



CYMCDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

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Cyfarfu aelodau a chyfeillion y Gymdeithas ar noswaith ddiwedd haf braf ym Miwmares. Frances Lynch, Cadeirydd y Gymdeithas, oedd ein tywysydd, gan roi taith ddifyr iawn yn ymweld ag amgylchedd hanesyddol y dref.



Hen Garchar Biwmares / Beaumaris Old Gaol

Cychwynasom y daith wrth yr Hen Garchar, a adeiladwyd ym 1829 gan Hansom (yn enwog am y Hansom Cab) a Welch, yn dilyn Deddf Carchardai 1823, cyflwynedig gan Robert Peel. Eglurodd Frances mai datblygiad oedd hwn y dylid ei weld yng nghyd-destun y mudiad diwygio carchardai, a sbardunwyd gan John Howard yn hwyr yn y ddeunawfed ganrif. Roedd polisi llywodraeth ar y pryd wedi ceisio gwella amgylchiadau corfforol a lles meddyliol carcharorion. Er bod bywyd carchar yn llym yn ôl safonau heddiw (yr olwyn draed sydd dal yn ei le yn tystiolaethu hyn), dan y Ddeddf newydd, darparwyd celloedd ar wahân ac amgylchedd o lanweithdra ar gyfer carcharorion. Fodd bynnag, disgwyliid iddynt weithio'n galed ar gyfer eu cynhaliath, a dangoswyd i ni dystiolaeth o'r llafur: gweithiodd y dynion ar dorri cerrig, a chynhyrchu brwsys ac esgidiau; llafuriodd y benywod yn y golchdy neu'n creu a thrwsio dillad. Roedd cosbau yn llym, heb oddef y methiant lleiaf, fel maer' arwydd yn y golchdy'n egluro: 'cosbir carcharorion sy'n cael eu dal yn rhegi'. Diau yr oedd llawer i achosi'r fath reg, ond roedd amgylchiadau yng Ngharchar Biwmares yn llawer gwell na mewn carchardai cyn y ddeddf.

Wedi ymadael â'r carchar, arweiniodd Frances y parti at ddarn o fur y dref sy'n sefyll o hyd, tu ôl i Eglwys Santes Fair a Sant Niclas. Eglurodd bod y technegau a ddefnyddiwyd i'w adeiladu efallai yn mynegi mai rhan wreiddiol o'r mur o'r bymthegfed ganrif ydyw, er bod angen mwy o waith ymchwil i wirio hwn.

Ystâd Maes Hyfryd oedd ein harhosiad nesaf. Dyluniwyd gan y pensaer Sidney Colwyn Foulkes, a chychwynnwyd yr adeiladu yn y blynyddoedd yn dilyn y rhyfel. Plannodd Foulkes ei adeiladau hardd ac ymarferol o fewn cromliniau naturiol y dirwedd: gwledigaeth a wobrwyrwyd, ac sydd wedi sefyll prawf amser, gan arddangos llethrau o dai gwyn, helaeth, agored o fewn rhodfeydd llydan â threm dros y dref a'r mynyddoedd.

Wedi Maes Hyfryd, arweiniodd Frances y grŵp i olrhain olion mur canoloesol y dref yn Stryd yr Eglwys ac ymlaen i'r dref i ymweld â golygfeydd allanol nifer o adeiladau tref nodedig. Arosasom tu allan i dafarn y *George and Dragon*, sy'n dyddio o'r unfed ganrif ar bymtheg, wedi ei adeiladu yn wreiddiol fel tŷ annedd. Nododd Frances bod y llawr uchaf yn cynnwys murlun

Beaumaris Excursion, 5th September, 2015

Members and friends of the Society met on a fine, late summer's day in Beaumaris. Our guide was Frances Lynch, AAS Chairman, who provided a fascinating tour of the town's historic environment.



Maes Hyfryd

We started the day's excursion at the Old Gaol, constructed in 1829 by Hansom (of Hansom Cab fame) and Welch, as a result of Robert Peel's 1823 Gaol Act. Frances explained that this was a development which should be seen in the wider context of the prison reform movement, engendered by John Howard in the late eighteenth century. Contemporary government policy had sought to improve the physical conditions and mental wellbeing of prisoners. Although prison life was harsh by modern day standards (the gaol's tread wheel *in situ* is testament to this), under the new Act, prisoners were provided with separate cells and a sanitary environment. They were, however, expected to work hard for their maintenance and we were shown the evidence of this labour: men were employed in stone-breaking, manufacturing brushes and shoes; women toiled in the laundry and made and mended clothing. Punishments were severe, and even small indiscretions were not tolerated, as a sign in the laundry makes clear 'any inmate caught swearing will be punished'. Whilst there was probably quite a lot to provoke the occasional curse, the conditions behind the walls of Beaumaris Gaol were far superior to those found in gaols before the Act.

Leaving the gaol, Frances led the party to a part of the town wall which stands to the rear of St. Mary's and St. Nicholas' Church. She explained that the techniques used in its construction may indicate that this is an original piece of the fifteenth-century town wall, though more investigation was needed to verify this.

Our next stop was the Maes Hyfryd estate. Designed by the architect Sidney Colwyn Foulkes, construction began in the years immediately following the war. Foulkes embedded both beautiful and practical buildings within the natural sweeps and curves of the landscape: an award-winning vision that has stood the test of time, boasting a hillside of white, airy and spacious homes set in wide avenues with landscaped vistas of town and mountains.

From Maes Hyfryd, Frances led the group to trace the remnants of the medieval town wall in Church Street and then onwards into the town to view the exteriors of several of the fine town buildings. We stopped outside the George and Dragon Public House, which dates to the sixteenth century and was originally

gyda delwedd sy'n cyfeirio at 'Pum Clwyf Crist', arwydd defosiwn Cristnogol a roddwyd yma yn amseroedd cythryblus yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg hwyr neu'n gynnar yn y ganrif olynol. Yng nghyd-destun hanesyddol Cynllwyn y Powdwr Du a'r Armada, roedd hwn yn oes llawn perygl i'r sawl ddangosodd teyrngarwch i Eglwys Rufain.

Ar Stryd y Castell arhoswyd i gael golwg ar y *Tudor Rose*, tŷ neuadd o'r canol oesoedd diweddar sydd yn rhestredig â graddfa II*. Mae gan yr adeilad hwn fywgraffiad pensaernïol cymhleth ond yn cadw nifer o briodweddau o ddi-ddordeb: o neuadd wreiddiol o'r bymthegfed ganrif ac o'r altro a fuodd yn yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg, yn cynnwys llawr uwch ac aelwyd newydd. Yr alwad olaf ond un oedd yr Hen Lys, a adeiladwyd ym 1614 ac a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer y Llys Ynadon tan ddiwedd yr ugeinfed ganrif. Gwelsom o gwmpas yr adeilad, gan gynnwys y Doc, Blwch Tystio a'r Fainc, a gwahoddwyd ni i wylïo ffilm oedd yn taflu goleuni ar lymder y gyfraith yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Manylodd am achos Richard Rowlands, gwr a gafwyd yn euog o lofruddio ei dad-yng-nghyfraith ar dystiolaeth amgylchiadol, mae'n debyg na fuasai'n dal dŵr heddiw, ac a anfonwyd i'r grocbren ym 1862.

Gorffennodd ein taith yn ysgafnach yn Stryd y Castell yn siop ddillad *Fat Face* – nid i wario, ond i weld, gyda chaniatâd caredig y staff, nodweddion o'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg yn cuddio tu ôl i'r rheiliau dillad!

David Elis-Williams (Cyfieithydd)

18^{fed} Medi, 2015

Y Deddfau Union a Hunaniaeth yng Nghymru, Nia Watkin Powell

Cyflwynodd Frances ddarlith gyntaf y tymor, a draddodwyd gan Ms Nia Powell, darlithydd Hanes Cymru ym Mhrifysgol Bangor. Yn ystod y ddarlith, fe wnaeth Nia rannu dehongliadau newydd yn deillio o'r ymchwil trylwyr y mae wedi gwneud ar y Deddfau Uno a basiwyd yn ystod teyrnasiad Harri'r VIII. Wedi ei bortreadu yn hanesyddiaeth Cymru a Lloegr fel deddfwriaeth wnaeth wanedu hunaniaeth Gymreig, a dinistrio'r syniad o'r wladwriaeth Gymreig, awgrymodd Nia ei fod yn hen bryd ail-ystyried ac ail-asesu y fath dehongliadau: gellir dadlau bod Deddfau 1536 a 1543 wedi darparu Cymru â fframwaith lywodraethol a wnaeth sicrhau sefydlogrwydd; meithrin yn hytrach nag atal y gwahaniaethau rhwng Cymru a Lloegr; a chreu hunaniaeth sefydliadol oedd yn boblogaidd ac yn effeithiol ar y pryd.

Esboniodd Nia nad oedd gan y Deddfau'r teitlau uchel-ael yn wreiddiol, a dim ond ers canrif y maent wedi eu hadnabod fel y Deddfau Uno. Wedi ei ysgrifennu ar femrwn, teitl Deddf 1536 oedd 'An Act for Justice to be Administered in Wales in Like Form as it is in this Realm'; teitl Deddf 1543 oedd 'An Act for Certain Ordinances in the King's Dominion and Principality of Wales'. Dadleua Nia nad oedd yr un ddeddf wedi ceisio uno Lloegr a Cymru i greu un endid gwleidyddol; yn hytrach, mae hyn yn ddadl sydd wedi ei hyrwyddo gan haneswyr gydag ôl-welediad. Gwelir yr esboniad yma yn ymddangos mor gynnar â 1584 yn 'History of Cambria' David Powell, gyda'r dehongliad hwn yn parhau i'w gael ei dderbyn hyd heddiw.

