



CYMCDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB
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After such a glorious sunny Easter, thoughts turn to the summer. The Society has some excellent excursions lined up for members. Full details are included with the AGM papers.



CYFARFODYDD 2018/19

MEETINGS 2018/19

21/09/2018 Neil Fairlamb: Edward Wynne of Bodewryd

Cyflwynwyd siaradwr y noson, y Parchedig Neil Fairlamb, gan gadeirydd yr Hynafiaethwyr, sef Frances Lynch Llewellyn. Testun y sgwrs oedd Edward Wynne o Bodewryd (1681-1755), doethur mewn Cyfraith Sifil, Canghellor esgobaeth Henffordd (1707-1754) ac agronomegwr gwellhaol: gŵr oedd â'i yrfa drefnus a llwyddiannus yn sefyll mewn gwrthgyferbyniad trawiadol â'i briodas gamweithredol ac anhapus.

Gan gyfeirio at dystiolaeth archifol, rhoddodd y Parch Fairlamb ddarlun manwl a chyfareddol o fywyd preifat a chyhoeddus ei destun. Roedd Edward Wynne yn gofnodwr trwyadl: boed gofnodion swyddogol y llys consistori, neu lythyrau preifat gyda'i wraig ymddieithriedig. Cadwodd yr holl lythyrau ddaeth i'w law, yn ogystal ag amlinelliadau neu grynodedbau o'i atebion. Cadwodd restrau a chyfrifon gofalus, gan gynnwys nodiadau personol ar fân faterion fel anrhegion bedydd i'w blant, ac eitemau bob dydd fel biliau bywd. Mae ei holl fywyd ar bapur - cronfa werthfawr o ffynonellau bu'r Parch Fairlamb yn ymchwilio a chloriannu'n ofalus er mwyn dod â ni'n nes at ŵr unigryw o'r ddeunawfed ganrif.

Yn 1707, ac yntau'n 22 oed, penodwyd Edward Wynne yn ganghellor esgobaeth Henffordd gan ei ewythr, Humphrey Humphries, cyn Esgob Bangor ac yna Esgob Henffordd o 1701 i 1712. Bu Edward yn y swydd am 47 mlynedd. Roedd ei rôl fel canghellor yn gofyn iddo lywyddu'r llysoedd consistori yn Henffordd a Llwydlo, llysoedd a sefydlwyd i ymdrin â materion godai yn y 379 eglwys o fewn yr

The evening's speaker, Revd Neil Fairlamb, was introduced by Frances Lynch Llewellyn, AAS chairman. Revd Fairlamb's topic was Edward Wynne of Bodewryd (1681-1755), Doctor of Civil Law, Chancellor of Hereford diocese (1707-1754) and improving agronomist: a man whose long, orderly and successful career was in stark contrast to his dysfunctional and unhappy marriage.



Revd Neil Fairlamb

Drawing on archival evidence, Revd Fairlamb painted a detailed and captivating picture of the public and private life of Edward Wynne. Edward Wynn was a meticulous keeper of records: from the official records of the diocesan consistory court, to private correspondence with his estranged wife. He kept all the letters he received and drafts or summaries of his replies. Lists and accounts were carefully filed away, including personal notes on such matters as the christening gifts given to his infant children, and everyday items such as grocery bills. All his life is laid out in a paper trail - a rich repository of sources, which Revd Fairlamb has sifted and evaluated to bring us closer to this eighteenth-century man of the cloth.

At the age of 22, In 1707, Edward Wynne was appointed chancellor of Hereford diocese by his uncle, Humphrey Humphries, formerly Bishop of Bangor, then Bishop of Hereford from 1701-12. Edward was to hold the post for 47 years. His role as chancellor meant that he resided over consistory courts in Hereford and Ludlow, set up to deal with matters from the 379 churches within the diocese. These



Eglwys Bodewryd Church

The production of this newsletter has been a team effort. A huge thank you to all who have helped: Ann Huws for reports and translations, and for working under such pressing deadlines; Carol White for reporting on her research and fieldwork; David Elis-Williams and Mike Roberts for photos and images; Siôn Caffell for his many excellent photographs; and Tom Pollock for design and layout.

esgobaeth. Byddai'r llysoedd eglwysig hyn yn delio ag amrediad eang o faterion - ewyllysiau a phroffiant, sefydlu offeiriaid, a chasglu degymau i enwi ond ychydig - dyletswyddau byddai'r Canghellus yn ysgwyddo ac oedd yn hawlio taliadau. Cofnodwyd manylion y taliadau'n ofalus gan Edward Wynne a chyda hwy, mae cofnodion penydiau ar gyfer y pechodau mwy lliwgar oedd yn rhan o fywyd y ddeunawfed ganrif - godineb, puteinio, usuriaeth, ymladd yn yr eglwys, ac ar un achlysur, saethu gwn yn ystod y gwasanaeth !

Ymddengys bod puteinio'n gyhuddiad cyffredin a ymddangosai gerbron y llys. Gallai penyd fod yn gyhoeddus a sarhaus: byddai'n rhaid i'r sawl gyhuddwyd gyffesu gerbron cynulleidfâ'r eglwys gyfan. Penderfynodd Edward Wynne gyfnewid cosbau am amryfuseddau o'r fath i ddirwyon. Llwyddodd i wneud cosb yn haws i'w hwynebu ac i lewni coffrau'r eglwys yr un pryd. Defnyddiwyd yr arian at bwrpas elusennol a chadwodd Edward Wynne gofnod manwl o'r rhain hefyd - prynnu allorlun newydd, cymorth i'r tlodion, cyflog ar gyfer curadiaid tlawd ayyb. Ond fel pwysleisiodd y Parch Fairlamb, ni fyddai'r arian i gyd yn cael ei gyfeirio tuag at bwrpas dyngarol - er enghraifft y swm wariwyd i brynnu clustog gwyrdd moethus i Edward Wynne gael eistedd arno yn llys Llwydlo. Byddai'n llywyddu ar y llys o leiaf chwe gwaith bob blwyddyn, a byddai 50 o achosion ar y llyfrau ar unrhyw adeg. Yn sicr, byddai llwyth gwaith o'r fath yn gofyn cael cadair esmwyth.

Rhannodd Edward Wynne ei amser rhwng Henffordd a Môn. Bu ei frawd, y mab hynaf ac etifedd Bodewryd, farw yn 1709, ac felly syrthiodd y gwaith o gynnal y stâd ar ysgwyddau Edward. Dangosodd ddiddordeb mawr yn arferion ffermio newydd y cyfnod, gan ddarllen am y dechnoleg a'r dulliau diweddaraf er mwyn ceisio gwneud Bodewryd yn fwy effeithlon a phroffidiol. Bu'n ymweld â stadau yn Henffordd er mwyn astudio ymarferion amaethyddol gwahanol, yna fe'u haddasodd fel y'u bod yn gweddu i bridd a hinsawdd Môn. Sicrhaodd welliannau mawr ar Stâd Bodewryd (y tŷ a'r tir) a chofnododd ei ddulliau, boed gyflwyno math newydd o afal ar gyfer cynhyrchu sidr, cylchredau arloesol er mwyn gorffwys pridd, neu ffrwythloni gydag amrediad eang o wahanol ychwanegiadau - clai, tail, sialc a thywod. Credir mai Edward Wynne ddaeth a'r feipen i Fôn. Efallai nid ef oedd y cyntaf, ond rhaid ei gydnabod am ganmol y feipen fel llysiuyn a chwraith hefyd gan fod modd ail-gladdu'r gwraidd a'r dail wedi'r cynhaeaf er mwyn cyfoethogi'r pridd.

