rufeinig gerllaw. Daeth y bws â ni at fan gwyllo lle gwelwyd y ddwy fferi, y llong Wyddelig, Ulysses a'r Stena Adventurer, yn llwytho cerbydau. Eglurwyd y trefniadau yn fanwl gan ein tywysydd Stena, Mr Alan Williams, a sut roedd y ddwy long yn mynd at Ddulyn. Yn ystod ei sgwrs, caeodd y Stena Adventurer y drysau, a gwylasom yn ymadael ar ei mordaith. Aethom ymlaen ar y bws ar hyd y rhan estynedig diweddar o Ynys Halen at Bier y Morlys, a hyd at y goleudy segur. Eisteddasom yno i wrando ar sgwrs Mr Richard Burnell am hanes y pier, yr orsaf reilffordd a fuodd, a'r pier coed estynedig a ddymchwelwyd yng nghanol yr ugeinfed ganrif.

Newyddion trist y diwrnod oedd na fuasai'n bosib i'n cyd-aelod a thywysydd arall Mr John Cave i ymuno â ni oherwydd salwch difrifol ei ferch ieuegaf, a fuodd farw'r diwrnod canlynol. Mynegodd pawb eu cydymdeimladau. Buasai John wedi ein tywys i mewn i'r goleudy, ond bydd rhaid i hwnnw ddisgwyl am dro arall. Gwaith Rennie yw'r pier a'r goleudy, ond gorfu i Telford gwblhau'r prosiect. Dangosodd Richard ran o'r pier gwreiddiol oedd yn goleddf tuag allan. Roedd gwelliannu'n angenrheidiol er mwyn sicrhau ochr fertigol i gyd-fynd ag ochrau blychau

Holyhead: Maritime Museum and Port.

16/05/2015

On a fine breezy afternoon 32 members and guests assembled on Newry beach. A few of us had had an early lunch at the adjoining restaurant. We boarded a Stena coach and as we looked at the breakwater and outer harbour, Mr Gareth Huws, our Leader, spoke briefly on its history, quoting a nineteenth-century description that it was the 'Finest harbour in the universe'. The coach took us through Holyhead, past Capt. Skinner's house and into the security terminal for the ferry ships. We followed the route around the Marine Yard buildings, which are undergoing restoration, and stopped to have a clearer view of the captain's house and the adjacent St Cybi's Church and Roman fort. The coach took us to a vantage point where we could observe the two ferry vessels loading their vehicles; the Irish vessel, Ulysses and the Stena Adventurer. Mr Alan Williams, our Stena host, gave a detailed account of the procedures and how both these vessels were going to Dublin. During his address, Stena Adventurer closed its loading doors and cast off. We saw it glide out on its journey. The coach then took us along the recent extended section of Salt Island to the Admiralty Pier and up to the disused lighthouse. We sat there and listened to Mr Richard Burnell's account of the pier history, the railway station that was there and the extension wooden pier that was demolished in the mid-twentieth century.

The sad news of the day was that Mr John Cave, fellow member and our other host, was unable to join us because he was with his gravely ill youngest daughter, who passed away the following day. The party expressed their condolences. John would have taken us into the lighthouse but that will have to wait for another day. The pier and lighthouse was the work of Rennie but it fell to Thomas Telford to complete the project. Richard pointed out a section of



Telford's Clock House and Customs office



Canada Goose nest on the pier



Admiring the Cannon



George IV, Triumphal Arch

rodlau'r stemars newydd. Wedi ei gwblhad, agorwyd cell fechan i wal yr harbwr: swyddfa gyntaf ar gyfer harbwrfeistr, ac yn ddiweddarach lloches ar gyfer trueiniaid fu'n gorfod aros allan ym mhob tywydd. Dim ond staff Stena sydd â mynediad i'r pier, ac fe fwynhaodd gwyddau Canada'r tawelwch i nythu!