Drwy ystyried daearyddiaeth, iaith, trefn lywodraethol a gweinyddiaeth, roedd Nia yn medru dangos ffordd wahanol iawn o ddarllen y Deddfau. Yn 1536, gwelir Cymru yn llunio hunaniaeth daearyddol – gyda ffiniau sydd dal mewn bodolaeth hyd heddiw yn ffurfio. Gan gyfeirio at waith y Canol Oeswr Goronwy Edwards, edrychodd Nia ar sut oedd arglwyddiaethau

built as a domestic dwelling. Frances drew our attention to the fact that the upper floor contains a colourful wall painting incorporating an image representing the 'Five wounds of Christ', a mark of Christian devotion placed here during the turbulent political times of the late sixteenth/early seventeenth century. Viewed in the historical context of the Gunpowder Plot and the Armada, this was a time fraught with danger for those showing allegiance to the Catholic Church.

On Castle Street we stopped and considered the Tudor Rose, a late medieval Hall house which carries a Grade II* listing. This building has a complex architectural biography but retains many interesting features from the original fifteenth-century hall and from the seventeenth-century alterations which included an upper floor and new fireplace. Our penultimate point of call was the Old Court House, which was built in 1614 and used as a magistrates' court until the end of the twentieth century. This is a place that still has the ability to instil a sense of fear and awe in those that visit. We toured the building with its Dock, Witness Box and Bench and were invited to watch a film which provided an insight into the harsh realities of the law in the nineteenth century. It detailed the trial of Richard Rowlands who, on circumstantial evidence which perhaps would not hold water today, was found guilty of the murder of his father-in-law and condemned to the gallows in 1862.

Our tour ended on a much lighter note in Castle Street at the *Fat Face* clothing shop – not for a shopping spree but to view, with the kind permission of the staff, the seventeenth-century features hidden behind the clothes rails!

18th September, 2015

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



Nia Watkin Powell

Frances introduced Ms Nia Powell, lecturer in Welsh History at Bangor University, who gave the first lecture of the season. Nia shared with the Society some new thoughts and interpretations arising from her rigorous research into the sixteenth-century 'Acts of Union' passed during the reign of Henry VIII. Painted in Welsh and English historiography as legislation which diluted Welsh identity and destroyed any notion of a Welsh state, Nia suggested that it was time to reconsider and revise such entrenched views: an argument could be made that the Acts of 1536 and 1543 provided Wales with a well-thought out framework of government that provided stability; fostered rather than impeded differences between Wales and England; and created an institutional identity that was popular and effective at the time.

Nia explained that the two Acts did not originally have such lofty titles and had only been known as 'Acts of Union' for around a century. Written on parchment, the Act of 1536 was entitled 'An Act for Justice to be Administered in Wales in Like Form as it is in this Realm'; the 1543 Act carried the title 'An Act for Certain Ordinances in the King's Dominion and Principality of Wales'. Neither Act, Nia believed, implied a conscious intention to unite England and Wales into one political entity; rather this was something that had been claimed in hindsight by many historians. Such interpretation had started as early as David Powell's 'History of Cambria' in 1584 and has remained the received view until the present day.

Looking in turn at geography, language, governance and administration, Nia was able to show a very different reading of the two Acts. In 1536, Wales got its first geographic identity – boundaries that are still in existence today. With reference to the work of the medievalist Goronwy Edwards, Nia looked at how the individual marcher lordships were formed into five new shires

unigol y merswyr wedi ffurfio mewn i bump sir newydd gan ddefnyddio glasbrint Canol Oesol o Ogledd Cymru, a oedd wedi bodoli ers 1284 – felly, nid y patrwn Saesneg a ddefnyddiwyd. Aeth y Siryffion ati i ddatgan ei cyfrifon mewn pedwar trysorlys lleol yng Nghymru – ac fell, nid i San Steffan, fel yr oedd yr arfer ar gyfer Siryffion Saesneg. Datganolwyd Cyfiawnder yng Nghymru, yn hytrach na'i ganoli, fel yn Lloegr. Yn fwy na hyn, aethpwyd ati i gymhwyso y gwahaniaethau yn y gyfraith, a gadawyd rhai draddodiadau i barhau tu hwnt i 1536/43.

Fe wnaeth Deddf 1536 gydnabod bod gan y bobl yng Nghymru iaith unigryw ei hunain. Fe wnaeth y ddeddf hefyd nodi bod angen i'r swyddogion fedru siarad Saesneg a dylai'r cofnodion swyddogol a thrafodion y cwrt fod yn Saesneg. Gwelwyd cymal yr iaith fel prif achos dirywiad yr iaith Gymraeg. Serch hynny, mae Nia yn dadlau bod angen ail-ystyried y dehongliad hwn. Yn hytrach nag asiantaeth ar gyfer dirywiad y Gymraeg, mae'r Deddf yn cydnabod yn ymarferol defnydd y ddwy iaith ac yn gwneud dwyieithrwydd yn gymhwyster angenrheidiol ar gyfer y swydd. Roedd dwyieithrwydd yn angenrheidiol er mwyn medru cyfathrebu yn ymarferol yn nhrefn llywodraethol, ac yn rhoi pŵer i'r swyddogion. Roedd y swyddogion yma yn gweithredu fel rhyngwyneb rhwng mwyafrif y boblogaeth a'r awdurdodau canolog. Roedd yr Ynadon Heddwch newydd, a apwyntiwyd yng Nghymru o sgil Deddf 1536, felly yn ddynion Gymraeg pŵerus. Yn y modd hwn, fe wnaeth dwyieithrwydd sicrhau bod pŵer wedi ei ddatganoli yn hytrach na'i ganoli ac felly gwarchodwyd yr hunaniaeth ieithyddol. Roedd y Gymraeg yn medru parhau fel iaith fyw ac ymarferol.

Mae Nia yn gweld yr ail Ddeddf yn 1543 fel deddf fwy pwysig na'r cyntaf, gyda'i harwyddocâd wedi ei hesgeuluso yn yr hanesyddiaeth. Fe wnaeth ddarparu glasbrint ar gyfer sefydlu llywodraeth yng Nghymru. Darparodd awdurdod statudol i Gyngor Cymru a'r Gororau, a ddaeth yn ganolbwynt pwysig i gyfansoddiad Cymreig. Diffiniwyd haenau llywodraethol yn Neddf 1543, gyda'r haenau yn treiddio lawr i'r plwyfi ac ati, yn darparu strwythur ffurfiol a modd unigryw yng Nghymru i weinyddu cyfiawnder o'r Sesiwn Chwarter, a gynhaliwyd dwy waith y flwyddyn yn y siroedd Cymreig, i'r Ynadon Heddwch oedd yn cadw'r heddwch ar y lefel lleol. Darparwyd Cymru â hunaniaeth sefydliadol a chyfreithiol a oedd yn cael ei hadnabod gan gyfreithgwyr erbyn dechrau'r ail ganrif ar bymtheg.

Yn hytrach na symboli diwedd ar Gymru yn ffysigol a terfyn hunaniaeth Gymreig, casgliad Nia oedd bod Cymru heb gael ei gymathu i fewn i system unfurf o ran daearyddiaeth, gweinyddiaeth gyfreithiol, cyllid na iaith. Parhaodd y gwahaniaethau ac ymgorfforwyd hwy yn y Deddfau. Yn 1642 diddymwyd Cyngor Cymru a'r Gororau gan y seneddwr. Felly, Rhyfel Cartref yr ail ganrif ar bymtheg wnaeth ddaduno cyfansoddiad ffurfiol Cymreig a oedd yn gweithio ac yn boblogaidd yng Nghymru.

Cafwyd cwestiynau o'r gynulleidfa a wnaeth ddilyn at drafodaeth ddiddorol a fywiog. Daethpwyd â'r noson i glo gan yr Athro Robin Grove-White a wnaeth ddiolch i Nia am ddarlith gyffrous a talodd teyrnged i'w gwaith arloesol yn y maes hwn.

Dr Lowri Ann Rees (Cyfieithydd)

Plant Ynys Môn yn ystod y Rhyfel Mawr, 1914-18 Gerwyn James 16/10/15

Yn traddodi Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams yr oedd Gerwyn James, cyn-athro yn Ysgol Glanymôr, Pwllheli a Thryfan, a nawr yn diwtor gyda Chymdeithas Addysg y Gweithwyr (WEA). Cyflwynodd Gareth Huws y siaradwr a'i groesawu yn wresog. Mae Gerwyn eisioes wedi cyhoeddi erthygl ar y pwnc hwn trwy'r Saesneg yn Nhraddodion y gymdeithas yn 2014, o dan y teitl 'The children of Anglesey and the Great War, 1914-18'. Traddodwyd yn ddarlith ar y noson hon yn y Gymraeg.

Fe ddechreuodd Gerwyn y ddarlith wrth dynnu sylw at y modd

using the medieval blue print from North Wales, which had been in existence since 1284 - thus, not the English pattern. Sheriffs rendered their accounts at four local exchequers in Wales – thus, not to Westminster, as was the practice for English sheriffs. Justice in Wales was decentralised, rather than centralised, as in England. More than this, differences in law were accommodated and some customs allowed to continue post 1536/43.

The 1536 Act had recognised that the people of Wales had their own language. It had also stipulated that officials should be able to speak English and official records and court proceedings should be in English. This language clause has been seen as a major cause in the decline of the Welsh language. Nia argued that this should be seen in a different light. Rather than an agency for the demise of Welsh, this Act actively acknowledged the use of two languages and made bilingualism a vital qualification for office. Bilingualism was a necessity for practical communication in governance, and gave power to officials. These officials acted as an interface between the majority of the population and central authorities. The new Justices of the Peace, appointed in Wales as a result of the 1536 Act, were thus powerful Welsh men. In this way, bilingualism ensured that power was devolved and not centralised and linguistic identity was preserved. Welsh was able to continue as a vibrant and viable language.

Nia sees the second Act of 1543 as more momentous than the first, its significance underestimated in historiography. It provided a blueprint for setting up government in Wales. It gave statutory authority to the existing Council of Wales and the Marches, enabling it to become the lynch pin for a Welsh constitution. The Act of 1543 defined tiers of government that went down to parish and hundred level, providing a formal structure and unique Welsh administration of justice from the Great Sessions, which were held twice a year in the Welsh shires, to the JPs who kept the peace at a local level. This provided Wales with an institutional and legal identity that was recognized by early seventeenth-century jurists.