Bu gyrfa Edward Wynne fel canghellor a rheolwr stâd yn llywyddiannus, ond yn anffodus, ni fu mor ffodus mewn cariad. Priododd gydag Anne Lloyd yn 1714, merch ifanc nwyfus o Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd ger Rhuthun. Mae'n bur bosib fod marwolaeth eu tri plentyn yn eu hwythnosau cyntaf wedi cyfrannu at fethiant y briodas - priodas a barodd am gwta bum mlynedd cyn iddynt wahanu am byth. Cofnodwyd hyn oll ar bapur gan Edward Wynne mewn 68 tudalen o Atgofion Priodasol a sgwennodd ond nas cyhoeddwyd. Mae'n catalogi anffyddlonebau ymddangosiadol ei wraig, gychwynnodd meddai ef, yn fuan wedi iddynt briodi. Nid yw'n gallu dioddef ei hymddygiad, ac wedi iddynt wahanu ni wnai gytuno i'w hymbiliadau iddynt gyfarfod a chymodi. Awgrymodd y Parch Fairlamb fod yr atgofion wedi bod yn ffordd o ymdopi â'r ing, rhyw fath o gatharsis therapiwtig. Beth bynnag bo'r gwirionedd am eu priodas, parhaodd Edward Wynne i gynnal ei wraig hyd ei marwolaeth yn 1739. Ac er iddynt fod ar wahan mewn bywyd, maent gyda'i gilydd mewn marwolaeth - wedi eu claddu ochr-yn-ochr yn Bodewryd.

Cyfieithiad : Ann Huws

ecclesiastical courts dealt with a wide range of issues – probates and wills, instituting clerics into livings, collecting tithes, to name but a few - all services carried out by the chancery and for which fees were charged; the payments documented and assiduously filed by Edward Wynne. Listed alongside the above were penances for the more colourful practices and vices of eighteenth-century life – adultery, fornication, usury, fighting in church and, on one occasion, shooting with a gun in divine service!

Fornication appears to have been a common charge brought before the court. Penance could be public and humiliating: those accused were obliged to make their confessions in front of the church congregation. Edward Wynne decided to commute the penalties incurred for such indiscretions to a fine instead. This humanised the process of atonement but also helped to fill the church coffers. The money was used for charitable purposes and Edward Wynne fastidiously kept records of these – the purchase of a new altar piece, poor relief, income for poor curates etc. Though, as Revd Fairlamb pointed out, not all such monies were used for altruistic purchases, such as the purchase of a 'plush green cushion' for Edward Wynne to sit on at the court in Ludlow. He resided over the court at least six times a year and there would be 50 cases on the books at any one time. Doubtless such a heavy workload necessitated a comfortable seat.

Edward Wynne divided his time between Hereford and Anglesey. His brother, first son and heir to Bodewryd, had died in 1709, so the running of the family estate fell on Edward's shoulders. He took great interest in the new farming practices of the day, reading up on the most up-to-date technologies and methods in order to make Bodewryd Estate more profitable and efficient. He visited estates in Hereford to observe different agricultural practices, which he modified and adapted to suit the soil and climate of Anglesey. He greatly improved Bodewryd Estate (house and land) and documented this approach: from the introduction of a new variety of apples for cider production, to innovative cultivation cycles to rest the soil, and fertilisation with a range of different inclusions – for example, marl, dung, chalk and sand. He has been attributed with introducing the turnip to Anglesey. He may not have been the first, but he can be credited for extolling its virtues as both vegetable and fertiliser – a crop whose roots and leaves could be ploughed back into the soil after harvest to improve its quality.

Edward Wynne's career as both chancellor and estate manager were well managed and highly lauded. Unfortunately, he was not so lucky in love. He married Anne Lloyd in 1714, a young and spirited woman from Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd near Ruthin. Perhaps the sad circumstance of the loss of all three children during the first few weeks of life, contributed to the breakdown of their marriage, which lasted five short years before they irreconcilably parted. This unhappy state of affairs was also penned /committed to paper by Edward Wynne in his unpublished 68-page matrimonial memoirs. He catalogues his wife's apparent infidelities which, he believes, started soon after they wed. He finds her behaviour intolerable and, after their estrangement, would not agree to her entreaties to meet and make up. Revd Fairlamb suggested his memoirs may have been a way of dealing with the pain, a therapeutic outpouring. Whatever the truth of their marriage, he continued to support her financially until her death in 1739. Separated in life they are reunited in death and are buried side by side at Bodewryd.

K. J. Pollock



19/10/2018 David Elis-Williams: Llundain i Gaerdybi : Cerdded yr A5

Traddodwyd y ddarlith gan Mr David Elis-Williams, aelod selog o Hynafiaethwyr Môn, ac yn ei gwmni cawsom hanes ddiddorol ei daith gerdded o Lundain i Gaerdybi. Nod y gamp oedd camu 'nôl mewn amser a dilyn llwybr Stryd Watling (yr hen ffordd Rufeinig o Lundain i Gaerwrygion neu Wroxeter) a ffordd Thomas Telford ar draws Cymru o'r Amwythig i Gaerdybi. Mae rhannau o'r ddwy wedi eu cyfuno â'r A5 fodern, er bod sawl gwyriad oddi ar y llwybrau hanesyddol. Bu'n rhaid ymgorffori'r gwyradau hyn yn y daith, a chan hynny roedd ymchwil trylwyr a chynllunio manwl yn hanfodol bwysig cyn cychwyn cerdded. Bu dau gyfnod o gerdded - Mai 2017 a Medi 2018. Er mwyn ychwanegu dilysrwydd i'r siwrne, cafwyd arosiadau tros nos mewn mannau oedd yn nodi safleoedd Rhufeinig ar Stryd Watling ac, ar ôl pasio Caerwrygion, mewn tafarndai ar ffordd Telford. Er bod sawl cyfaddawd, bu Teithlyfr Antoine a cherrig milltir Telford yn gymorth wrth geisio adnabod y safleoedd ble byddai teithwyr y gorrffennol yn torri'r siwrne. Y pellter o Lundain i Gaerdybi yw 260 milltir, ond roedd taith David yn hirach na hyn. Rhagwelai gerdded 13 milltir bob dydd, ond yn bur aml byddai'n gadael y llwybr er mwyn ymweld â safleoedd hanesyddol ar y ffordd, gyda'r canlyniad iddo gerdded 20 milltir un diwrnod!

Y bwriad oedd mwynhau'r llwybr hanesyddol a darganfod cysylltiadau gyda hanes y ffordd - tolltai, cerrig milltir, tafarndai a mynachlogydd - nodweddiad hanesyddol godwyd yn sgîl y ffordd hynafol. Nodwyd cysylltiadau ag Ynys Môn, gan gynnwys calchfaen Môn a ddefnyddiwyd gan Telford ar gyfer cerrig milltir ac a welir cyn belled â St Albans. Tynnodd David sylw at y ffaith fod colofnau ar ddau ben ffordd Telford: Tŵr Marcwis ym Môn a cholofn Arglwydd Hill yn yr Amwythig. Adeiladwyd y ddau er mwyn anrhydeddu dau ŵr fu'n ymladd yn rhyfeloedd Napoleon. Rhoddodd y daith amser i fyfyrion dros y teithwyr fu'n crwydro'r ffordd mewn cyfnodau a fu - Suetonius Paulinus, gŵr, yn ôl Tacitus beth bynnag, ruthrodd yn ôl o Fôn er mwyn ymladd yn erbyn Buddug ar wastatir dienw gerllaw Stryd Watling, neu siwrneioedd mwy heddychlon sawl teithiwr diweddarach fel y llenor Charles Harper fu'n ysgrifennu am ei deithiau yn 1903.

Trwy gerdded y llwybr, bu cyfle i fanylu ar y tirwedd a rhoi sylw i'r pentrefi min ffordd. Llwyddodd David i gymharu a gwrthgyferbynnu y gwahanol fathau o ddatblygiadau min ffordd, a daeth i'r casgliad fod llawer o'r pentrefi hyn wedi tyfu er mwyn ateb gofynion teithwyr mewn safleoedd aros naturiol - croesffyrdd, rhydiau ayyb. O ganlyniad, yn raddol datblygodd aneddiadau oedd yn cyfarfod ag anghenion corfforol ac ysbrydol y teithwyr gan arwain at godi eglwysi, tafarndai, stablau, gofaint a gwasanaethau eraill. Byddai trigolion y pentrefi'n sicrhau bywoliaeth oedd yn deillio'n uniongyrchol o'r ffordd.