Aethom ymlaen wedyn i'r man lle safodd bwa gorchestaid Siôr IV, yn cofnodi'r man lle glaniodd. Trafodwyd holl hanes y digwyddiad. Cafwyd golwg agos ar Dŷ Cloc Telford a'r Swyddfeydd Tollau cyfagos, wrth i Alan sôn sut y maent bellach wedi eu hadfer yn llawn ac yn cael eu defnyddio i'r eithaf. Mae'r cloc yn gweithio er bod y clychau wedi eu tawelu. Cafwyd seibiant hamddenol wrth i nifer o aelodau gyfrannu at yr hanes. Cludodd y bws ni at ochr orllewinol yr ynys, at yr hen dŷ bad achub o'r 1950au, hefyd yn sbarduno ambell i hanes difyr. Yn olaf, gadawsom yr ynys i fynd yn ôl at yr Amgueddfa Forwrol ar gyfer lluniaeth. Y tu mewn i'r amgueddfa, dangosodd Mr Peter Scott-Roberts arteffactau Capten Skinner fel estyniad i'w ddarlith ddiweddar. Cyflwynwyd diolchiadau i'n harweinyddion wrth i baw gytuno y buodd yn daith gofiadwy, gyda'r gobaith o ymweliad arall i'r goleudy a'r morglawdd.

David Elis-Williams (Cyfieithydd)

Ymweliad â Chors Ddyga' (Cors Tygai) a Chors Tregarnedd a Malltraeth. 06/06/2015

Cychwynnodd 34 aelod o'r Gymdeithas o Barc Cefni ar hyd y Lôn Las i gyfeiriad Pentre Berw. Ar y ffordd cafwyd hanes cysylltiad Ynys Cefni â'r Oes Haearn a gwrthryfel Syr Gruffudd Llwyd o Dregarnedd ym 1322. Cafwyd hanes Odynnau Calch, Lledwigan a sychu'r ddwy gors o bobty'r Afon Cefni.



Malltraeth excursion crossing the marsh

Wrth ddilyn Llwybr y Pererinion ar draws Cors Ddyga gwelwyd nifer o byst brics coch a phontydd a godwyd gan garcharorion o'r Eidal. Ar yr hen bont o frics Bwcle dros Lein Benllech cafwyd hanesion difyr am y gweithwyr. Un yn colli ei ferfa yngyd a'i gyflog wythnos ym mhoced ei gôt i lawr un o'r hen byllau. Nepell o Lanfihangel dangosodd Andrew Davidson a Frances Lynch ddwy garreg fedd a ddarganfyddwyd yn ddiweddar yn cael eu defnyddio fel pyst giatiau.

Cafwyd cyfle yn y fynwent i fwynhau cnwsd a gwrando ar Donald Glyn yn adrodd hanes y Sant



Donald Glyn addresses the group

original pier wall which sloped outwards. Improvements had to be made to make another section vertical to accommodate the new steam ships so their paddle boxes could fit alongside. Shortly after its completion a small cell was opened into the upper pier wall - the first harbour master's office and later a limited shelter for the poor souls who had to wait in that exposed spot. Only Stena staff have access to the pier and a Canada goose enjoyed the safety to make a nest!

We then moved to the open space where stood the George IV triumphal arch, marking the spot where he landed. The full story of that event was discussed. A close up view of Telford's Clock House and the adjacent Customs Offices was enjoyed. Alan told us how they had been restored and are now in full use. The clock was functioning though the chimes are silent. It was a leisurely moment and many members contributed an input into the history. The coach then took us to the west side of the island to the disused 1950s lifeboat house, which prompted many stories too. Finally we were taken off the island and back to the Maritime Museum where refreshments were available. Within the Museum Mr Peter Scott-Roberts showed the Capt. Skinner artefacts as an extension to his recent lecture. Thanks were expressed to our leaders and all agreed it was a memorable journey with the hope of a future visit to the lighthouse and the breakwater.

Dr J. Ken Roberts

Visit to Cors Ddyga*(Tygai's Marsh) and Malltraeth Marsh. 06/06/2015

It was a breezy, sunny morning as 34 members set out from Parc Cefni along Lôn Las Cefni towards Pentre Berw. On the way information was shared about Ynys Cefni and the rebellion of Sir Gruffydd Llwyd of Tregarnedd in 1322, the lime kilns of Lledwigan and the canalisation of Afon Cefni, Hirdrefaig and Ceint in the 19th century.