Rather than sounding a death knell for Wales in terms of its identity and physicality, Nia concluded that Wales was not assimilated into a uniform system in terms of geography, legal administration, finance or language. Differences were preserved and embodied in the Acts. In 1642 the Council of Wales and the Marches was dissolved by the parliamentarians. It was, therefore, the Civil War in the seventeenth century which dismantled a formal Welsh constitution that was fit for purpose and popular within Wales.

Questions from the floor led to an interesting and lively discussion and the evening was closed by Professor Robin Grove-White who thanked Nia for such a stimulating talk and paid tribute to her pioneering work in this field.

K. J. Pollock

The children of Anglesey and the Great War, 1914-1918 Gerwyn James 16/10/15

Delivering the Sir Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture this year was Gerwyn James, a former teacher at Glanymôr, Pwllheli and Tryfan, and now a tutor with the Workers' Educational Association (WEA). Gareth Huws introduced the speaker and extended a warm welcome. Gerwyn has already published an article on the topic of his talk in the 2014 volume of the society's Transactions. Whilst this article was written in English, his lecture was delivered through the medium of Welsh.

Gerwyn began the lecture by drawing attention to the way the First

mae'r Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf yn cael ei goffáu drwy lyfrau, dramau ac ati, ac mai dynion sy'n derbyn rhan fwyaf o'r sylw. Yn ddiweddar mae merched wedi derbyn mwy o sylw, fel swffragetiaid, yn y Land Army, ac wrth gwrs trwy Sefydliad y Merched fel yn Llanfairpwll. Gan bwysleisio ffocws ar brofiadau plant adeg y rhyfel, tynnodd Gerwyn sylw'r gynulleidfa at waith yr hanesydd Dr Rosie Kennedy *The Children's War* (2014).

Yn ystod y ddarlith fe wnaeth Gerwyn ganolbwyntio ar dair elfen, sef:

- (1) Sut yr oedd plant yn dysgu am y rhyfel
- (2) Agwedd y plant at y rhyfel
- (3) Cyfraniad y plant h.y. beth wnaethom adeg y rhyfel

Esboniodd Gerwyn bod plant yn gwybod cryn dipyn am y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf o sgil nifer o wahanol ffactorau. Er enghraifft, byddai'r plant yn gweld delweddau yn gysylltiedig â'r rhyfel ar bosteri propaganda oedd yn ymddangos. Roedd dylanwad y capel a'r eglwys hefyd yn gryf, gydag unigolion megis Thomas Charles Williams Borth, John Williams Brynsiencyn ac ati yn atgyfnerthu negeseuon y Prif Weinidog, David Lloyd George. Dadleua Gerwyn bod llawer o bwyslais wedi ei roi ar ddylanwad y pregethwyr, ond efallai mewn gwirionedd nad oedd y dylanwad mor gryf a hynny. Yn ystod deunaw mis cynta'r rhyfel, dim ond 1,700 allan o 6,000 o ddynion Môn oedd wedi gwirfoddoli. Felly roedd bron i thri chwarter o ddynion Môn heb ddod ymlaen i ymrestru. Esboniodd Gerwyn y byddai recriwtio yn digwydd mewn ffairiau, ond roedd y ffigurau o ddynion wnaeth ymrestru yn ffairiau Môn yn isel. Er enghraifft, un ar bymtheg wnaeth ymrestru yn ffair Borth yn 1915, ac ni wnaeth neb ymrestru yn ffair cyflogu Caerdybi yn ystod yr un flwyddyn.

Dadleua Gerwyn mae'r bobl sy'n allweddol yn y stori hwn yw'r athrawon. Wedi'r cyfan, byddai'r plant yn ei gweld nhw o naw y bore tan hanner awr wedi tri y prynhawn, pump diwrnod yr wythnos. Tynnodd Gerwyn sylw at y ffaith, ar ddechrau'r rhyfel, bod llawer o athrawon o oed filwrol yn gwirfoddoli. Aeth y prif athrawon ati i newid y cwricwlwm, gyda gwersi Daeryddiaeth, Hanes ac ati yn troi yn wersi am ryfel. Er enghraifft, byddai plant bach yn dysgu am y rhyfel drwy ganu anthemau cenedlaethol gwledydd Ewrop. Aeth Gerwyn ymlaen i rhoi gwersi mathemateg i ni gan ddefnyddio enghraifft o wers rhifydddeg pen oedd yn esbonio i blant bod y Kaiser yn fywstfil!

Yn ogystal â'r ysgol, roedd y sinema yn ddylanwad arall ar blant yn ystod y rhyfel. Roedd tri sinema parhaol ym Mangor, gyda neuadd y dref yn Llangefni ac ym Miwmares yn cael ei troi mewn i sinemau. Dangoswyd ffilmiau ddogfennol ar ddechrau'r rhyfel, megis *A Patriot of France* yn 1915, a tua'r un cyfnod *The Child Killer*. Yn 1916 dangoswyd y ffilm uchelgeisiol awr a hanner *The Battle of the Somme*. Fel yr esboniodd Gerwyn, yr oedd y plant felly yn cael gwybod am y rhyfel drwy gyfryngau eraill.

Roedd plant a phobl ifanc yn dylanwadu ar ei gilydd, megis drwy grŵpiau fel y Sgows, clybiau peldroed ac ati. O fewn y clybiau yma, gwelir enghreifftiau o grŵpiau o fechgyn yn ymuno â'r lluoedd. Er enghraifft, gwirfoddolodd ugain o gyn-Sgowntiau Borth, a thri deg naw o Fiwmares. Un eithriad oedd Sgows Llandegfan, criw anarchaidd o dan arweiniad Miss Armitstead. Yn ôl y sôn, roedd cynwion bod y criw gwyllt yma yn rhegi ym mhobman, ond oherwydd bod y rhegfeydd yn Gymraeg, nid oedd Miss Armitstead yn ei deall. Ei ymateb hi – gofyn am restr o regfeydd Cymraeg! Serch hynny, ni wnaeth neb ddarparu y fath restr iddi.

Aeth Gerwyn ymlaen i drafod yr ail gwestiwn, beth oedd plant yn meddwl o'r rhyfel. Yn anffodus does dim llawer o dystiolaeth gan y plant ei hunain, felly rhaid dibynnu ar wybodaeth gan eraill. Esbonia Gerwyn bod dystiolaeth o gryn dipyn o frwdfrydedd ymysg y plant, gyda grŵpiau megis Byddin Lloyd George, a bechgyn llong y Clio a oedd yn paratoi bechgyn i ymuno â'r lluoedd. Aeth bechgyn ifanc pedair ar ddeg a phymtheg mlwydd



Gerwyn James

World War has been remembered in books, drama and so on, and how the experiences of men have been most prominent. Recently however, women have received more attention, as suffragettes, members of the Land Army, and of course, through the Women's Institute, such as the branch at Llanfairpwll. By focusing on the experiences of children during the war, Gerwyn drew attention to the work of the historian Dr Rosie Kennedy *The Children's War* (2014).

During the lecture Gerwyn focused on three elements:

- (1) How children learnt about the war
- (2) Children's attitudes towards the war
- (3) The contributions of children i.e. what they did during the war

Gerwyn explained how children were informed about the First World War due to a number of different factors. For example, children would see images linked with the war on propaganda posters which appeared locally. The influence of the chapel and the church was also strong, with individuals such as Thomas Charles Williams Borth, John Williams Brynsiencyn and others reinforcing the messages of the Prime Minister, David Lloyd George. Much emphasis has been placed on the influence of preachers, but Gerwyn argued that perhaps in reality this influence was not as strong as initially thought. During the first eighteen months of the war, only 1,700 out of 6,000 men from Anglesey enlisted. This meant that nearly three quarters of Anglesey men had not come forward to enlist. Gerwyn explained how recruitment would take place at fairs, and how the number of men enlisted at fairs in Anglesey was low. For example, only sixteen enlisted at the fair in Borth in 1915, and no one came forward during the hiring fair of the same year in Holyhead.

The key role of teachers in this story was emphasised by Gerwyn. After all, the children would see these people from nine in the morning until half past three in the afternoon, five days a week. Gerwyn drew attention to the fact that, at the start of the war, many teachers of military age volunteered their services. Head teachers went about modifying the curriculum, with lessons in Geography, History and so on turning into lessons on war. For example, young children would learn about war by singing European national anthems. To highlight the type of war focused lessons, Gerwyn gave us an arithmetic lesson which explained to children how the Kaiser was a monster!

In addition to school, the cinema was another influence on children during the war. There were three permanent cinemas in Bangor, with the town hall in Llangefni and Beaumaris converted into cinemas. There were showings of documentary films such as *A Patriot of France*, shown in 1915, and around the same time *The Child Killer*. In 1916 the ambitious hour and a half film *The Battle of the Somme* was shown. As Gerwyn explained, the children could therefore discover more about the war through other means.

Children and young people influenced each other, for example, through groups such as the Scouts, football clubs and so on. Within these clubs, there are examples of young men joining the forces. For example, twenty former Scouts from Borth and thirty-nine from Beaumaris enlisted. One notable exception were the Llandegfan Scouts, an anarchic group under the leadership of Miss Armitstead. This wild group reportedly had a reputation for swearing, but because they swore in Welsh, Miss Armitstead did not understand. Her response was to ask for a list of Welsh swear words! However, no one provided her with such a list.

Gerwyn moved on to discuss the second question, what children thought of the war. Unfortunately, there is very little evidence from the children themselves, therefore we are dependent on the testimony of others. Gerwyn explained how there was evidence of considerable enthusiasm amongst the children, from such groups as Lloyd George's Army, and the boys from the Clio, which prepared these young boys for joining the forces. Young

oed i weithio fel *signallers*, i ddehongli Morse Code, ac eraill yn ymuno â'r fyddin fel biwglwyr. Ceir enghreifftiau o fechgyn yn dweud celwydd am ei hoed, ac yn mynd i ymrestru yng Nghaernarfon neu Fangor, lle'r oedd llai o siawns iddynt gael ei hadnabod.

Mae tystiolaeth yn datgelu'r awyrgylch, ac yn atgyfnerthu y modd mae plant yn tueddu o weld sefyllfaoedd yn ddu neu'n wyn. Er enghraifft, derbyniodd un brifathro draethawd hynod o waedlyd am y Kaiser gan ferch fach yn yr ysgol.