Roedd y tŵf organig yma mewn aneddiadau a ogwyddai tuag at gynnig gwasanaethau mewn gwrthgyferbyniad llwyr gyda phatrwm tŵf nifer o'r pentrefi a ymddangosodd ar gyrion ffordd newydd Telford ym Môn. Gyda chymorth mapiau a chyfrifiadau'r bedwaredd-ganrif-ar bymtheg, llwyddodd David i arddangos mai cymunedau preswyl yn bennaf oedd sawl pentref godwyd ar hyd y ffordd ym Môn. Dyluniwyd ac adeiladwyd ffordd Telford mewn amser cymharol fyr - oddeutu pum mlynedd. Erbyn 1823 roedd y ffordd yn torri ar draws Ynys Môn gan hawlio'r

19/10/2018 David Elis-Williams: London to Holyhead: Walking the A5

The evening's lecture was delivered by AAS member, Mr David Elis-Williams. David gave a fascinating account of his walk from London to Holyhead. The rationale for this mammoth undertaking was to step back in time, following the lines of Watling Street (the Roman road from London to Wroxeter) and Thomas Telford's



Starting out: Marble Arch, London. © David Elis-Williams

road across Wales (from Shrewsbury to Holyhead). Stretches of both of these roads are incorporated into the modern day A5, though there are deviations from the historic routes along the way. These digressions had to be worked into the itinerary, making detailed research and route planning imperative before the walk began. The walk was carried out in two phases in May 2017 and September 2018. Adding to authenticity of the journey, overnight stops were made at locations that marked Roman stations on Watling Street and, once passed Wroxeter, coaching inns on Telford's road. Whilst some compromises had to be made, the Antonine Itinerary and Telford's milestones helped to identify places where past sojourners had broken their journeys. The distance from London to Holyhead is 260 miles. David's walk was longer than this. He envisaged walking 13 miles per day but he often left the route to take in historic sites along the way, clocking up 20 miles on one occasion!

The plan was to experience the historic route and to find connections with the road's history along the way –

toll houses, milestones, inns and monasteries – historical features that owed their existence to the ancient and historic roadway. Links with Anglesey were also noted, in particular, the Anglesey limestone used by Telford for milestones and found as far afield as St Alban's. David remarked that Telford's road was 'bookended' by columns: in Anglesey the Marquess of Anglesey's Column and, at Shrewsbury, Lord Hill's column. Both built in honour of men who fought in the Napoleonic wars. The walk also allowed time to muse on earlier travellers along the route – from *Suetonius Paulinus* who, according to Tacitus, hot-footed it back from Anglesey to battle it out with Boudicca on an unidentified plain somewhere alongside Watling Street, to the more peaceful journeys of later road users, such as the travel writer Charles Harper who wrote an account of his travels in 1903.

Experiencing the route on foot provided the opportunity to study the topography in detail and to ponder on the development of roadside villages. David was able to contrast and compare different types of roadside developments. He concluded that many of the older villages had grown up in response to travellers' needs at places where people would naturally stop – crossroads, fords, etc. This led to the gradual development of settlements that catered for the physical and spiritual needs of travellers, resulting in the construction of churches, inns, stables, blacksmiths and other services. The inhabitants of such villages made a living directly associated with the road.

This organic growth of service-orientated settlements was in stark contrast to a number of villages on Anglesey that sprang up alongside Telford's new road. With the aid of nineteenth-century maps and censuses, David was able to demonstrate that, on Anglesey, a number of the villages newly planted alongside the road where primarily residential. Telford's road had been conceived and executed in a short period of time, approximately five years. By 1823 Telford's it cut across Anglesey taking the

llwybr cyflymaf posib, a hynny heb unrhyw barch tuag at yr un dim yn ei lwybr. Rhwygodd gaeau a ffermydd yn ddau, gan greu lleiniau bach o dir oedd yn amaethyddol aneconomaidd ond yn addas ar gyfer adeiladu. Trwy gymharu a chyferbynnu mapiau o gyfnod cynharach, yn fuan wedi adeiladu'r ffordd, ac o wahanol ddyddiadau yn y bedwaredd-ganrif-ar-bymtheg, gellir nodi buanedd y datblygu. O fewn degawd o adeiladu'r ffordd roedd y tirwedd min ffordd wedi newid yn sylweddol. Cododd gartrefi newydd yn Gaerwen, Bryngwran a Gwalchmai. Roedd rhai o'r tai mewn perchnogaeth preifat, gan godi fesul mymryn ar hyd ymyl y ffordd o ganlyniad i ddygnwch mentrwy'r unigol. Cynlluniwyd datblygiadau rhuban eraill hefyd, a chawsant eu codi fel un menter unigol. Gellir nodi hyn yn Bryngwran ble cododd Stâd Tre Iorwerth rês daclus o eiddo wedi eu gosod yn gyfforddus nepell o'r ffordd.

Nid yn unig argaeledd tir oedd yr hwb i ddatblygu, ond hefyd mynediad at ddeunyddiau priodol. Mae Môn yn enwog am garreg addas ar gyfer adeiladu, ac yn ystod cyfnod sefydlu'r ffordd agorodd Telford chwarel gerllaw. Gan hynny, roedd nid yn unig digonedd o dir ar gael, roedd gan yr adeiladwyr fynediad rhwydd at gerrig i'w hadeiladu, a'r ffordd ei hun i'w trosglwyddo o'r chwarel i'r safle adeiladu. Sylwodd David hefyd fod y toll dai'n sefyll ymhen y pentref yn bur aml. Pam? Awgrymodd i hyn ddigwydd oherwydd bod adeiladwyr craff wedi sylweddoli byddai costau adeiladu'n ffrwydro pebai rhaid talu er mwyn cludo cerrig trwy'r toll dai - llawer gwell oedd codi tai cyn cyrraedd y toll dai.

Ond ni wnaeth holl bentrefi'r A5 ar Ynys Môn dyfu o ganlyniad i'r ffordd newydd. Tyfodd Llanfairpwll yn ddiweddarach, ond roedd Caergeiliog yn bodoli ynghynt. Dangosodd David fod y pentrefi hynny godwyd o'r newydd wedi creu math gwahanol o aneddiadau - doedd y bobl oedd yn byw yno ddim yn dibynu ar ffordd Telford am eu bywoliaeth. Dyma'r cymunedau oedd wedi eu hysbrydoli a'u galluogi gan y cyfleon menter a grëwyd gan y ffordd newydd.

Dangosodd sgwrs David cymaint ma'r gyrrwr car modern yn fethu, a chymaint o fanylion hanesyddol sydd ar gael pan fo rhywun yn cerdded. Gan ei fod yn mynnu cerdded cymaint â phosib o'r llwybr hanesyddol, daeth David a'i daith i ben ym Mwa'r Morlys yng Nghaergerbybi.

Cyfieithiad : Ann Huws

fastest route possible, with no respect for anything in its path. It divided fields and farms and created parcels of land that were no longer agriculturally economical but were, instead, viable building plots. By comparing and contrasting maps from before, soon after the road's construction, and at various dates in the nineteenth century, the speed of development can be noted. Within a decade of the road's construction the roadside landscape was markedly changed. New houses sprang up at Gaerwen, Bryngwran and Gwalchmai. Some of the houses were privately owned. They grew up piecemeal along the side of the road as result of individual entrepreneurs. Other ribbon developments were planned and built as a single enterprise. This can be observed at Bryngwran where the Trelorweth Estate built a neat line of properties comfortably set back from the road.

The impetus to build was not just the available land but access to building materials. Anglesey is renowned for its good building stone and during the road's construction Telford opened up quarries in close proximity. So not only did the house builders have plots, they also had ready access to stone and ease of transport on the road from quarry to building site. David also noted that in a number of cases, tollhouses stood at the end of villages. Why? He postulated that this was because the savvy house builders realised

that building costs would rocket if tolls had to be paid for moving stone through the toll gates - much better to build on plots located before the toll house.

Not all villages on the line of the A5 on Anglesey grew up in the wake of the new road. For example, Llanfairpwll came later, as a result of the railway, and Caergeiliog existed beforehand. But David demonstrated that those villages that were newly built created a different type of settlement occupied by folk not dependent on Telford's road for their livelihoods. These were communities inspired and enabled by the opportunities for entrepreneurship the new road engendered.

David's walk demonstrates how much the modern car-bound traveller misses and what a wealth of historical detail can be gleaned at a walking pace. Wanting to walk every inch possible of the historic route, David ended his walk at the Admiralty Arch in Holyhead.

K. J. Pollock



Finishing line Admiralty Arch, Holyhead: © David Elis-Williams

16/11/2018 Lowri Ann Rees: From Patna to Holyhead: Richard Griffith and the East India Company

Traddodwyd y ddarlith gan Dr Lowri Ann Rees, darlithydd mewn Hanes Modern ym Mhrifysgol Bangor. Ei thestun oedd bywyd ac amseroedd Richard Griffith (1752-1820), ac yn ei chwmmi cawsom gipolwg gyfareddol ar gyfraniad y preswlyddion Cymreig i hanes Cwmni India'r Dwyrain.