Two grave stones used as gateposts (6th century and possibly 12/13th)

On the pilgrim track crossing the northern end of Cors Ddyga we saw several gate posts and bridges built by Italian P.O.W's. We rested on the hump-backed railway bridge enjoying local tales about characters such as the murderer William Murphy from Holyhead who worked on the 1907 line to Benllech. Nearing Llanfihangel Church, Andrew Davidson and Frances Lynch showed us two early grave stones that had been used as gateposts.

During our lunch break Donald Glyn gave us a short outline of the connection between the early Celtic church and Tygai (6th century saint), the



Llanfihangel church

lleol Tygai, a'i gysylltiad â Chapel Eithin a beddau Llandygai. Cafwyd hanesion difyr am Gromwelwyr lleol yn aflonyddu ar Syr Thomas Holland yn ei gapel.

Gwelwyd dyfroedd ffinhonnau Tygai ac Ulo yn llifo drwy erwau Tyddyn Mawr i lawr i'r pentref. Islaw'r ffermdy roedd nifer o domenni gwaith glo lle taniwyd y pwmp ager cyntaf ym 1818.

Tywynnai'r haul ar hen domen Cae Cerrig lle bu pwll olaf yr ardal. Gerllaw y Bont Ddu dros Lein Amlwch mae ffordd garregog yn arwain heibio tomenni gwastraff gwaith Penrhyn Mawr. Defnyddiwyd wins a chwimsi ceffyl i godi y dŵr a'r glo. Ym 1745 dysgodd Cartwright y gweithwyr lleol i gynhyrchu brics ac fe adeiladwyd y ddau dwr newydd ar Plas Newydd gyda chlai Penrhyn ym 1752.

Cerdded Lôn Penrhyn fel y colliers gynt a chanfod Capel Ulo a Glan y Don lle bu Capel cyntaf y Bedyddwyr a hen dafarn y Colliers Arms yn rhythu arnynt dros y ffordd i'r Lôn Bost.

Prysuero i lawr y Lôn Fach, heibio hen Lofa Berw a'r corn a'r muriau noeth yn hiraethu am brysurdeb ddoe. Ni welir yr ehedydd yn codi ar Dir y Brenin bellach gan i ddyn foddî'r borfa.

O Bont Bwcla gellir gweld Mynwent Llwyn Tygai ger Pont y Gors A5. Gyda'r gwynt cryf o Falltraeth tu cefn, buan y daethom yn ôl i Barc Cefni.



Llanfihangel church

graves at Capel Eithin and Sir Thomas Holland during the Civil War.

At Tyddyn Mawr, water from Tygai and Ulo's well still flows through the village. We also saw the coal tips where the first industrial steam engine was fired in 1818.

Alongside the branch line to Amlwch we observed the huge tips of Penrhyn Mawr which were worked by windlass and horse whimsy. Bricks were produced from Penrhyn clay to build the rectangular towers at Plas Newydd in 1752.

At the A5 crossroad we perceived Penrhyn Mawr, Capel Ulo, the Old Baptist Chapel and the Colliers Arms.

Crossing Cors Ddyga (Tygai's Marsh) to Pont Bwcla/Bulkeley Bridge we noticed the stack and buildings of Berw Colliery on the outskirts of the wetlands.

With a strong wind at our backs we promptly passed Tygai's mound by Pont y Gors A5, the remains of Pont Goed crossing the railway, arriving tired and happy at Parc Cefni where Donald was congratulated for his informative 5½ mile tour.

Donald Pritchard

Taith Drysle Niwbwrch ac Ynys Llanddwyn 20/06/2015

Ar brynhawn hyfryd o heulog ymgasglodd oddeutu deg ar hugain o aelodau'r Gymdeithas ym maes parcio Drysle Niwbwrch i ymuno âg Andrew Davidson a Graham Williams, Warden y Warchodfa, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, ar gyfer taith drwy'r goedwig i'r gysegrfan ar yr ynys enwog, ac wrth gerdded astudio'r daeareg sydd wedi bodoli ers 580 miliwn o flynyddoedd, a naw mil o flynyddoedd o weithgaredd dynol yn yr ardal.