Fe ddosbarthodd Gerwyn daflenni gydag enghreifftiau o weithgarwch plant Môn yn ystod y Rhyfel Mawr. Gwelwyd y Sgowtiau yn cael ei gyrru i amddiffyn, ond roedd rhan fwyaf o waith y plant o natur elusennol. Trefnwyd arwerthiannau, casglwyd wyau a gyrrwyd pwdinau Nadolig i'r ffosydd. Daeth cynhyrchu bwyd yn elfen bwysig. Gwelodd Gerwyn bod y llyfrau log ysgolion yn cyfeirio at blant yn cael ei rhyddhau i ymgymryd â gwaith amaethyddol. Yn ogystal, yr oedd gardd yr ysgol yn dod yn bwysig, gyda bwyd yn cael ei gynhyrchu ar dir yr ysgol. Dengys y ffynonellau ar y daflen bod plant Môn yn frwdfrydig, yn cefnogu'r ymdrech ryfel, ond cyfeiriodd Gerwyn at un ddirgelwch. Yn 1918, gyda diwedd y rhyfel, mae'r straeon yma am weithgarwch plant Môn yn diflannu. Fe wnaeth Gerwyn gloi'r papur gyda'r cwestiwn: pam y fath dawelwch?

Wedi darlith hynod o ddifyr, cafwyd darfodaeth fywiog wnaeth dynnu sylw at y galw am ymdrininaeth debyg o brofiadau adeg yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Clowyd y noson gan Gareth Huws, a wnaeth ddiolch i Gerwyn dros y gymdeithas am ddarlith feistrolgar a wnaeth adlweyrchu'r ymchwil manwl i'r pwnc.

Dr Lowri Ann Rees

boys around fourteen years of age went to work as signallers, to decipher Morse Code, and others to join the army as buglers. There are examples of boys concealing their true age, and going to enlist at Caernarfon or Bangor, where there was less of a chance of them being recognised. Such evidence is very telling of the atmosphere, and reinforces the way children tend to see certain situations as either black or white. For example, one headmaster received a bloodcurdling essay about the Kaiser by a young girl in his school.

Handouts prepared by Gerwyn showing examples of the activities of Anglesey's children during the Great War were distributed. Scouts were sent to protect, but a high proportion of the work was of a charitable nature. Sales were organised, eggs were collected, and Christmas puddings sent to the trenches. Producing food became an important element. Gerwyn noted how the school log books referred to children being released from school in order to help on the family farm. In addition, the school garden became important, with food being produced on school land. The sources on the handout showed the enthusiasm of Anglesey's children, supporting the war effort, but Gerwyn referred to one mystery. In 1918, with the end of the war, these stories of the war time activities of Anglesey's children disappear. Gerwyn closed his lecture with the question: why was there such silence?

Following such an interesting talk, a lively discussion ensued, which drew attention to the need for a similar study of experiences during the Second World War. The evening was brought to a close by Gareth Huws, who thanked Gerwyn on behalf of the society for such a masterful lecture that reflected the level of detailed research conducted into the topic.

Dr Lowri Ann Rees

Modern Megaliths: dychwelyd i Oes y Cerrig ar gyfer y 21ain ganrif.

Tim Daw, 20^{fed} Tachwedd.

Cafwyd darlith gan Tim Daw. Mae Tim yn ffermio rhan brydferth o gefn gwlad yn agos at Devizes yn Swydd Wilton, rhan o'r wlad sy'n nodedig am y dirwedd Neolithig ac Oes Efydd. Mae Côr y Cewri ac Avebury ar stepen ei ddrws, ynghyd â henebion cynhanesyddol eraill o sylwedd ar draws y bryniau sialc. Canolbwyntiodd sgwrs Tim ar ei brosiect megalithig, yn adeiladau beddrod 21^{ain} ganrif mewn arddull 'Neolithig' ar ei dir yn All Cannings.

Ysbrydolwyd Tim i adeiladu beddrod hir gan y cynhanes cyffyrddadwy o'i gwmpas. Ysgogodd hwn ei ddiddordeb, gan hefyd ei hysbysu nad oedd y fath beth â beddrod Neolithig safonol. Mae archeoleg beddrodau yn ei gymdogaeth, ac ym Mhrydain yn gyffredinol, yn dangos rhai nodweddion tebyg ond hefyd rhai gwahaniaethau amlwg o ran technegau adeiladu; amryfal driniaethau a dulliau gwared y meirw; ac amrywiaeth deunydd y beddrodau a'u datblygiad. Gyda hyn mewn golwg, amcan Tim oedd distyllu hanfod beddrod Neolithig, nid atgynhyrchu math penodol. Penderfynodd ddilyn priodweddau cyffredinol sawl beddrod, fel cyfeiriad y fynedfa ar fyrddydd gaeaf. Buasai'n glynu at ddulliau adeiladu beddrodau lleol iddo, megis defnyddio meini hirion a cherrig sychion.

Atgofiodd Tim yn ffraeth ei fod wedi synnu wrth agwedd yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol, yn rhoi caniatâd am adeiladu 'ffurf adeiladu draddodiadol yr ardal' - ond ar yr amod y dylai ei ddisgrifio fel 'strwythur' i osgoi'r angen am ddihangfa dân! Wrth agosáu at wireddu ei freuddwyd, roedd angen arno am gynllun adeiladu dibynadwy ynghyd â'r arbenigedd adeiladu i'w greu. Er mwyn copio adeiladwaith beddrodau lleol, roedd rhaid iddo gael gafael ar lawer o glogfeini er mwyn creu'r strwythur enfawr. Roedd ffawd o'i blaid, wrth i Mr Geraint Davies, saer maen o Ynys Môn gyflawni'r anghenion cyntaf, wedi iddo glywed am y syniad a chyrraedd gyda thîm bach o grefftwyr medrus. Lluniwyd cynllun

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

Tim Daw, 20th November.



Tim Daw

The evening's lecture was given by Tim Daw. Tim farms a beautiful area of countryside near Devizes in Wiltshire, a part of the country that is famous for its Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape. Stonehenge and Avebury are on his doorstep amidst other impressive prehistoric monuments dotted across the chalk downlands. Tim's talk focused on his megalithic project to construct a 21st-century 'Neolithic' tomb on his land at All Cannings.

Tim was inspired to build a long barrow by the very tangible prehistory around him. This had fired his interest, but had also made him aware that there is no such thing as a standard Neolithic tomb. The archaeology of Neolithic tombs in his neighbourhood, and in Britain as a whole, showed some definite similarities but also stark differences in terms of construction techniques; the various treatments of and disposal of the dead; and the use and development of the tombs over time. Bearing this in mind, Tim's aim was to capture the 'essence' of a Neolithic tomb and not to replicate any specific type. He decided to draw on elements that were common to many tombs, such as the orientation of the entrance on the winter solstice. He would stick to building techniques seen in local Neolithic tombs, for example the use of megaliths and drystone walling.

Tim jokingly recalled he was surprised by the positive reaction of the local planning authority, who gave permission for the construction of 'a traditional building form of the area,' - with the condition that he termed it a 'structure' to avoid the need for a fire escape! His dream was now fast becoming a reality and he needed a viable construction plan together with the building expertise to get the project off the ground. To emulate local tomb building, he also needed to source a large amount of Sarsen stone to create the gigantic structure. By a series of serendipities, the first two

ymarferol, a gweithiodd gyda Tim ar y prosiect dros gyfnod o wyth mis. Daeth y clogfeini gan amaethwyr cyfagos.

Fe dalodd ymdrechion Tim, Geraint a'u criw o gymhorthwyr parod, a bellach mae'r beddrod hir Neolithig-aidd yn sefyll yn All Cannings – y beddrod hir cyntaf i'w adeiladu ar y dirwedd hon er dros 5,000 o flynyddoedd. Yn 23m o hyd a thua 5m o uchder, mae'r beddrod â tho corbelog ac yn cynnwys nifer o gyrrau i ddal amlosgiadau. Mae wedi ei gyfeirio fel bod hafn o olau yn goleuo'r tu mewn ar fyrddydd gaef.



Gweledigaeth ddeublyg oedd gan Tim: adeiladu beddrod 'Neolithig' a darparu lle claddu ar gyfer y byd modern. Llwyddodd ar y ddau gyfrif. Mae beddrod All Cannings yn rhoi lle gorffwys tawel a phrydferth ar gyfer y sawl sy'n teimlo bod gwell ganddynt hwy, neu eu ceraint, y dull naturiol a chymunedol o gladdedaeth. Cyflawnodd rôl gymdeithasol bwysig yn y gymuned leol, gan greu diddordeb byd-eang wrth fod galwadau o bell am y plotiau claddu gwag. Mae Tim wedi creu lle arbennig sy'n atseinio'r gorffennol ond sydd hefyd yn cynorthwyo i lunio arferion claddu a choffadwriaeth i'r dyfodol.

David Elis-Williams (*Cyfeithydd*)

<http://www.thelongbarrow.com/>
Photographs ©Tim Daw



requirements were supplied by Mr Geraint Davies, a stone mason from Anglesey who, having got wind of the idea, arrived with a small team of skilled craftsmen, came up with a workable design and, over a period of eight months, worked with Tim on the tomb's construction. The Sarsen stone was supplied by a neighbouring farmer.

The efforts of Tim, Geraint and their band of willing helpers paid off and the Neo-Neolithic long barrow now stands at All Cannings – the first long barrow to be constructed in this landscape for over



5,000 years. Measuring 23m in length and c.5m in height, the tomb has a corbelled roof and contains a number of chambers with niches to hold cremations. It is carefully aligned on the winter solstice so that, in the midst of winter, a shaft of light illuminates the interior of the tomb.

Tim's vision was twofold: to build a 'Neolithic' long barrow and to provide a burial place for the modern world. He has succeeded on both counts. The All Cannings tomb provides a peaceful and beautiful resting place for those who feel they, or their loved ones, are better suited to this very natural and community-based form of burial. It has fulfilled an important social role in the local community and is making ripples globally as the remaining vacant burial plots are now attracting interest from far and wide. Tim has created a special place that holds echoes from the past but looks to shape the burial practices and commemorative acts of the future.