Roedd gwreiddiau cymreig i'r teulu Griffith, ond ymgartrefodd un cangen yn yr Iwerddon ym mlynnyddoedd cynnar y ddeunawfed ganrif. O ganlyniad, gwariodd Richard ei blentynod yn Nulyn, ac yn fachgen ifanc symudodd i Lundain ble bu ei rieni'n ymdrybaeddu mewn Llennyddiaeth. Roedd Richard yn fab i Henry a Frances Griffiths, dau sicrhaodd glod fel awdurion, dramodwyr a chyfieithwyr, ond fawr ddim tâl ariannol am eu hymdrechion. Roedd arian yn brin. Serch hynny, bu enillion ei fam fel dramodydd

The evening's lecture was given by Dr Lowri Ann Rees, lecturer in modern history at Bangor University and editor of the AAS Transactions. Lowri's topic was the life and times of Richard Griffith (1752-1820), a subject which provided a fascinating glimpse into the part Welsh sojourners played in the East India Company.

The Griffith family had Welsh roots but a branch of Richard Griffith's family had settled in Ireland in the early eighteenth century. Consequently, Richard spent his early years in Dublin but moved in his youth to London, where his parents pursued literary careers. He was the son of Henry and Frances Griffith who, as writers, playwrights and translators, achieved literary acclaim, though little financial award, through their artistic endeavours. Money was in short supply. Nevertheless, his mother's modest

yn ddigon i sicrhau swydd i Richard gyda Chwmni India'r Dwyrain.

Datblygodd Cwmni India'r Dwyrain allan o Gwmni Marsiandwyr Llundain a sefydlwyd yn 1600. Cwmni masnach oedd hwn yn wreiddiol, ond esblygodd dros amser fel y'i fod, erbyn canol y ddeunawfed ganrif, yr hyn mae haneswyr heddiw'n adnabod fel 'asiantaeth ymerodrol bwerys'. Cynigiai yrfa proffidiol i'r sawl oedd yn fodlon ymfudo ymhell a chofleidio pob cyfle oedd ar gael. Rhwng 1760 a 1780, dychwelodd rhwng 200 a 300 o weision y cwmni i Brydain o India, rhai'n bur gyfoethog, eraill wedi sicrhau ffortiynau enfawr. Roedd modd ennill cyfoeth trwy sicrhau swydd weinyddol mewn masnach neu fusnes, neu wrth esgyn i'r rhengoedd uchaf ym myddin Dwyrain India. Ond ymddengys mai'r ffordd hawsaf o Gronni cyfoeth oedd trwy ddulliau amheus - masnach anghyfreithlon oedd un o'r ffyrdd cyflymaf o wneud arian. Cyfoeth oedd prif nod y preswyllyddion, a daethant i gael eu hadnabod fel y 'nabobs' - enw bychanol roddwyd i'r rhai oedd am sicrhau cyfoeth heb falio sut.

Roedd Richard yn un o'r gwyr ifanc oedd yn awyddus i wneud ffortiwn yn India. Enwogion o'r un cyfnod oedd Robert Clive, sef Clive o India, a Thomas Pitt, taid William Pitt yr Hynaf. Bu'n rhaid i rai, fel Warren Hastings, wynebu honiad iddynt lygru a throseddau tra yn India. Roedd peryglon wrth geisio gwneud ffortiwn - peryglon cymdeithasol, economaidd a phersonol. Pwsleisiodd Lowri fod y sawl fentra'i ar hyd y llwybr hwn yn annhebygol o lwyddo. Rhwng 1707 a 1775, bu farw 57% o'r rhai ymfudodd i India. Serch hynny, methai sawl un â gwrthsefyll swyn a chyfaredd cyfoeth.

Roedd cystadleuaeth gref am waith efo Cwmni India'r Dwyrain, gyda nawddogaeth a nepotiaeth yn chwarae rhan bwysig wrth geisio dyrchafiad, a rhwydwaith deuluol yn ganolog at lwyddiant yr unigolyn a thyfiant ymerodrol. Byddai teuluoedd yn awyddus i anfon eu meibion i India er mwyn codi statws ariannol a chymdeithasol y teulu cyfan ond, gyda phob taith mor araf, roedd y pellter rhwng Prydain ac India yn annodd i'w dioddef, a'r ymwahanu emosiynol a chorfforol rhwng y nabob a'i deulu yn peri hiraeth enbyd. Eglurodd Lowri bwysigrwydd llythyru - prif ddull cyfathrebu rhwng mab ymhell â theulu adref. Byddai disgwyl eiddgar ar y ddwy ochr am lythyr, a'i dderbyn yn cynnal teimlad o gysylltiedigrwydd a pherthyn. Byddai modd rhannu llythyrau rhwng aelodau'r teulu, ond gallai cyfnodau hir o ddistawrwydd beri pryder gan fod misoedd ac efallai blynyddoedd yn gallu mynd heibio heb ohebiaeth.

Glaniodd Richard Griffith yn Calcutta yn 1770 a bu yn India am wyth mlynedd. Esgynodd yn gyflym yn rhengoedd Cwmni India'r Dwyrain, gan gychwyn fel clerck a darfod ei yrfa fel cyfrifydd yn nhrysorlys Patna. Dychwelodd adref gyda ffortiwn sylweddol (rhwng pum a saith miliwn o bunnoedd yn arian heddiw) gyda llawer o'r arian hwn wedi ei wneud o fasnachu preifat a hynny mae'n bur debyg yn ei rôl fel cyflenwr opiwm. Roedd y fath swydd yn golygu ei fod yn masnachu ar ei liwt ei hun gan dderbyn ffioedd a childyrnau trwy ganiatau contractau i'r cyflenwyr opiwm, tra hefyd yn gwneud proffid ar yr opiwm a werthai.

Wedi iddo ddychwelyd i Brydain, dilynodd Richard y llwybr traddodiadol ar gyfer nabob. Priododd yn 1780 ac aeth ati i sefydlu ei hun fel gwŷr bonheddig ac aelod parchus o'r gymuned. Roedd arian yn hwyluso pethau, serch hynny roedd yn annodd i'r nabobs sicrhau cael eu derbyn gan y boneddigion. Yn bur aml cawsant eu cadw led braich a'u trîn gydag amheuaeth: 'arian newydd' wedi ei ennill trwy ddulliau drwgdybus. Byddai'n rhaid iddynt weithio'n galed i gael eu derbyn gan y boneddigion hir-sefydlog.

Ar y cychwyn aeth pethau'n dda i Richard. Prynodd Millicent House yn Clane, Swydd Kildare a thŷ tref yn Nulyn. Mentrodd i fyd gwleidyddiaeth gyda'r Chwigiaid ac fe'i hetholwyd yn AS ar gyfer Askeaton (1783-1790), yn Uchel Siryf dros Swydd Kildare, ac yn gapten ar Iwmyr Clane. Buddsoddodd yng Nghamlas Fawr



Lowri Ann Rees

income as a playwright was enough to help secure Richard's position in the East India Company.

The East India Company had developed from the Company of London Merchants founded in 1600. Initially a trading company it had evolved over time to become, by the mid-eighteenth century, what historians now recognise was a 'powerful imperial agency'. It provided lucrative careers for those willing to uproot to new lands and embrace such opportunities. Between 1760 and 1780, 200-300 company servants returned to Britain from India, some reasonably wealthy, others with huge fortunes. Wealth was gained through holding office in administrative posts in trade or business or by achieving high ranks in the East India army.

But it seems the easiest way to amass great riches was through dubious, if not nefarious, means - illegal trading being one of the quickest ways to make money. Wealth and fortune were the overriding objectives of such sojourners who came to be known derogatively as 'nabobs', a term applied to those who wished to rapidly acquire wealth with little regard to how it was achieved.

Richard was one of many young men who sought his fortune in India. Famous names include Robert Clive, 'Clive of India' and Thomas Pitt, grandfather of William Pitt the Elder, who returned home with the famous Pitt diamond. Others, such as Warren Hastings, faced charges upon his return to Britain for corruption and criminal behaviour in India. Making a fortune had its risks, socially, economically and physically. Lowri pointed out that the chips were stacked against those who took this route to riches. Between 1707 and 1775, 57% of those who travelled to India died there. Nevertheless, the lure of untold wealth was too much to resist for many.