Planwyd y goedwig gonwydd ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd er mwyn sefydlogi'r twyni tywod. Nôl yn 1955 roedd yr olygfa yma yn dra wahanol, gyda'r ardal yn cael ei ddisgrifio fel Sahara Cymreig mewn un erthygl papur newydd! Bryd hynny, ardal agored oedd hon, ac yn codi ymysg y twyni tywod yr oedd creigiau cyn-Gambriaidd. Ers hynny, gwelwyd y tywod yn Niwbwrch yn lleihau gymaint a 87 y cant, gyda mwy o ardaloedd

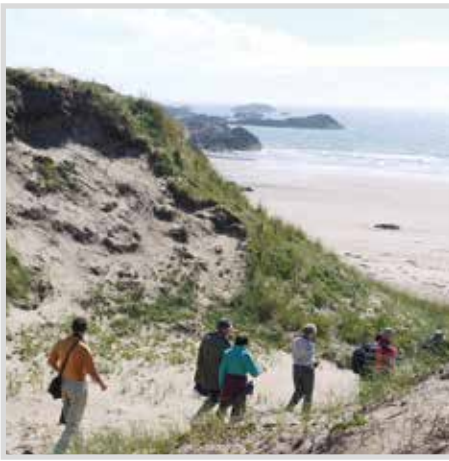


Newborough forest

Newborough Warren and Llanddwyn Island Excursion 20/06/2015

On a brilliantly sunny afternoon some thirty members of the Society met in the car park on Newborough Warren to join Andrew Davidson and Graham Williams, Reserve Warden, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), for a walk through the forest to the famous island sanctuary, exploring the 580 million years of geology and the mere nine thousand years of human activity in the area as they passed.

The conifer forests were planted after World War Two to stabilise the dunes. Back in 1955, the area looked very different and was dubbed the 'Welsh Sahara' in a newspaper article! Then the Warren was a huge expanse of open, shifting dunes dissected by the Precambrian rock ridge. Since then, bare sand has reduced by 87 per cent at Newborough, in favour of grassland. Now, the Warren is one of the most flower rich areas in Wales. The conflicting values of the trees and the dunes was a topic discussed at more



Newborough dunes



Church of St Dwynwen



Llanddwyn

o laswellt ym amlygu. Erbyn heddiw, ceir yma lawer o flodau yn tyfu. Trafodwyd werthoedd y coed a'r twyni tywod sawl gwaith yn ystod y daith. Yn y goedwig, fe wnaethom hefyd weld olion tai hir, lle bu cloddio yn ystod yr 1970au – hyd heddiw, mae dyddio'r adeiladau yn peri penbleth.

Nesaf cerddom ymlaen at Fryn Llwyd, lle gwelir yr enwog lafa clustog; ffrwydrodd y basalt mewn blotiau ar wely'r môr ger ymyl plât ac oeri yn sydyn. Yma hefyd bu canfyddiad fflintiau Mesolithig a theilchion Biceri Neolithig Hwyr yn yr 1920au. Dangosodd Frances Lynch ddarluniau o'r deunyddiau yma a bu trafodaeth am boblogrwydd twyni tywod, megis Glenluce Sands yn Galloway a Dryslle Merthyr Mawr yn Ne Cymru, fel aneddiadau oddeutu 2500 BC, yr adnoddau bwyd a'r cyfleon y maent yn medru darparu.

Wedyn fe wnaeth y grŵp groesi dros y pigyn a disgyn i lawr i'r traeth lle'r oedd modd gweld ehangder y twyni tywod, yn ogystal a'r lafa clustog a'r creigiau mélangé yn sefyll yn ddatguddiedig ar lan y dŵr. Cafwyd drafodaeth am sut yr oedd y tywod yn symud ogwmas y fath nodwedd naturiol, a sut mae safleoedd daeareg enwog yn cael ei gwarchod er budd y cyhoedd. Mélangé, cymysgedd o greigiau (lafa, cwarts, siâl, dolerit, a chalchfaen), oedd yr enw a roddwyd gan y daearegwr Edward Greenly, a dreuliodd 25 mlynedd o'i oes yn astudio daeareg Ynys Môn cyn ysgrifennu'r gwaith diffiniol. Mae'r creigiau yma yn Llanddwyn o bwysigrwydd ryngwladol.