Cyfraith Ganoloesol Gymreig yn Oes Fictoria : Achos Blaendraeth Cemaes 1861 - 1864, Yr Athro Huw Pryce, 15^{fed} 2016

Mae'r Gymdeithas yn ddiolchgar i'r Athro Huw Pryce am gytuno i ffeirio dyddiad ei ddarlith ag Aimée Pritchard, a fu'n wael. Rydym yn ddiolchgar hefyd i Dr Ken Roberts am gysylltu â'r papurau i'w hysbysu o'r newid, er mwyn sicrhau nad oedd aelodau ochrau Cemaes yn colli'r ddarlith hon. Roedd nifer yn bresennol ac yn gallu llenwi bylchau ynghylch hanes diweddarach y pier.

Asgwrn y gynnen yn yr achos hwn oedd hawl y Goron (a arddelwyd gan Swyddfa'r Coedwigoedd, wrth ymelino eu harddeliad gan chwilio am y fath achosion yn y 19eg ganrif) i reoli tresmasu ar y blaendraeth (y rhan hwnnw o'r traeth rhwng penllanw a distyll) o'i gyferbynnu â hawl Arglwydd y Faenor. Y weithred tresmasu honedig oedd adeiladu (neu ail-adeiladu) pier a llithrfa yn y 1850au yn harbwr Cemaes gan William Jones, deiliad i William Bulkeley Hughes o Blas Coch a Brynddu, Arglwydd Maenor Cemaes. Rhestrwyd yr achos fel Cyfreithiwr Cyffredinol v. Jones, ond y gwir ddiffynnydd oedd Bulkeley Hughes, trefeddiannwr grymus, cyn-fargyfreithiwr a newydd gollu ei sedd yn y senedd. Gwrthasfodd pob ymdrech i'w ddarbwylllo

Medieval Welsh Law in the Victorian Age: The Cemaes Foreshore Dispute 1861 - 1864, Prof Huw Pryce, Jan 15th 2016

The Society is very grateful to Professor Pryce for agreeing to swap his lecture date with Aimée Pritchard who was unwell. We are also grateful to Dr Ken Roberts for contacting the papers to spread the news of the change to ensure that members from the Cemaes area did not miss this lecture. Several were present and were able to fill in details of the later history of the pier.

The matter of dispute in this case was the Crown's right (asserted through the Office of Woods, flexing its muscles in the 19th century by seeking out such cases) to control 'intrusions' on the foreshore (the land between high and low tide lines) as against the power of the Lord of Manor. The intrusion was the building (or re-building) in the 1850s of a pier and slipway in the harbour at Cemaes by William Jones, a tenant of William Bulkeley Hughes of Plas Coch and Brynddu, Lord of the Manor of Cemaes. The case was listed as Attorney General v Jones but the real defendant was Bulkeley Hughes, a powerful landowner, former barrister and recently defeated MP, who resisted all attempts to dissuade him from pursuing this minor matter and maintained his case

oddi ar ddilyn y mater pitw hwn, a chynhaliodd yr achos drwy ddau wrandawriad ym Mrawdlysoedd Caer. Collodd y tro cyntaf ac apeliodd; ac enillodd yr ail dro, dyfarniad a gefnogwyd yn benderfynol yn Ionawr 1864. Cafwyd cinio dathliadol ym mis Chwefror 1864 gyda gorymdeithiau o foneddigion a thenantiaid drwy'r pentref, a addurnwyd gan fwâu blodeuog.



Prof. Huw Price

Pam y treuliodd gymaint o arian ac ymdrech dros yr achos? Darluniodd Hughes ei hun fel pencampwr dros hawliau'r cyhoedd, a thirfeddianwyr yn benodol, yn erbyn meddiant grym gan swyddogion 'diraddiedig' y Goron. Yn hyn o beth, roedd ganddo gefnogaeth tirfeddianwyr eraill, oedd yn ofni ymyrraeth debyg yn eu gweithgareddau a'u hawliau fel Arglwyddi Maenor. Yn benodol, cafodd cymorth i ddatblygu ei amddiffyniad gan Gyrnol Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant (yr Arglwydd Penrhyn cyntaf), a ragwelodd trafferthion gyda'i reolaeth yntau dros Draeth Lafan. Roedd hawliau'r Goron dros y blaendraeth wedi eu seilio yn Neddf Gyffredin Lloegr a ddatblygodd dros ddwy neu dair canrif flaenorol, gan ddisodli Deddf Faenorol, oni bai bod profi'r achos yn dangos y gallasai oresgyn y Ddeddf Gyffredin.

Roedd tri throed i'r amddiffyniad: 1, bod deddfau Hywel Dda yn rhoi rheolaeth dros y blaendraeth i Arglwydd y Faenor; 2, mae Gorchymyn gan Iago I (yn archifau Penrhyn) sy'n ymwneud yn benodol â Maenorau Cemaes ac Aber (sef tir Penrhyn) ac sydd yn rhoi rheolaeth dros y blaendraeth; 3. Nid oedd y Goron wedi ceisio sefydlu ei hawl ers dros 60 mlynedd mewn perthynas â harbwr Cemaes. Barnwyd y buasai pwyntiau 2 a 3, o'u derbyn, wedi ennill yr achos. Pam felly cyfeirio at ddeddfau Hywel Dda?

Roedd hwn yn rhannol yn deillio o'r diddordeb cynyddol yn yr hynafiaethau ledled Prydain, ac yn rhannol o ddiddordeb Bulkeley Hughes eu hunan mewn hel achau, a welir o'i aelodaeth o'r Gymdeithas Archeolegol Gymreig a'i gomisiynu ei linach ei hun, tua'r un adeg. Roedd golygiad pwysig o Gyfreithiau Cymreig Cynnar wedi ei gyhoeddi ym 1841 gan Aneurin Owen: *The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales*. Roedd amlygrwydd y rhain yn yr achos wedi ei hyrwyddo gan waith, brwdfrydedd a chymeriad lliwgar asiant cofnodion Hughes, William Henry Black FSA: bardd, llyfrbryf, ieithydd, golygydd sawl llawysgrif, Bedyddiwr y Seithfed Dydd, cyn geidwad cofnodion y y Swyddfa Cofnodion Cyhoeddus newydd, ymchwilydd di-ffael a thyst cymhellgar. Darganfu gyfeiriad penodol mewn llawysgrif Cotton yn cynnwys copi o'r Golygiad Venedotaidd – fersiwn o gyfreithiau Hywel Dda o'r 13eg ganrif, sy'n datgan yn benodol bod y tir wrth ymyl i mor yn perthyn i'r tirfeddianwr, er bod unrhyw beth sy'n dod i'r lan oddi ar y môr yn perthyn i'r Brenin, achos y môr yw 'pynfarch' y Brenin. Er yn cyfaddef nad oedd deddfau Hywel Dda yn parhau'r ddilys (oherwydd Deddf Uno 1536-43), dadleuwyd bod yr hawliau a sefydlwyd ganddynt wedi eu derbyn gan Iorwerth I yn Statud Rhuddlan (1284), a chadwyd hwy yn allblyg gan Harri VIII yn ei Ddeddf Uno ym 1536.

Er nad oedd y barnwr yn yr ail achos yng Nghaer yn fodlon derbyn tystiolaeth cyfraith Cymru ar y sail nad oedd sicrwydd mai'r fersiwn yn llawysgrif Cotton oedd yr un a gadarnhawyd gan Iorwerth I, enillodd Hughes ar y pwyntiau eraill. Roedd William Henry Black yn gynharach wedi ysgrifennu can 15-phennill yn erbyn ei wrthwynebydd, Cwnsler y Goron W N Welsby, ac yn awr cyfansoddodd soned i William Bulkeley Hughes i ddathlu ei fuddugoliaeth.

David Elis-Williams (*Cyfieithydd*)

through two hearings at the Assize in Chester. He lost the first and appealed; and won the second, a verdict later decisively upheld in January 1864. The celebratory dinner in February 1864 was preceded by processions of gentry and tenants through the village which was decked with garlanded arches.

Why did he put so much money and effort into this case? Hughes portrayed himself as the champion of the public, and particularly of landowners, against the assumption of power by 'degraded' officials of the Crown. In this he had the backing of other landowners who feared similar interference in their activities and rights as Lords of the Manor. In

particular he had help in developing his defence from Colonel Edward Gordon Douglas Pennant (the first Lord Penrhyn) who foresaw trouble with his own control of the Lavan Sands. The Crown rights over the foreshore are based on English Common Law developed over the previous two or three centuries, eroding Manorial Law, which, if proved however, could overtop the Common Law.

The defence was three-pronged: 1, the Laws of Hywel Dda allow the Lord of the Manor control over the foreshore; 2, there is a grant of James I (in the Penrhyn Archives) which specifically relates to the Manors of Cemaes and of Aber (Penrhyn land) and grants control over the foreshore; 3, the Crown had not sought to uphold its power for over 60 years in relation to Cemaes Harbour. It was judged that points 2 and 3 would have won the case, if accepted. Why were the Laws of Hywel Dda invoked?

This is partly due to the growing interest in antiquarianism throughout Britain and partly to Bulkeley Hughes' own interest in genealogy and Welsh history evidenced by his membership of the Cambrian Archaeological Association and by his commissioning of a book of his own pedigree at this time. An important edition of the Early Welsh Laws had been published in 1841 by Aneurin Owen: *The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales*. Their prominence in the case is also due to the work, enthusiasm and rather flamboyant character of Hughes' Record Agent, William Henry Black FSA, poet, bibliophile, linguist, editor of many manuscripts, 7th Day Baptist, erstwhile assistant Keeper in the new Public Records Office, indefatigable researcher and compelling witness. He discovered a specific reference in one of the Cotton Mss that contained a copy of the *Venedotian Redaction* – a 13th century version of the Laws of Hywel Dda which specifically states that the land at the edge of the sea belongs to the owner of the land, although anything washed up from the sea belongs to the Crown because the sea is a 'packhorse' of the King. While it was admitted that the Laws of Hywel Dda were no longer valid (since the Act of Union of 1536–43) it was argued that the rights that they established were accepted by Edward I in the Statute of Rhuddlan (1284) and were explicitly kept by Henry VIII in his Act of Union of 1536.