Competition for employ in the East India Company was strong. Patronage and nepotism played a large part in securing plum roles and promotions. A network of kin relations was central to the success of individuals and to imperial expansion. Families were keen to send their sons to India to better the financial and social status of the family as a whole but, in an age of slow passage, the distance between Britain and India was difficult to endure: emotional and physical separation between nabob and family could be keenly felt. Lowri explained the importance of letter writing, which was the main form of communication between an absent son and his family. Letters were eagerly awaited on both sides and helped maintain a sense of connectedness and familial belonging. Letters would be shared amongst family members and prolonged periods of silence could cause great anxiety, as months and sometimes years might pass without correspondence.

Richard Griffith arrived in Calcutta in 1770 and stayed in India for eight years. He rose quickly through the ranks of the East India Company. Starting out as a writer and clerk he ended his career as accountant in the treasury at Patna. He returned home with a substantial fortune (between five and seven million pounds in today's money). Much of which, Lowri suggested, was from private trading and likely acquired through his role as contractor for opium. Such a position meant that he traded on his own account and received fees and gratuities for granting contracts to opium suppliers, whilst also making profits on the commodities of opium sold.

After his return to Britain, Richard followed the characteristic route of a nabob. He married in 1780 and set about establishing himself in society as a country gent and upstanding member of society. Money helped ease the wheels of power but gaining acceptance in high society could be difficult for nabobs. They were often held at arm's length and treated with suspicion: 'new money', acquired through suspect means, had to work hard for recognition amongst the well-established gentility.

At first things went well for Richard. He bought Millicent House in Clane, Co. Kildare and a town house in Dublin. He embarked on a political career for the Whigs and became MP for Askeaton

Iwerddon a daeth yn gyfarwyddwr yn 1784. Ond yn anffodus, methodd rhai o'i fuddsoddiadau gan arwain at y fath golledion ariannol fel y bu'n rhaid iddo geisio gwaith cyflogedig. Yn 1813 fe'i penodwyd yn bostfeistr Sheffield. Yn 1815, ac yntau'n dad i 15 o blant, derbyniodd swydd fel Asiant Paced a Phostfeistr Caergybi. Cyfaddefodd Lowri fod hyn efallai'n ddiweddglo pur swta i yrfa mor ddisglair, ond pwysleisiodd fod Richard Griffith wedi darfod ei oes yn ddydd pwysig oedd yn rheoli saith llong hwylio yn y portladd. Mae hanes ei fywyd yn rhoi darlun o'r cysylltiad rhwng Cymru ag India yn anterth gorffennol ymerodrol Prydain, a sut byddai cymaint yn ceisio cyfoeth, statws a pharchusrwydd trwy nawdd Cwmni India'r Dwyrain. Roedd yn lwybr ansicr ond, gyda llwyddiant, roedd gwobrau ariannol a chymdeithasol enfawr i'w hennill.

Ann Huws - cyfieithu

(1783-1790), High Sheriff for Co. Kildare and captain of the Clane Yeomanry. He invested in Ireland's Grand Canal and became a director in 1784. Unfortunately, he also made some unsuccessful investments, which eventually led to such financial loss that he was forced to seek paid employment. His first appointment was in Sheffield in 1813 as postmaster. By 1815, and with 15 children in tow, he took up the position of Package Agent and Postmaster at Holyhead. Lowri concluded that whilst this might seem a disappointing end to a glittering career, he ended his days as a prominent local man, engaged in the management of seven sailing vessels at the port. His life story is one of many that serve to illustrate the links between Wales and India at the height of Britain's imperial past and how fortunes, status and respectability were sought through the aegis of the East India Company. It was risky a road to riches but, if successful, social and financial reward could be great.

K. J. Pollock

Potpourri 18/01/2019

Daeth nifer sylweddol ynghyd i gyfarfod Cybolfa'r gymdeithas. Brasgamodd ein llywydd, Frances Lynch Llewellyn, ymlaen i gyflwyno themâu'r noson sef Y Môr - pwnc amserol o ystyried iddo ddilyn thema 2018 sef Blwyddyn y Môr.

The Society's Potpourri was well attended. Our chairman, Frances Lynch Llewellyn introduced the evening's theme - 'The Sea', a topical subject, following on from the 'Year of the Sea' in 2018.

Datblygiadau Diweddar mewn Eigioneg - Dr Dei Huws

Daeth ein dau siaradwr cyntaf o Ysgol Gwyddorau Eigion, Prifysgol Bangor. Dr Dei Huws agorodd y noson gydag amlinelliad o ddatblygiad bathymetreg - neu delweddu dyfnder dŵr.

Mae astudio topograffeg tanddwr wedi datblygu'n syfrdanol yn yr hanner canrif diwethaf - o gasglu data sonar un-beleddr (acwstig) yn y 1950au, i'r sonar aml-beleddr sydd heddiw'n gallu archwilio gwely'r moroedd a chynhyrchu delweddu 3D. Sicrhawyd y cynnydd syfrdanol hwn o ganlyniad i waith y lluoedd arfog - yn rhagchwilio o'r awyr, ac ar ôl sylweddoli'r potensial, yn symud ymlaen i archwilio tirweddau tanddwr.

Mae'r systemau hyn wedi chwyldroi ein deall o wely'r môr. Defnyddir geirosopau a systemau lleoli byd-eang (GPS) i glustnodi union safle'r trosrwr (trawsnewidiwr signal) dan y cwch, a thrwy hynny onglau a chyfeiriadau'r tonfeddau gaiff eu gollwng. Prosesir y data gyda chyfrifiadu'r, a chaiff y delweddu a'r proffiliau dyfnder a gynhyrchir eu mapio'n gywir o fewn 0.5 metr.

Mae'r defnydd a wneir o'r dechnoleg yn cynnwys arolygu a monitorio gwely'r môr at bwrpas gwyddonol a masnachol. Mae monitorio parhaus wedi dangos fod yr amgylchedd morol yn ddynamig. Yn union fel tir sych, mae rhai mathau o welyau môr yn symud yn sylweddol dros amser gan beri cynnydd mewn dyddodion, erydiad a chronni gwaddodion. Gellir defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon ar gyfer modelu a rhagfynegi tirweddau tanddwr y dyfodol, cefnogi ymchwil amgylcheddol, a hybu prosiectau peirianyddol sydd yn gofyn sefydlu offer tanddwr.



Dei Huws

Recent Advances in Oceanography - Dr Dei Huws

The first two speakers were from the School of Ocean Sciences, Bangor University. Dr Dei Huws opened the evening with an account of the development of bathymetry - water depth imaging.

The study of submarine topography has advanced in leaps and bounds in the last half century - from single beam sonar (acoustic) data in the 1950s to the multibeam sonar of today which sweeps the ocean floor and produces 3D images. This technical advancement came as a result of developments by the military, initially for air reconnaissance and then later, recognising the potential, applied to underwater terrain.

Now used commercially, these systems have revolutionized understanding of the seabed. Gyroscopes and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are used to provide the exact position of the transducer (signal converter) under the boat and thus the angles and directions of the sound waves emitted. This data is processed via computer and the images and depth profiles produced are detailed and accurately mapped to within .5 of a metre.

Applications for this technology include surveying and monitoring the seabed for scientific and commercial purposes. Continual monitoring has shown that the marine environment is dynamic. As on land, some types of seafloors see considerable movement over time with the build up of deposits, erosion and accretion of sediments. This type of information can be used to model and predict future underwater landscapes, aiding environmental research, and engineering projects that require underwater installations.

Darganfyddiadau Tanddwr - Dr Mike Roberts

Dangosodd Dr Mike Roberts sut y defnyddir technoleg tanddwr i adnabod llongddrylliadau. Mae Mike yn brysur gyda phrosiect partneriaeth y Comisiwn Brenhinol: Coffau Rhyfel Angof y Llongau Tanfor ar Arfordir Cymru 1914-18. Nod y prosiect yw codi ymwybyddiaeth o hanes a threftadaeth un agwedd hollbwysig o'r Rhyfel Mawr - y brwydrau fu ar arfordir Cymru.