Wedi croesi i'r ynys, aeth y grŵp tuag at cyfeiriad Eglwys Santes Dwynwen lle mae Menter Môn yn ddiweddar wedi adnewyddu tâl maen dwyreiniol a sefydlogi'r waliau. Amlinellodd Andrew Davidson dechreuad cynnar yr eglwys, y ffald cylchog yn amgylchynu'r eglwys yr unig olion o'r cyfnod. Mae'r gwaith maen sydd yw weld heddiw yn dyddio o waith ail-adeiladu ar ddechrau'r 16eg ganrif. Gwelodd y grŵp mwy o sylfeini claddedig gerllaw, efallai yr unig olion o'r adeiladau mynachaid oedd dal yn bodoli fel tŷ seciwlar pan wnaeth y brodyr Buck yr engrafiadau yn y 18fed ganrif.



Crab; Maia squinado

than one point on the walk. In the forest we also looked at the remains of 'long houses' excavated in the 1970s whose date still remains a puzzle.

We then walked on to Bryn Llwyd, a notable exposure of the world famous pillow lavas; the basalt erupted in blobs on the ocean floor at a 'plate' margin and cooled rapidly. This was also the site where Mesolithic flints and Late Neolithic Beaker potsherds were found in the 1920s. Frances Lynch showed drawings of this material and there was a discussion about the popularity of sand dunes, such as Glenluce Sands in Galloway and Merthyr Mawr Warren in South Wales, for settlement around 2500 BC and the food resources and opportunities they can provide.

The party then crossed over the spine and descended to the beach where the expanse of the dunes could be well seen, as could the pillow lavas and mélangé rocks exposed in a huge free-standing boulder on the shore. This feature prompted discussion of the movement of sand around such features and the management of famous geological sites for public access. Mélangé, a mixture of rocks (lavas, quartz, shales, dolerites and limestone), is the name given by the geologist Edward Greenly, who spent 25 years of his life surveying the geology on Anglesey and then wrote the definitive work. The rocks here at Llanddwyn are of international importance.



St Dwynwen's Well

Having crossed onto the island the party made for the Church of St Dwynwen where Menter Môn have recently restored the eastern gable and stabilised the walls. Andrew Davidson outlined the early origins of the church of which the only remaining evidence is the circular enclosure in which it stands. All the visible masonry belongs to a re-building of the early 16th century. The party

also explored other buried foundations nearby which may be all that remains of the monastic buildings, still standing as a secular house when the Buck brothers made their engraving in the 18th century.

St Dwynwen's well, a fresh-water spring on the north-western cliffs of the island, was visited on the return journey, though no one was seen to throw their handkerchief into the pool to read their prospects of happiness. Returning via the beach, we found

ar hyd y traeth, gwelom gragen fawr y cranc Maia squinado, rhywogaeth deheuol a oedd yn eitha prin ar Ynys Môn hanner can mlynedd yn ôl. Nawr gwelir ei gragen wedi ei ddiarddel yn go amal. Cerddom ymlaen i'r maes parcio ar hyd olion y plattform archwilio mawr pren a adeiladwyd gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn 2014 a cafodd ei ddinistrio yn ystod stormydd 2014! *Sic transit gloria.*

Dr Lowri Ann Rees (Cyfieithydd)

Ymweld â Dronwy & Gronant, Llanfachraeth 18/07/2015

Cafwyd daith bleserus a llawn gwybodaeth o dan arweiniad yr Athro Robin Grove-White i ddau blas yng ngogledd-orllewin Môn, y tai yn deillio o gyfnod hwyr y Tuduriaid/cyfnod cynnar y Stiwartiaid. Ymgasglodd oddeutu hanner cant o aelodau'r gymdeithas yn y lleoliad cyntaf, sef Dronwy, Llanfachraeth, yn dilyn gwahoddiad caredig y perchnogion presennol, Paul a Lynne Ingham. Darparodd Robin gyflwyniad i'r diwrnod wrth osod y