Although the judge at the second hearing at Chester refused to accept the evidence of Welsh law on the grounds that it was uncertain that the version in the Cotton MS was the one confirmed by Edward I, Hughes won on the other points and William Henry Black, who had previously written a 15-verse song against his opponent the Counsel for the Crown, W N Welsby, wrote a sonnet for William Bulkeley Hughes to celebrate his triumph.

Frances Lynch

Potpourri talk, Dave Hopewell 18th March

The first of the evening's speakers was **Dave Hopewell** from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT). Dave detailed the outcome of last summer's excavations at Rhuddgaer, Dwyran. This site had long been on GAT's radar as an interesting area to investigate because a late Roman coffin (now in Storiell) was discovered in the near vicinity in the late nineteenth century. Thus when the opportunity arose to do some exploratory work in the area, GAT was very keen to do so.

With the help of geophysical survey to identify potential areas of interest, together with a team of local volunteers, Professor Nancy Edwards and students from Bangor University, GAT spent two weeks at the site excavating. They uncovered a rectangular building

which had undergone several phases of development. Radiocarbon dates derived from charcoal from the floor of the building suggest a construction date in the late eighth or ninth century AD. It is likely that the building had a domestic function though occupation evidence was sadly lacking. This early medieval building was located within a series of multi-phased field systems identified by geophysics. Excavation showed that wind-blown sand had covered up buried plough soils in the area. Evidence of ridge and furrow, a medieval system of ploughing, was found abutting the building.

Dave suggested that this was an area that had been utilised for agriculture at least since the early medieval period. The size and shape of some of the early field systems identified could push this further back in time. This was particularly interesting as recent excavations at Tai Cochion, Bynciencyn, c.3.km to the east of Rhuddgaer, have provided evidence of an extensive Romano-British settlement. The excavation at Rhuddgaer has added to our understanding of first millennium AD occupation and activity along the shores of the Menai Strait.



Dave Hopewell

Potpourri talk, Dr Lowri Ann Rees

Gofynwyd i Dr Lowri Ann Rees, Darlithydd Hanes Modern ym Mhrifysgol Bangor, ac ers 2015 golygydd newydd y Traddodion, i adrodd ychydig o hanes Sefydliad Ymchwil Ystadau Cymru ar gyfer aelodau'r gymdeithas.

Wedi seilio ym Mhrifysgol Bangor, nôd y sefydliad ymchwil hwn yw hyrwyddo ymchwil i ystadau yng Nghymru. Datblygwyd y syniad o ffurfio sefydliad ymchwil yn dilyn ysgol undydd lwyddiannus ym Mangor ar thema 'Tir a Phŵer', a drefnwyd ar y cyd rhwng yr Ysgol Hanes, Hanes Cymru ac Archaeoleg, Archifdy'r Brifysgol a Chymdeithas Hanes Sir Gaernarfon. Yn mis Medi 2015 apwyntiwyd Reolwr Prosiect er mwyn helpu gyda'r gwaith o ddatblygu'r sefydliad (Dr Shaun Evans).

Gan esbonio pam yr ystad oedd focws y sefydliad, soniodd Lowri am ddylanwadau ystadau ar y tirlun, gwleidyddiaeth, diwylliant, yr economi, crefydd, iaith a syniadau o hunaniaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'r sefydliad yn awyddus i ddatblygu ymchwil ar y plas bonheddig, y teuluoedd oedd yn byw ynddynt, ond hefyd y bobl oedd yn byw ac yn gweithio ar yr ystad, yn darparu gwasanaethau a nwyddau, a'r rhai wnaeth herio pŵer a grym yr ystadau.

Siaradodd Lowri am y modd mae'r sefydliad wrthi yn brysor yn llunio partneriaethau gyda sefydliadau ymchwil tebyg ym Mhrydain ac Iwerddon, y sector archifol, canolfannau treftadaeth a pherchenogion a rheolwyr ystadau cyfoes.

Mae'r sefydliad yn rhedeg cyfres o seminarau ymchwil o fewn y brifysgol sy'n agored i bawb fynychu, ac estynwyd croeso cynnes i aelodau'r gymdeithas fynychu'r gyfres newydd yn yr Hydref.

Cyn hynny, bydd ysgol undydd flynyddol y sefydliad yn cael ei gynnal eleni yn Neuadd Mostyn ar dydd Sadwrn 25 Mehefin. Ceir wybodaeth am ddiwyddiadau a'r newyddion ddiweddaraf ar wefan y sefydliad, sef www.iswe.bangor.ac.uk

Os hoffech ychwaneg yn fwy o wybodaeth am Sefydliad Ymchwil Ystadau Cymru, yr ysgol undydd a'r seminarau ymchwil eleni, gyrrwch neges at iswe@bangor.ac.uk



Dr Lowri Ann Rees

Dr Lowri Ann Rees, Lecturer in Modern History at Bangor University, and since 2015 the new editor of the Transactions, was asked to talk to the members of the society about the Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates (ISWE).

Based at Bangor University, the aim of ISWE is to foster the study of Welsh estates. The idea of establishing a research centre formed following a successful day school held at Bangor on the theme of 'Land and Power', organised by the School of History, Welsh History and Archaeology, the University Archives and Caernarvonshire Historical Society. In September 2015 a Project Manager was appointed to take forward the development (Dr Shaun Evans).

In explaining why estates were the focus of ISWE, Lowri talked about the influence of estates on the landscape, politics, culture, economy, religion, language and concepts of identity in Wales. Amongst the aims of ISWE are to develop research into country houses, the families who lived within, but also the people who lived and worked on the estate, providing goods and services for the estate, and also those who challenges the power and influences of estates.

Lowri spoke about the way ISWE is busy forming partnerships with other similarly focused research centres in Britain and Ireland, the archive sector, heritage centres and the owners and managers of modern day estates.

ISWE runs a series of research seminars based in the University which is open for all to attend, and a warm welcome was extended to members of the society to attend the new seminar series in the Autumn. Before then however, the ISWE annual day school will be held this year at Mostyn Hall on Saturday 25 June. Further information about events and the latest news can be found on the ISWE website www.iswe.bangor.ac.uk

If you would like further information about the Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates, the upcoming day school and research seminars, contact ISWE directly at iswe@bangor.ac.uk

Edrych Ymlaen GWIBDEITHIAU • Looking Ahead EXCURSIONS

ASS Excursions Summer 2016

• Saturday, May 21st

A Visit to Llanfairpwll Churchyard and Pwll Fanogl

Enquiries: Frances Llewellyn

f.m.lynych@axis-connect.com

01248 364865

• Saturday, June 4th

Walk: Great Orme, Llandudno

Enquiries: Jo Davidson (jo.davidson57@gmail.com)

01407 720431

• Saturday, June 25th

Visit to Llansadwrn Area

Enquiries: Frances Llewellyn (f.m.lynych@axis-connect.com)

01248 364865

• Wednesday, 20th July

Visit Cadnant Gardens and Dinas Cadnant

Enquiries: Robin Grove White (rgrovewhite@gmail.com)

01407 710245

• Saturday, 3rd September

Visit to Bodior near Rhoscolyn (to be finalised, please check website www.hanesmon.org.uk nearer the time).

Potpourri talk, Melinau Heli Môr Iwerddon

David Elis Williams

Eglurwyd yn gyntaf natur gweithredu melin heli, a'r manau sydd fwyaf addas iddynt. Gall safleoedd hen felinau heli siltio, ac yn y pen draw gellid adennill y tir – felly mae rhai safleoedd i'w darganfod ar dir sydd bellach yn dir sych.

Mae safleoedd melinau heli ar gyrion Môr Iwerddon, llawer mwy ohonynt yn hysbys yn Iwerddon nac ym Mhrydain. Eithriad i'r rheol yw'r nifer yn Ynys Môn, yn bennaf ar y Lasinwen, lle cyn addas iddynt. Wrth adolygu'r llenyddiaeth, mae nifer ohonynt yn Iwerddon wedi eu cloddio, a'u dyddiadau wedi eu sefydlu o dystiolaeth archeolegol. Mae sawl un yn gynnwys iawn, gyda safle mynachlog Nendrum ar Strangford Lough yn dyddio yn ôl at y seithfed ganrif – o bosib, y felin heli cyntaf yn y byd. Nid yw melinau heli Môn wedi eu cloddio, ac mae'r dystiolaeth i'w dyddio oll yn ddogfennol, ac yn mynd yn ôl at yr unfed ganrif ar bymtheg.

Gyda chysylltiadau agos rhwng Môn ac Iwerddon, oes bosib bod y dechnoleg melino heli hefyd wedi trosglwyddo, a bod melinau heli wedi bod yma llawer cynharach na'r dystiolaeth ddogfennol?

Un enghraifft yw melin Tŷ Mawr, Fali. Ai hwn oedd y Felin Cleifiog a gyfeirir ato yn Stent Môn o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg? O ystyried tirwedd trefgordd Cleifiog, prin bod afonydd digonol i gynnal melin ar afon, felly mae'n debyg mai melin heli oedd hon.

Roedd y diweddar Lucy Williams wedi crybwyll yn Nhrfafodion y Gymdeithas ym 1950 efallai bod melin heli mynachaid canoloesol wedi bod ym Mhwl Cam, Caergybi – sydd bellach yn dir wedi ei adennill a lleoliad heddiw i Gilgant Stanley a strydoedd eraill. Soniodd am “square stone-lined drain” a ddarganfuwyd yno – disgrifiad a all berthyn i'r penstock a ddarganfuwyd gan archeolegwyr Nendrum llawer yn ddiweddarach. Mae chwilio drwy bapurau Miss Williams yn yr archifau wedi methu â chanfod unrhyw gyfeiriad pellach at hwn. Pe bai mwy o fanylion y darganfyddiad ar gael, buasai'n bosibl ymchwilio'r cysylltiad ymhellach, ac ystyried y posibilrwydd bod sefydliad Cybi hefyd wedi defnyddio'r dechnoleg yr un amser a mynaich Nendrum. Apeliodd David os oedd aelodau'r Gymdeithas yn meddu ar unrhyw wybodaeth bellach am y darganfyddiad yng Nghaergybi.