O'r 100 llong sy'n gorwedd yn y dyfroedd o amgylch Cymru, mae'r mwyafrif llethol yn dyddio o gyfnod y Rhyfel Mawr. Eglurodd Mike fod mapio'r llongddrylliadau wedi darganfod 'coridor difrod' - sef prif lwybr y llongau trwy Môr Iwerddon a thua Lerpwl.

Underwater discoveries - Dr Mike Roberts

Dr Mike Roberts demonstrated how underwater technology has been employed to identify shipwrecks. Mike is involved in the Royal Commission's partnership project: Commemorating the Forgotten U-boat War around the Welsh Coast, 1914-18. This project aims to raise awareness of the history and heritage of an important aspect of the Great War - the battles fought off the coast of Wales.

Of the 100 vessels surveyed on the seabed in the waters around Wales, the vast majority are from World War One. Mike explained that mapping the wrecks detected a 'corridor of destruction' - the

Un broblem ddaeth i'r amlwg yw'r ffaith nad yw mesuriadau amlbeledr y llongddrylliadau'n cyd-fynd â'r cofnodion morwrol - cafodd oddeutu 50% ohonynt eu cam-labelu yn y gorffennol. Mae'r prosiect yn gobeithio unioni'r cam, cywiro'r gofnod hanesyddol, a sicrhau bod pob llongddrylliad yn cael ei adnabod yn gywir a'i safle ar wely'r môr yn cael ei gofnodi'n ofalus.

Mae maint a manylder y data'n syfrdanol. Mireinir y technegau'n gyson gan rwyddhau'r gwaith o ddadansoddi'r difrod wnaethpwyd i'r llongau yn ystod y brwydro, ac i ail-greu'r distryw. Cafwyd enghraifft ingol wrth glywed hanes llong danfor almaenig a ddrylliwyd ar gyron Ynys Enlli dydd Nadolig 1917 ac a suddodd gan foddier criw cyfan. Awgrymodd yr adroddiadau gafwyd ar y pryd fod y llong danfor wedi torri'n ddwy pan y'i trawyd. Ond mae delweddau sonar modern yn ei dangos yn gyfan ar wely'r môr. Dyma enghraifft sy'n pwysleisio'r rhan bwysig mae archwilio'n chwarae wrth ddod â thystiolaeth newydd i'r amlwg, ac mae hefyd yn tanlinellu 'dimensiwn rhyngwladol' treftadaeth arfordirol Cymru oherwydd mae llongau o Rwsia, Ffrainc a Phortiwgal yn gorwedd yn nyfroedd Cymru, a'u criwiau'n hanu o bob rhan o'r byd - Ewrop, India, Affrica, America a De Ddwyrain Asia.

Mantais archwilio safleoedd llongddrylliadau hanesyddol yw'r ffaith fod ffynonellau dogfennol ac astudiaeth archaeolegol yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd i ffurfio darlun mwy cyflawn o orffennol y cefnfor, ac weithiau'n cynnig tystiolaeth annisgwyl. Cafwyd enghraifft o hyn yn 2018 pan gododd pysgotwr 'ddant mamoth' o Fôr Iwerddon, a daeth i gysylltiad â Mike yn ei gylch. Ar y pryd, roedd Mike wrthi'n archwilio'r Apapa, stemar a ddrylliwyd gan dorpedo o long danfor almaenig rhyw ddwy filltir i'r gogledd o Bwynt Lynas. Wrth bori drwy'r archifau, gwelodd Mike fod yr Apapa yn hwylio o Lagos, Gorllewin Affrica am Lerpwl, gyda sbeisys, arian ac eifori ar ei bwrdd. Sylweddolodd yntau'r goblygiadau ac anfonodd y dant i'w garbon-ddyddio. Cafwyd cadarnhad mai dant eliffant oedd hwn, gyda dyddiad posib rhwng 1650 a 1750 OC. Nid mamoth hynafol wedi'r cyfan! Ond mae'n ddarganfyddiad diddorol serch hynny - os dant o'r Apapa oedd hwn, roedd yr eifori'n bur hen cyn ei osod fel cargo yn howld y llong.

Mae rhagor o archwiliadau tanfor wedi eu hamserlennu ar gyfer eleni - ac mae toeth o longddrylliadau i'w hymchwilio. Pwysleisiodd Mike mai'r holl fywydau gollwyd sy'n tanio'r ymchwil - mae'n hanfodol bwysig ein bod yn gwybod safle'r llongddrylliadau fel ein bod yn coffau'r bywydau gollwyd i'r moroedd.

Y Môr a Cyfraith Hywel: Dr Sara Elin Roberts

Canolbwyntiodd darlith ola'r noson ar y Gymru ganoloesol, gyda sgwrs gyfareddol ar Y Môr a Chyfraith Hywel gan Dr Sara Elin Roberts. Eglurodd Sara fod deddfau Cyfraith Hywel i'w cael mewn 42 llawysgrif, yn dyddio o ganol y drydedd-ganrif ar ddeg i'r unfed-ganrif ar bymtheg, ond mae'n debyg eu bod yn adlewyrchu system gyfreithiol oedd mewn grym ers peth amser. Yn draddodiadol cysylltir y deddfau gyda Hywel Dda, brenin cymreig y ddegfed ganrif, er nad oes tystiolaeth gadarn i gefnogi hyn.

Roedd cyfraith Cymru'n bur wahanol i gyfraith gwlad Lloegr - roedd hwnnw wedi ei sefydlu ar egwyddor cysail. Ond roedd Cyfraith Hywel yn meddu rhagddarbodaeth - roedd yn rhagweld fod dadl gyfreithiol yn bosib. Dyma gôd sifil oedd yn cynnig atebion ymarferol pebai

main route taken through the Irish Sea to Liverpool.

One of the problems encountered is that, in many cases, the multibeam dimensions of the wrecks surveyed do not match up with maritime records - around 50% have been incorrectly labelled in the past. It is a mission of the project to rectify this, to correct the historical record and, most importantly, to ensure that all wrecks are identified and accurately plotted on the seabed.



Mike Roberts

The detail and extent of the survey data is staggering. Techniques are being refined constantly, making it possible to analyse the damage vessels sustained in battle and recreate the process of destruction. A poignant example is the German U-boat rammed and sunk off Bardsey Island on Christmas Day 1917. All the crew were lost. Accounts at the time suggested the submarine had broken into two parts on impact. However, the sonar images clearly show it remains in one piece on the seabed. This example serves to show

the important role survey plays in bringing new evidence to light and also highlights what Mike calls the 'international dimension' of the coastal heritage of Wales: vessels under Welsh waters, for example, from Russia, France and Portugal and crews drawn from across the world - from Europe, India, Africa, America and South East Asia.

An advantage of exploring historic wreck sites is that documentary sources and archaeology work together to produce a more complete picture of the ocean's past and, in some cases, provide surprising evidence. This was emphasised in 2018 when a fisherman retrieved a 'mammoth's tusk' from the Irish Sea and notified Mike. At the time, Mike was surveying the APAPA, a steamship torpedoed by a German submarine two miles north of Point Lynas. Sifting through the records, he was able to see that the APAPA was on route from Lagos, West Africa to Liverpool and had been carrying spices, silver and ivory. Realising the implications of this, Mike sent the tusk for radiocarbon dating. The results determined that, in fact, it was an elephant's tusk with a date range of between 1650 and 1750 AD. Alas, not an ancient mammoth! Yet this interesting find is of interest. Mike speculated that if the ivory originated from the APAPA, it was of some age before it was loaded as cargo.

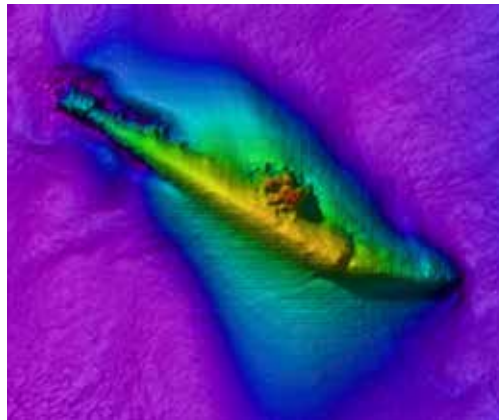


Image: with kind permission of Mike Roberts

More underwater surveys are scheduled to take place this year - there are plenty of shipwrecks out there to be investigated. Mike emphasised it is the human cost that is the main driver for exploration. We need to know where the wrecks are, so that those who lost their lives at sea are commemorated and not forgotten.