Dronwy

plasau mewn cyd-destun hanesyddol ehangach. Esboniodd sut, yn dilyn diddymiad y mynachlogydd, cyfnod o gyffro gymdeithasol ac economaidd, y gwelwyd ystadau bonheddig secwlar yn ehangu dros y tirlun Cymreig. Un o'r prif deuluoedd mwyaf dylanwadol a wnaeth ennill tir a phlasau ar Ynys Môn yn ystod y cyfnod hwn oedd y teulu Bulkeley. Roedd gan y teulu Bulkeley gysylltiadau cynnar gyda Dronwy a Gronant. Y Parchedig Richard Bulkeley oedd y Bulkeley cyntaf i berchen ar Dronwy, a gwelwyd chwech cenhedlaeth o'r un teulu yn parhau yna, gan gynnwys ei wŷr, y dyddiadurwr enwog o'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg, Robert Bulkeley. Cafodd y cwmni gyfle i weld tu allan y prif dŷ, tu fewn rhes o adeiladau tu allan a'r gerddi hyfryd yn heulwn mis Gorffennaf. O ddiddordeb penodol, i'r dwyrain o'r plas, yr oedd y stablau, adeilad sylweddol wedi ei hadeiladu o garreg, gyda grisiau tu allan i'r llawr uwchben lle'r oedd llety'r gweision – adlais o fywydau bonedd Môn yn y ddeunawfed ganrif ac o orffennol Dronant fel canolbwynt bywyd amaethyddol.

Yr ail dŷ ar amserlen y diwrnod oedd Gronant, adeilad rhestredig Gradd II*, ychydig dros filltir i ffwrdd o Dronwy. Darparodd Robin daith dywys ogwmpas Gronant, yn esbonio hanes pensaernïol cymhleth y tŷ, sy'n deillio oddeutu 1540. Yn wreiddiol, ar y safle roedd dau adeilad ar wahân, wedi lleoli ar ongl sgwâr i'w gilydd – yr adeilad yn y de-ddwyrain yn nodweddiadol o'r tŷ 'Eryri' gyda simnai sylweddol ar y pen; yr adeilad i'r gogledd-de o fath 'hearth-passage' gyda choridor yn rhannu'r tŷ ac yn rhedeg tu ôl y prif lle tân. Yn y cyfnod Sioraidd, cysylltwyd y ddau dŷ pan adeiladwyd clochdy dau lawr. Ceir ym Mronant nifer o nodweddion cyfnod, yn arbennig yn yr ochr ogleddol, lle gwelwyd gwaith pren manwl sydd wedi goroesi, yn cynnwys parwydydd 'post-and-panel', trawstiau ar y nenfwd a linteli ar ddrws a ffenest. Mae cadwraeth

a large shell of the crab Maia squinado, a southern species that used to be relatively rare in Anglesey 50 years ago. Now its cast-off shells are quite frequent. We walked onto the car park via the remains of the great wooden viewing platform built by NRW in 2013 and destroyed by the winter storms of 2014! *Sic transit gloria.*

Frances Lynch

Visit to Dronwy & Gronant, Llanfachraeth 18/07/2015

A very pleasant and informative excursion led by Professor Robin Grove-White focused on two, late Tudor/early Stuart country houses in north-west Anglesey. Around fifty society members and friends met at the first property, Dronwy, Llanfachraeth, at the kind invitation of the current owners Paul and Lynne Ingham. Robin set the scene for the afternoon's excursion by placing the houses to be visited in their wider historical



Dronwy stable block with exterior staircase

context. He explained how, in the wake of the dissolution of the monasteries, a time of social and economic upheaval, secular country estates expanded across the Welsh landscape. One of the major and most influential families to acquire land and houses on Anglesey during this time was the Bulkeley family. The Bulekeys had early associations with both Dronwy and Gronant. The Reverend Richard Bulkeley was the first of six generations of Bulekeys at Dronwy, which included his grandson, the renowned seventeenth-century diarist, Robert Bulkeley. The party viewed the exterior of the main house, the interiors of a range of outbuildings and the splendid gardens bathed in the glorious July sunshine. Of particular interest, standing to the east of the house, was the large, stone-built, stable block with exterior staircase to the upper storey servants' quarters - a testament to the lifestyle of eighteenth-century Anglesey gentry and of Dronwy's past as a centre of agricultural life.