David Elis Williams



David Elis Williams

Potpourri talk, Tide Mills of the Irish Sea

David Elis Williams

The operation of a tide mill, and the suitable locations for one, were explained first. Old tide mill sites can silt up, and if land is later reclaimed, former tide mill sites can be found inland.

There are a number of former tide mill sites known on the shores of the Irish Sea, but more frequently in Ireland than in Britain. One exception to the rule is Anglesey, principally in the Inland Sea, an inlet well-suited to tide mills. From a review of the literature, a number of tide mills in Ireland have been excavated, and dates established from the archaeological evidence. Some are very early, with the mill at the Nendrum monastic site on Strangford Lough dating

to the seventh century – possibly the first tide mill in the world. Anglesey tide mills have not been excavated, all their dates having been established from documentary evidence, the earliest being to the sixteenth century.

With close links between Anglesey and Ireland, is it possible that tide milling technology had transferred, and that tide mills had been here too, much earlier than in the documentary evidence?

One example is the former Ty Mawr, Valley tide mill. Was this the Cleifiog Mill referred to in the fourteenth-century Extent of Anglesey? Considering the topography of the Cleifiog township, it is unlikely that there could have been sufficient river power to drive a mill, so it seems likely this was a tide mill.

The late Lucy Williams had suggested in the Society's Transactions in 1950 that there may have been a medieval monastic tide mill at Pwll Cam, Holyhead – an area now reclaimed from the sea, and the site of Stanley Crescent and other streets. She referred to a “square stone-lined drain” recovered from that area – a description which could be applied to the penstock of the Nendrum tide mill, discovered many years later. Searching through Miss Williams's papers in the archives found no more reference to this discovery. If more details of the discovery were known, it may enable some more direct comparison with the Nendrum evidence, considering the possibility that Cybi's settlement had used tide mill technology at the same time as the monks of Nendrum. David appealed to Society members whether they had any more information that might throw light on the Holyhead discovery.

David Elis Williams

Holyhead Heritage Day 19th September 2015

Dr Ken Roberts

19th September 2015 was designated Holyhead Heritage Day by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, together with the Holyhead Town Council. This was part of the CADW open door scheme. The event focussed on the Roman fort and St Cybi's Church but there was also two conducted tours of town architecture in the morning and afternoon. Starting at the Ucheldre Centre the Royal Commission Architectural Historian Richard Suggett took his groups around various Holyhead landmarks. He commenced at the old British School, then moving on to some chapels. The party viewed the Market Square and old Market Hall before arriving at the Roman Fort. The fort walls, structure and the exterior of the Church were discussed before ending with a tour of the interior. This is where I joined the party and together with Mr Suggett was able to show the features and tell stories of various events and characters connected with its history. Each tour ended with a useful discussion. At the same time the fort was re-occupied for the day by a contingent of Roman soldiers from Deva. They were



Dr Ken Roberts



impressive marching up and down the town centre, chanting in Latin. Within the church grounds they had set up a complete display of their equipment, including replica siege weapons. The public were able to inspect all aspects of their way of life. The children were delighted to have the opportunity to try on parts of their uniforms. The whole event was a success even though not many members of the public were about. A beautiful booklet advertising the event was circulated mainly via the Holyhead Chronicle. That circulation is limited and unfortunately nothing appeared in the Liverpool Daily Post nor the Holyhead and Bangor Mails where it may have come to the notice of a wider field. It was pleasing to see the interest shown by children. Could there be a future enthusiastic Antiquarian amongst them?

Dr Ken Roberts

'Good Fences, Good Neighbours? Wandering Animals in Medieval Welsh Law'

Dr Sara Elin Roberts 19/02/2016

Frances Lynch introduced the evening's speaker, Dr Sara Elin Roberts who gave a lively and interesting lecture on aspects of medieval Welsh Law used to deal with the damage wrought by wandering animals.

To begin with Dr Roberts provided some background and an overview of the subject. The Welsh Laws were used until 1282, and in some areas until the Acts of Union (1535-1542). Known as the Laws of Hywel Dda (d.949/50), this attribution is likely the result of lending royal authority to the laws – especially in the face of criticism by Anglo-Norman clerics – as there is no direct evidence that Hywel was himself a law-maker.

The laws survive in 41 manuscripts, most in Middle Welsh and some in Latin, and are divided into four groups: the 'Cyfnerth Group' which contains the oldest redactions of the laws, if not the oldest manuscripts; the 'Iorwerth Group', a version of the laws originating in the 12th- and 13th-century Gwynedd of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth and Llywelyn ap Gruffudd; the 'Blegywryd Group' of south Wales origin; and the 'Latin Group', which is not a cohesive group, but contains the Welsh laws written in Latin.

The legal system in medieval Wales was a compensation based system. Everything in Welsh law had a value, including life. Only in extreme cases of theft would result in a sentence of hanging. Theft was considered especially heinous since it was a crime against society, a hidden, secretive act. In contrast, homicide was a less hidden more public offence.

Farm animals were likely to be the most valuable items owned by many, and of course people depended heavily on their crops. The Laws acknowledged that food and farming were of critical importance and that animals and crops don't always mix well together. Both were treated differently to other property with an entire section on 'Corn Damage', i.e. what to do if grazing crops were deliberately damaged and the damage was not due to poor farming or bad weather, or negligence of the part of the farmer. This last point is interesting as it shows that the owner of the crops was expected to be responsible and look after his property, e.g. ensuring that fences are properly secured. However, if the farmer had taken every precaution but an animal still got into his crops, he would be due compensation. The laws go into detail animal by animal, listing the compensation due if the damage is caused by for example, horses, sheep and goats, hens or geese and even cats. Pigs, prone to rooting in the ground could make a dreadful mess. Reparation for damage could be monetary compensation or in some situations the animals themselves.

Some redactions of the Laws also deal with how the wandering animals themselves should be treated, with a focus on holding



Dr Sara Elin Roberts

livestock safely until their owner claims them and pays what is owed – and what to do if not claimed. There are also exceptions and details that show that the Laws themselves reflect a working knowledge of the practicalities of dealing with animals and the farming calendar. For example, a section on not trying to catch a male animal in heat going after a female, and how the owner cannot be responsible for an out-of-control male. Also, if you were to catch animals on your crops and detain them, but they escape and cause more damage – the second incident would be considered your fault.

In addition to the Corn damage section of the laws, there are other references to animal damage. For example what happens if while chasing an animal off you land it is injured or killed. If the injury occurs after the animal has left the crop, the crop owner would be liable for the cost of the animal. Equally, if your dog were to injure or kill the animal while being chased off a crop, you would be liable for the damaged caused by the dog. This is a reminder that animals were a valuable asset.

The appropriate measures for dealing with a biting dog are also included in the Laws. If attacked by a dog, you can use a weapon and if the bite draws blood compensation from the dog's owner would be due. A dog that has bitten three times should be killed.

In addition to the matters covered in the Laws, Dr Roberts also discussed how different redactions of the laws show changes over time, with revisions and developments in evidence. In the Iorwerth texts, for example, the section on Corn Damage had been moved to a different section. This possibly reflecting the growing importance of these issues in the face of population increase and pressures on land. The additional emphasis on impounding animals was also noted. This, it was argued, could have been influenced by 'trespass' in the neighbouring English legal system. The group was also reminded that although the Welsh Laws give the guidelines, there is likely a difference between the text of the Laws themselves and their enactment, policing and enforcement on the ground. That said, this well-informed lecture brought to life the Welsh Laws and provided a valuable insight into the values of those living and working within the landscape of medieval Wales.

Aimee Pritchard Robinson

Day School – ‘Through Other’s Eyes: Travellers to Anglesey in the 18th and 19th Centuries,

13th February, David Hughes Grammar School, Beaumaris

Local and national speakers came together to discuss Anglesey’s early tourists and the accounts of their travels. The event was very well attended and c.70 people enjoyed a stimulating day of talks. In the chair was Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn, who welcomed everyone present and thanked all those who had helped to organize the event, in particular Andrew and Jo Davidson and Robin Grove White.

The first speaker was **Dr Mary-Anne Constantine**. Dr Constantine introduced the Curious Travellers Project: a cross-discipline research project designed to research and disseminate information on tours in Wales and Scotland in the Romantic period of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (full details can be found at <http://curioustravellers.ac.uk/en/>). Her paper ‘Curious Travellers’: *Thomas Pennant and the ‘discovery’ of North Wales*, gave a fascinating insight into Pennant, the man. It was, she argued, difficult to place Pennant, and this was perhaps the reason why he had been overlooked by biographers. Pennant thought of himself as ‘not a topographer but a curious traveller’. Like many learned gentlemen of his day, Pennant was a polymath. He wrote prolifically about his travels: in his published *Tours of Wales and Scotland* and in his copious correspondence, which included letters to well known naturalists and antiquarians of the day such as Linnaeus, Joseph Banks and Gilbert White of Selbourne. His aim was to accurately record his findings in his travel writing, a writing genre now considered literature in its own right. Pennant, who had visited Anglesey in the 1770s, was responsible for an increase in early tourism to Wales and for a greater understanding of Welsh cultural and natural heritage. Dr Constantine suggests he was ‘gatekeeper to a flood of visitors to Wales’.



Dr Elizabeth Edwards from the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies (CAWCS) and a member of the Curious Travellers project team, gave a paper entitled ‘Nothing Pleasant in Anglesea [sic]?’ *Romantic-period manuscript tours of Wales – from antiquities to industry and effusive to dismissive*. Dr Edward’s talk focused on how Romantic-era travellers perceived and presented Wales. Early tours were considered part of a fuller cultural experience and represented an inner journey as much as a physical one. These were journeys epitomised by the ‘bard of Snowdon’, Richard Llwyd, whose poem, *Beaumaris Bay* (1800), encouraged others to travel to north Wales to experience the mysterious world of druids and mists conjured up by his prose. Research into early travel writing has shown the wealth of sources available. Dr Edward’s demonstrated how the *Curious Travellers Project* has been at the forefront in this regard, drawing on published and unpublished works to aid the ‘recovery of lost voices of the past’. It is of note that texts were written by men and women and that most travel logs were not published. This makes the existing corpus of exceptional historical value.