The Sea and the Law of Hywel: Dr Sara Elin Roberts



Sara Elin Roberts

The last paper of the evening concentrated on medieval Wales, with an absorbing talk by Dr Sara Elin Roberts on the Sea and Law of Hywel. Sara explained that Cyfraith Hywel (the law of Hywel) survives in 42 manuscripts, which date from the mid-thirteenth to sixteenth century, though they are likely to reflect a legal system that had been in place for some time. The law is traditionally associated with Hywel Dda (Hywel the Good), a tenth-century Welsh King, though there is no firm evidence to back this up.

Welsh law differed considerably to contemporary English common law, which was established on the principle of precedent. The Law of Hywel had foresight. It anticipated legal disputes that might occur. It was a civil code

angen. Datgelodd Sara y gallai hyn, o safbwynt hanesydd, fod yn problemus oherwydd mae'n annodd gwybod pa ddeddfau oedd yn weithredol yng Nghymru'r canoloesoedd.

Roedd Cyfraith Hywel wedi ei rannu'n draethodau, neu adrannau pwnc-benodol. Prif nod y traethodau oedd ymdrin â materion allai fod o fantais i'r bobl - neu o anfantais yn dilyn niwed neu golled. Nid oedd traethawd ar gyfer y môr fel y cyfryw, ond mewn sawl rhan roedd cyfeiriadau at weithgareddau yn ymwneud â dŵr. Byddai rhai'n yn ymdrin â hawliau pysgota, adeiladu coredu, meddianu'r blaendraethau ayyb.

Mae Cymru'n meddu ar arfordiroedd a dyfroedd mewndirol eang, ac roedd pysgota'n weithgaredd cyffredin yn y canoloesoedd. Pwysleisir ei bwysigrwydd gan y gwerth a roddir mewn cyfraith ar y mathau o rwydi ar gyfer pysgod môr a physgod dŵr croyw fel siwyn neu benllwyd. Roedd Cyfraith Hywel yn rhoi cyfarwyddiadau manwl ar hawliau pysgotwyr a thirfeddianwyr. Er enghraifft, roedd pysgod gafwyd ar dir dyn arall yn rhoi traean yr haliad i berchennog y rhywyd, ond rhan llawer mwy (dwy ran o dair) i'r tirfeddianwr.

Roedd dyfroedd y Gymru canoloesol yn cynnig manteision lu - pysgod i'w bwyta a broc môr i'w gasglu. Nid oes syndod fod y gyfraith yn ffafrio'r Brenin yn wyneb y fath ysbail gwerthfawr - gallai'r Brenin hawlio pysgod gan y taegion, ac ef yn unig oedd piau llongddrylliadau a phethau ddeuai i'r lan ar y tonnau.

Mae cyfeiriad at weithgareddau hamdden ar ddŵr hefyd. Mae'r gyfraith yn amlinellu'r gosb pebai un yn euog (boed trwy ddamwain neu ddim) o fodd i arall. Ond ni fyddai modd dosrannu bai pebai'r ddau yn boddi.

Daeth Sara â'i sgwrs i ben trwy ystyried pam nad oes traethawd ar y môr yng Nghyfraith Hywel. Awgrymodd fod cyfraith Cymru, er yn ymdrin â niwed neu golled posib, yn disgwyl i'r bobl ddefnyddio synnwyr cyffredin, cymryd cyfrifoldeb drostynt eu hunain, ac osgoi mentro'n ddiangen. Roedd rhaid dangos parch at y môr - doedd dim angen deddfu statudol i sicrhau hynny.

Ann Huws - cyfieithu

that offered practical solutions if and when needed. Sara pointed out that, from an historian's point of view, this could prove problematic, because it was difficult to determine which laws had been implemented in medieval Wales.

Hywel's Law was broken up into tractates, subject specific areas. The main areas of concern in the tractates were things that might benefit folk or, indeed, disadvantage them through loss or harm. There was no tractate on the sea per se, but there were references to water-related activities in a number of sections. These dealt with, for example, fishing rights, the construction of weirs, foreshore ownership etc.

Wales has extensive coastlines and inland waters and fishing was a common medieval activity. Its importance is underlined by the values accorded in law to different types of fishing nets for sea and freshwater fish such as sea trout and grayling. The Law of Hywel gave detailed instructions on the rights of fishermen and landowners. For example, fish caught on another man's land gave the owner of the net a third share, but the larger share (two-thirds) to the landowner.

The waters of medieval Wales offered many benefits – fish for food but also flotsam and jetsam salvaged from the sea. Unsurprisingly, claims to such valuable bounty and booty favoured the king in law. He was entitled to claim fish from his villeins and he had exclusive rights to shipwrecks and items cast up on the shore.

Recreational use of water is also mentioned in the law. It outlines the penalties incurred if found guilty of drowning (accidentally or otherwise) a swimming partner. If both parties drowned, neither could be found liable.

Sara concluded by considering why the law had no tractate on the sea. She suggested that, whilst Welsh law dealt with potential loss or harm, it expected people to use their common sense, to be responsible for their own actions and not take unnecessary risks. The sea needed to be treated with respect; this went without saying and did not require statute in law.

KJP

Llenyddiaeth Gymraeg a Rhyfeloedd yr Ail-Ganrif-ar-Bymtheg : ffaith a ffuglen

Yr Athro Jerry Hunter, Chwefror 15fed 2019

Ar noson fwyn o Wanwyn daeth yr aelodau ynghyd i wrando Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams a draddodwyd eleni gan yr Athro Jerry Hunter - brodor o Cincinnati raddiodd o'r brifysgol yno ac o Brifysgol Aberystwyth, cyn sicrhau doethuriaeth o Brifysgol Harvard. Bellach mae'n Athro yn Adran y Gymraeg a Dirprwy Is-Ganghellor Prifysgol Bangor, ond hefyd yn adnabyddus fel ysgolhaig ac awdur gyda pherspectif rhyngwladol.

Nod ei ddarlith oedd trafod llenyddiaeth Gymraeg sy'n ymdrin â Rhyfeloedd Cartref yr 17eg ganrif, a phlethu astudiaeth academiaidd ffeithiol o'r lenyddiaeth gyda ffuglen modern er mwyn ymestyn a mireinio'n dealltwriaeth o'r cyfnod.

Y cyfnod dan sylw yw 1642 i 1660. Er y'i gelwir yn gyfnod y Rhyfeloedd Cartref Seisnig, mewn gwirionedd llusgwyd Cymru, yr Alban a'r Iwerddon i'r brwydro - roedd yn gyfnod o argyfwng cenedlaethol, politicaidd, crefyddol a chymdeithasol.

Bryd hynny, roedd y rhan fwyaf o'r Cymry yn eglwyswyr, yn geidwadol eu crefydd a'u gwleidyddiaeth, gyda'r uchelwyr yn gadarn o blaid y Brenin. Ond roedd nifer fechan o Biwritaniaid Cymraeg yn ffynnu, yn enwedig yn nwyrain Cymru.

Mae llenyddiaeth Gymraeg y cyfnod yn adlewyrchu'r ddwy ochr - Brenhinwyr a Phiwritaniaid. Tynnodd yr Athro Hunter sylw at

Welsh Literature and the Wars of the 17th Century: fact and fiction

Professor Jerry Hunter, February 15th 2019



Jerry Hunter

On a mild Spring evening, members gathered for the Sir Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture delivered this year by Professor Jerry Hunter who graduated from the University of Cincinnati and Aberystwyth University, before securing a doctorate from Harvard. At present, he is Professor of Welsh and Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Bangor University, but is also a highly-respected academic and author of international acclaim.

The aim of his lecture was to look at Welsh literature written during the Civil Wars of the 17th Century, and to combine academic study of contemporary poetry and prose with modern fiction that looks back to the same period.

The period in question is 1642 to 1660. Known as the period of the English Civil Wars, yet Wales, Scotland and Ireland were dragged into the conflict too - it was a national, political, religious and social catastrophe.

At the time, most Welsh people were church-goers, conservative in faith and politics, and the gentry were staunch supporters of the King. But a small number of Welsh Puritans held sway, particularly in eastern parts of Wales.