The second house on the day's itinerary was Gronant, a Grade II* listed building, just over one mile from Dronwy. Robin provided a guided tour of Gronant, explaining its complex architectural history which began c. 1540. Originally, the property comprised two separate buildings set at right angles to each other – the south-east wing characteristic of a 'Snowdonian' house with large end chimney; the north-south range of 'hearth-passage' type with a through passage dividing the house and running behind the main fireplace. In the Georgian period, the houses were linked together externally via a two-storey addition with bell tower. Gronant boasts a number of period features, particularly in the northern range, where some fine woodwork, including post-and-panel partitioning, ceiling beams and door and window lintels, has survived. The preservation of original timbers in situ has



Gronant



Afternoon tea on the lawn at Gronant



Doorway at Gronant

y gwaith coed gwreiddiol yma yn y man wedi galluogi gwaith dyddio wrth astudio'r cylchoedd yn y pren, fel rhan o brosiect Dendrocronoleg Gogledd-Orllewin Cymru. O sgil hyn, roedd modd adnabod cyfnodau penodol yn hanes datblygiad Gronant. Efallai y nodwedd cynharaf mwyaf ysblennydd yw'r murlun lliwgar yn dynodi dail, streipiau a cydblethiadau yn y siambr ar y llofft.

Darparodd y Parchedig Dr Dafydd Wyn Wiliam hefyd sylwadau ar y diwrnod. Mae Dr Wiliam wedi ysgrifennu hanes Gronant a Dronwy ac roedd yn medru rhoi mewnwelediad ddiddorol yw waith ymchwil ar hanes y teulu Bulkeley – teulu oedd wedi cynhyrchu nifer o glerigwyr lleol. Sefydlwyd Gronant gan Robert Bulkeley, Uchel Siryf Ynys Môn. Bu'r eiddo yn nwylo teulu'r Bulkeley tan y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg hwyr.

Estynwyd croeso cynnes i aelodau'r gymdeithas gan Mrs Catherine Wilson a'i theulu, perchenogion Gronant, a darparwyd te prynhawn hyfryd ar y lawnt i gloi taith penigamp.

Dr Lowri Ann Rees (Cyfieithydd)

made it possible for tree-ring dating to be carried out, as part of the North West Wales Dendrochronology Project. This enabled specific phases in the history of the development of Gronant to be identified. Perhaps the most spectacular, early features are the colourful wall paintings of foliage, stripes and interlace designs in the upstairs chamber.



Wall paintings in upper chamber at Gronant

The Rev. Dr Dafydd Wyn Wiliam also provided commentary on the day. Dr Wiliam has written a history of Gronant and Dronwy and was able to give an interesting insight into his research on Bulkeley family history - a family which had produced many local clerics. Gronant was founded by Robert Bulkeley, High Sheriff of Anglesey. The property remained in Bulkeley hands until the late nineteenth century.

A very warm welcome was extended to the AAS by Mrs Catherine Wilson and family, Gronant's owners, who provided a wonderful afternoon tea on the lawn to round off an excellent excursion.

Karen Pollock

Annual General Meeting 15/05/2015

The meeting was chaired by our president, Professor Antony Carr. Apologies for absence were received and the minutes of the AGM held on the 16th May 2014 approved. In the absence of the Treasurer, Frances gave the Treasurer's Report. Due to a rise in running costs, the general account showed a deficit – a circumstance that led to the proposal later on in the AGM that subscription costs rise slightly from the 1st April 2016 to cover costs; individual membership rising to £15.00; family membership to £20.00. Agreement was unanimous and several members voiced the opinion that membership to the Society would still represent excellent value for money. Professor Carr and Frances paid tribute to David Longley and Dr Ken Roberts, Editor of the Transactions and the Newsletter respectively, both of whom had indicated they wished to retire from their posts. It was agreed by all present that both publications had been produced very professionally over the years and that the Society owed David and Dr Ken a great debt of gratitude.

Frances reported on publications. The income from the sale of books had been quite substantial this year and Margaret and Robert Bradbury, the Society's Publications Officers, were thanked for their very successful efforts in promoting sales of books and finding new outlets. David Wilson was also thanked for his work over the years as Publications Officer and for his help with storage facilities.

All reports were approved. Mr David Elis Williams has agreed to act as the Society's auditor. Business concluded with elections for offices and members of the committee. Re-elected was our President, Professor Antony Carr; Chairman, Frances Lynch Llewellyn; Vice Chairman, Professor Robin Grove-White and General Secretary, Siôn Caffell. A full list of Committee Members and Officers can be found on the Society's website. The new editor of the Transactions will be confirmed in due course. Dr Ken Roberts takes on the role of Publicity Officer.