Dr Ann Ridler, Chairman, George Borrow Society
Dr Ann Ridler’s paper entitled, ‘I have the advantage of not being a Welshman’: *George Borrow’s interest in Anglesey’s poets*, gave an insightful account of Borrow’s journey across Anglesey in August 1854 (published in *Wild Wales* in 1862). Borrow actively sought out the company of ordinary folk on his travels - not the learned clergy or teachers of his day - in his quest to learn more about Welsh poets and bards. A self-taught Welsh speaker, he made his inquiries of the poorer souls he met on his travels, such as the miller and his wife from Pentraeth, the perfect hosts who shared their frugal meal with Borrow. As he walked the length of the island, extolling the virtues of walking and of the picturesque scenery he passed through, he met the acquaintance of a number of colourful characters, including the enigmatic ‘man in grey’ who turned out to be an Anglesey poet in poor circumstances. Dr Ridler painted a rounded picture of Borrow: a man with a light hearted humour, who revelled in the cultural and natural heritage of the island and marvelled at the kindness of strangers.



Reverend Neil Fairlamb

Neil looked at how eighteenth and nineteenth-century clergyman had approached travel writing. In his paper ‘Clerical visitors to the Island’, he was able to show that they took a slightly different angle. The emphasis was on guiding strangers to distant places, but these locations were not necessarily those that were the most picturesque.



Parys Mountain and the Penrhyn Slate quarries made it on to the itineraries. These were men who knew their market and could supplement their living with a well-written and informative guide for the educated middle classes who wanted a complete package - to explore the beauty, natural history and customs of the area but also to whom industry could be peddled as progress. Drawing on the works of John Evans (1768-1832), Williams Bingley (1774-1823) and Richard Warner (1763 -1857) to name but a few, Neil demonstrated that these men of the cloth took writing in Wales from antiquarianism to something much more dedicated to the tourist.

Sir John Meurig Thomas shared his in-depth knowledge of one of Anglesey’s most notable nineteenth-century visitors in his paper the *Genius of Michael Faraday (visitor to Parys Mines 1819)*. Faraday, famous for his pioneering work on electromagnetism and electrochemistry, was born in impoverished circumstances in 1791. Unable to stay on at school beyond the age of 13, he did not have the most auspicious start in life. A keen thirst for knowledge, however, meant that he continued to improve his education by reading avidly. In 1812 he attended a series of lectures given by Sir Humphrey Davy (of Safety Light fame) and was mesmerised by what he heard. Taking copious and meticulous notes, which he forwarded to Davy, the young Faraday impressed Davy and was hired by him as a lab assistant. This was the start of a relationship which led not only to the ‘one of the best labs in the world’, but opened up the world of travel to Faraday who accompanied Davy on a tour of Europe in 1813. In 1819, Faraday toured Wales and visited Amlwch, famous for its copper works. The tour included a descent into the mine, where Faraday’s account describes the party squeezing on their backs through an opening of 12 or 14 inches wide. He was very conscious of the might of Parys Mountain above him. Faraday also mentions the precarious nature of miners’ pay: piecework which could put them in debt to the owners if the ore mined was not of sufficient quality or quantity.



Andrew Davidson – Director of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Andrew gave an interesting insight into a little known royal visit to the island in his paper, *George IV’s far-reaching visit to Anglesey in 1821*. Extensive preparations were made by the people of Holyhead to welcome the King. Some of the excitement of anticipation can be seen in the diary of Louisa Stanley, though discrepancies in documentary sources make it unclear whether or not this was a planned visit, with the King fully intending to break his journey in Holyhead en route to Ireland. Nevertheless, in the King’s honour, the town’s dignitaries pulled out all the stops constructing a temporary floral arch to grace the port of Holyhead. Within a few years, a permanent commemoration of the visit was built in the form of a stone arch designed by Thomas Harrison. During his visit, news of Queen Caroline’s poor health delayed George’s journey to Dublin. Unlike the King, Caroline of Brunswick was popular with the people. There had been a public outcry when George had tried to divorce her before his coronation and famously barred her access to Westminster Abbey for his coronation ceremony. Upon this sad news, the King was whisked away to stay at the home of Henry Paget at Plas Newydd where, shortly afterwards, he was informed of the Queen’s death. No love was lost between King and Queen but in public the King had to be seen to grieve. Sir John Stanley requested that no bonfires in the King’s honour be lit in Holyhead. In private, George dined on goose pie and whiskey by way of condolence. He continued his journey to Ireland to celebrate his 59th birthday.



The last paper of the day was given by **Mr Jeremy Yates** (President RCA). Entitled *Accompanying Artists: the ‘True Eyes’?*, Jeremy explored the attraction north Wales held for artists past and present. Many artists came to the area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries though, for some, the majestic mountains of the Snowdonia held more appeal than the low lying island of Anglesey. It was also the case that before bridges spanned the water, the crossing over the Menai Strait was considered too treacherous for the less adventurous amongst them. The scenes painted of Anglesey were often looking towards the mainland, so that coastal areas became the favourite spots for an artist’s easel. Jeremy was able to provide a variety of glorious examples of seascapes and landscapes, many of which were produced to accompany travel guides. He argued that there was no such thing as a ‘true’ eye and demonstrated there were numerous interpretations of the landscape.



The Day School was brought to a close by Tony Claydon, Professor of Early Modern History at Bangor University, who thanked all the speakers and organisers for such an informative and enjoyable day.

NEW ACCESSIONS AT ANGLESEY ARCHIVES

Acc. No.	Acc. Date	Cat. No.	Covering Dates	Title
6130	28.09.2015	WR/423	[c. 1930]	Burrow's Pointer Guide Map of Holyhead
6131	13.10.2015	WSB/389; WSG/8/19; WSH/5/134; WSJ/10/14; WSF/529 - 533; WSD/865 - 868	1905 - 1938	Colour Postcards: Amlwch; Dwyran, Llangeinwen; Llanbadrig; Llanfaethlu; Llandysilio and Caergybi
6132	15.10.2015	WM/1823/192-193	1999 - 2005	Lyfrau Cownt Merched y Wawr
6133	19.10.2015	WM/2566	1966	Ffeil gan J. Idris Jones of manuscript notes re endowed charities and Bodedern Land Tax assessments 1794
6134	21.10.2015	WM/2567	1991 Jul.	The Albion Owners Club Booklet
6135	28.10.2015	WM/2568	1963 - 2008	Cymdeithas Diogelu Harddwch Cymru - Cangen Ynys Môn
6136	04.11.2015	WM/2569	1982 - 1983	CB Radio Log Book - Llangeini area
6137	06.11.2015	WDAAU	[1914 - 1953]	Casgliad Harry Hughes Williams
6138	10.11.2015	WD/11/55/1 - 3	1928 - 2002	Llyfrynnau Detholiad Capel Hyfrydle Caergybi
6139	18.11.2015	WM/2571	2004 - 2008	Articles written by Maelor Jones previously of Holyhead about Thomas Telford, H. M. S. Ark Royal and The Stamp Medal
6140	26.11.2015	WM/2570	1998 - 2000	File from the Gaerwen Community Action Group against a waste plant
6141	08.12.2015	WM/2572	[c. 1905] - 1959	Lluniau Teulu Rowland Williams Horse Trainer
6142	09.12.2015	WM/1227/3	[c. 1945]	Llun: Diaconiaid Capel Noddfa (A), London Road, Caergybi
6143	08.01.2016	WM/2573	1988 and 1995	Atgofion o Arthur Emrys Jones gynt o Langeini maer a chynghorydd
6144	18.01.2016	WSG/19/7	2000 and 2002	Photographs of vintage vehicle rally at Plas Coch, Llanedwen
6145	20.01.2016	WM/2574	1934 and 2016	Photograph of Penhescyn and sheet of memories whilst at the hospital and special school
6146	27.01.2016	WM/2575	[c. 1890] and [c. 1921]	Booklet: Religious Houses and Shrines by Thomas Prichard recor of Llanbadrig and Old Tales possibly by Amy Prichard his daughter
6147	27.01.2016	WDO/126	1672	Additional item to be added to Lucy Williams Collection. A manuscript she collected of a libel document relating to a murder/libel trial that took place in 1672 in Beaumaris with additional notes about the case.
6148	27.01.2016	WD/3	[2009 - 2014]	WI Penmynydd and Rhostrehwfa
6149	27.01.2016	WM/2520/3	[c. 2005]	Additional deposit Wm. Thomas & Sons, Amlwch
6150	01.02.2016	WM/2576	1936 - 1970	Llyfrynnau Sioe Gymraeg Y Borth a Eisteddfod Gadeiriol Môn y Valley
6151	05.02.2016	WM/2426/3	1965 - 2001	Lluniau a phapurau John Owen Harvey a Côr y Traeth
6152	10.02.2016	WM/2577	1974 - 2007	Files created by Councillor Selwyn Jones on behalf of Menai Bridge War Memorial Community Centre Entertainments Committee 1975 - 1978; Menai Bridge and District Civic Society campaign to stop development on the Waterfront and Anglesey Federation of Small Businesses stand at Sioe Môn 2005.
6153	18.02.2016	WM/2578/1 - 3	1916 - 1978 1952 - 1981 1966 - 1984	Casgliad Jim Bootle a'i Ffidil Derbynebaw amrwyiol Llyfrynnau 'Antur'
6154	22.02.2016	WM/2579	1944 - 1979	Llyfrynnau Eisteddfod Gadeiriol Môn Porthaethwy a Clwb Amaethwyr Ieuanic
6155	23.02.2016	WM/2556/2	1960	Cardiau penblwydd 21ain Nellie Pritchard

Anglesey Archives, Bryn-cefni Industrial Estate,
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Llangeini. LL77 7JA. Tel 01248 751930
E Mail: archives@anglesey.gov.uk
The Senior Archivist is Hayden Burns.

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(closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)

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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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The next edition of the newsletter will be published in the Autumn of 2016. Please forward any articles to:
Karen Pollock, Tanffordd Bach, Glanrafon, Llangoed, LL58 8SY
karen@excellentdesign.plus.com

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