NEW ACCESSIONS AT ANGLESEY ARCHIVES

Acc. No.	Acc. Date	Cat. No.	Covering Dates	Title
6097	15.04.2015	WM/2544	1933 and 1994 - 1998	Young Farmers' Year Books and Hughes and Co Bodorgan, business for sale
6098	27.05.2015	WDBA/1 - 3	2012 - 2014	Wessex Archaeology paper archives for Penrhos Leisure Village Holyhead, Llangefni Link Road and Wind Turbine Site, Rhosbeirio
6099	29.05.2015	WSD/862	2015 May 25	CD: 12 images of Soldier's Point and Government House, Holyhead
6100	29.05.2015	WM/2545	1917 - 1978	Papers of Joseph Richard Hughes, Holyhead and tenancy agreement for Ynys y Gof, Trearddur Bay
6101	02.06.2015	WM/2546	1898 - 1944	Papurau Pentraeth including receipts and photographs of Plas Gwyn
6102	02.06.2015	WM/2547	1977 - 1979	Ffeil Eisteddfod Môn Llanfairpwll Ar cylch 1979 - Cofnodion
6103	12.06.2015	WM/1865/501	2015 Meh. 6	Pamphlet: Lifeboat naming ceremony, Moelfre
6104	15.06.2015	WM/2369/5	2014	Anglesey Mining Plc Annual Report
6105	17.06.2015	WM/2548	2015	Copy photographs of soldier in 1917 - 1918 at Kingsbridge Camp and Les Brebis in France
6106	26.06.2015	WSP/613	[1938]	Postcard of Welsh Ladies in costume having tea

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

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(closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)
Tuesday: 2pm - 4:45pm
Wednesday: 9:15am - 4:45pm (closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)
Thursday & Friday: Closed
First Saturday each month- 9.15am - 1pm

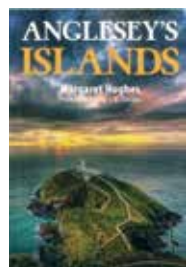
Appointments

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.

This year has seen the publication of Anglesey's Islands by Margaret Hughes, our Life Vice-President



As a one-time newspaper and radio journalist, Margaret's style is light and conversational. This is the latest of many books she has written since retirement, over twenty years ago, and is aimed at the visitor or the new resident to Anglesey who wants to know more about the island.

The book is lavishly illustrated with photographs by a fellow member of our Society, J.C. Davies of Holyhead. It is a small book full of colour, a gift for someone else - or to oneself.

Anglesey's Islands deals with history, landscape, personalities, myth and legend, presented in an easy-to-read style.

Published by Gwasg Carreg Gwalch. £6.00

Talwrn Archaeology Group Winter Programme 2015-16

Talwrn Village Hall 7.30pm

- 14/09/15 Six years of excavations in the late Bronze Age and Iron Age Double Ringwork at Meillionydd, Llŷn. Raimund Karl
- 21/09/15 Visit to Caernarfon Archives (6.30pm)
- 5/10/15 Dating Old Welsh Houses - Latest News. Margaret Dunn
- 12/10/15 Jasper, the Tudor Kingmaker and Wales. Sara Elin
- 19/10/15 The Witches of Llanddonna. Gyn Jones
- 02/11/15 Researching Local History and Unexpected Discoveries. Neil Fairlamb
- 16/11/15 From Black Bridge to the Black Pool to the Black and Tans: Holyhead and Irish Independence. Gareth Huws
- 23/11/15 Keeper: Curator of the Welsh Slate Museum, Llanberis. Dafydd Roberts
- 11/01/16 New Neolithic Pottery Finds from Anglesey. Frances Lynch
- 25/01/16 Plas Newydd - Behind the Closed Doors. Simon Pickering
- 1/02/16 The History of Llanfaes and Saint Catherine's Church. John Harley
- 8/02/16 The Romance of Place Names in Wales. Hywel Wyn Owen
- 22/02/16 Road Surveying from Roman Times. Bob Daimond
- 7/03/16 The Writing on the Wall: graffiti across the ages. Karen Pollock and Aimee Pritchard
- 14/03/16 The Roman Fortlet at Cemlyn and the Rhyddgaer Project. David Hopewell

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The next edition of the newsletter will be published in the Spring of 2016. Please forward any articles to:
Karen Pollock, Tanffordd Bach, Glanrafon, Llangoed, 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