Welsh literature of the period reflects both sides - Royalist and Puritan. Professor Hunter highlighted the work of Watcyn

waith Watcyn Clywedog (1630-1650) - bardd traddodiadol yn crwydro llysoedd yr uchelwyr gan ganu i bwy bynnag fyddai'n ei noddi. Clywsom bwt o'i gywydd Moliant i Cynol Sion Bodfel - uchelwr pwerus a chefnogwr brwd o'r Brenin. Dyma gywydd ystrydebol, sy'n arddangos themau a ieithwedd canu'r Oesoedd Canol, ac yn canmol Sion Bodfel fel rhyfelwr dewr a chyhyrog.

Ond mae'r ffeithiau hanesyddol yn rhoi darlun mwy cymhleth oherwydd roedd Ann Bodfel, gwraig Sion, yn Biwritan i'r carn a bu rhwyg rhynddynt oherwydd crefydd a gwleidyddiaeth. Yn sicr, mae llenyddiaeth yn gallu bod yn gamarweiniol !

Cawsom flas ar waith John Griffith o Blas Llanddyfnan. Roedd yntau'n geidwadwr yn canu o blaid Brenhinwyr, a darlennodd Jerry Hunter ddetholiad o'i waith gyda'r bardd yn gyson gwyno, a hynny mewn iaith gref a lliwgar, fod Pengryinion yn herio'r drefn ac yn peri chwalfa crefyddol a chymdeithasol.

Ond roedd llenyddiaeth o blaid y Pengryinion hefyd, a gwelir gwaith Morgan Llwyd (1619-1659) yn cefnogi safbwynt y Piwritaniaid. Teithiodd Morgan Llwyd fel caplan gyda byddinoedd Cromwell, gan annog milwyr i ymladd, a chyfiawnhau'r trais yn enw sefydlu byd newydd. Wedi'r rhyfeloedd, fe'i denwyd tua'r Crynwyr - heddychwyr yn ymwrthod â chyfundrefnau crefyddol. Fe'i gwelwn, mewn rhyddiaeth rymus, yn mynegi teimladau brawdgarol ac eto'n ceisio cysoni'r gorffennol pryd bu'n cymell a chyfiawnhau lladd.

Trodd yr Athro Hunter o'r ffeithiol tua'r ffuglenol a chyfeiriodd at ei waith ei hun: Y Fro Dywyll, nofel hanesyddol wedi ei gosod yng nghyfnod Y Rhyfeloedd Cartref. Fe'i ysbrydolwyd ar ôl darllen am gymuned goll o Biwritaniaid fu'n byw yng nghoedwigoedd Massachusetts, yn ogystal ag ysgrifau gan Biwritaniaid America'r 17eg ganrif. Ond fe'i dylanwadwyd hefyd gan The Heart of Darkness, gwaith Joseph Conrad, nofel yn disgrifio dynion gwynion yn teithio i'r Congo ac yn gormesu'r brodorion yn enw eu gwareiddio - delwedd sydd yn berthnasol wrth ddarlunio milwyr Cromwell yn dreisgar yn enw Piwritaniaeth.

Dymunai Jerry Hunter blethu stori'r gymuned goll gydag ing cymeriad fel Morgan Llwyd oedd yn myfyrio a dadansoddi ei anghysondebau personol wedi cyfnod argyfyngus. Ond mae'r nofel hefyd yn pwysleisio agwedd anhysbys o Frwydr Naseby, ac yn ymchwilio natur hunaniaeth cenedlaethol.

Wrth ddisgrifio'r frwydr, mae Jerry Hunter yn darlunio Cymry oedd wedi dewis ymuno â byddin Cromwell, a'u gwrthgyferbynu gyda'r Cymry oedd wedi eu conscriptio i ymladd yn rhengoedd y Brenin. Roedd gwagedd a theuluoedd ymysg byddinoedd y Brenin - yn cefnogi eu gwŷr a chynnal cartrefi tu ôl i'r rhengoedd. Wedi i'r Pengryinion ennill, aeth eu milwyr i wersyll y gwagedd, lladd 100 ohonynt, a thorri bochau'r gweddill. Sut deimlai'r Cymry ym myddin Cromwell tybed, wrth wyllo'r fath drais yn erbyn eu cyd-Gymry, a sut oedd modd cysoni'r fath erchyllderau gyda Phiwritaniaeth a'i ideoleg heddychlon ?

Mae stori Gwagedd Naseby yn stori wir, ond 'does yr un gair am y digwyddiad wedi ei nodi yn hanes y Rhyfeloedd Cartref. Paham? Tybed ai haneswyr cymreig sydd wedi anwybyddu'r digwyddiad oherwydd fod ideoleg crefyddol y Cymry wedi newid yn dilyn y rhyfeloedd? Wedi'r cyfan, roedd radicaliaeth Methodistaidd o blaid piwritaniaeth Cromwell - nid ceidwadaeth eglwysig y Brenin.

Wrth gloi, pwysleisiodd Jerry Hunter rôl llenyddiaeth wrth astudio Hanes, a thrwy blethu llenyddiaeth y cyfnod gyda llenyddiaeth fodern gellir ymchwilio agweddau anhysbys o'r gorffennol gan ymestyn a dyfnhau ein dealltwriaeth o'r Hanes. Gyda'r pwynt pwysig hwn, daeth yr Athro Hunter a darlith raenus a byrlymus i ben.

Ann Huws

Clywedog (1630-1650) - a traditional bard who roamed from court to court praising whomsoever offered patronage. We heard lines of his ode in praise of Colonel Sion Bodfel - a powerful landowner and staunch supporter of the King. This formulaic verse displays the thematic and linguistic characteristics of mediaeval poetry and praises Sion Bodfel as a strong and courageous warrior.

But historical facts paint a more complex picture. Ann Bodfel, Sion's wife, was a committed Puritan - the pair's religious and political differences caused strife and schism. Clearly, literature can be misleading !

We were introduced to poetry by John Griffith of Plas Llanddyfnan - he too was a conservative who wrote in support of the King. Jerry Hunter read a selection of his poems in which John Griffith, in strong and colourful language, accuses the Roundheads of defying order and bringing about religious and social chaos.

But there was also literature in support of the Roundheads, and the work of Morgan Llwyd (1619-1659) promoted the Puritan cause. Morgan Llwyd travelled with Cromwell's forces as chaplain, encouraging troops to fight, and justifying violence in the interests of a new world order. After the wars ended, he was drawn to the Quakers - pacifists who rejected formal religious organisation. In powerful prose, Morgan Llwyd expressed love for his fellow man, and tried to reconcile his past - a time when he advocated and justified killing.

Professor Hunter then turned from the factual to the fictional, and to his own work: Y Fro Dywyll (published in English as The Dark Territory), a historical novel set during the Civil Wars. He was inspired after reading of a lost community of Puritans in the forests of Massachusetts, as well as studying prose composed by 17th Century American Puritans. But he was also influenced by The Heart of Darkness, a novel written by Joseph Conrad which describes white men who travel to the Congo, and oppress its people in the interest of civilisation - a powerful image equally appropriate to describe the violence of Cromwell's forces in the name of Puritanism.

Jerry Hunter wanted to meld the story of the lost community with the soul-searching of someone like Morgan Llwyd who struggled to accept his inner turmoil and inconsistencies after a time of crisis. But the novel also highlights an unacknowledged event at the Battle of Naseby and explores the nature of national identity.

As he describes the battle, Professor Hunter pictures the Welsh who chose to enlist with Cromwell's forces, contrasting them with the Welsh who were conscripted to fight with the King's troops. Wives and families travelled with the King's armies - supporting their menfolk and maintaining homes behind the frontline. Once the Roundheads had won, soldiers invaded the women's camp, butchered 100 and slit the cheeks of the rest. What did those Welsh soldiers amongst Cromwell's forces feel as they witnessed such barbarity committed against their fellow-Welsh? And how could they reconcile such butchery with Puritanism and its pacifist ideology?

The story of the Wives of Naseby is true - it really happened, but is not mentioned in the history of the Civil Wars. Why not? Perhaps Welsh historians ignored the event because the religious ideology of the Welsh people had changed following the wars? Methodist radicalism favoured the Puritanism of Cromwell - not the conservatism of the King's church.

In closing, Jerry Hunter emphasised the role of literature as we study History - by looking at contemporary and modern literature it becomes possible to explore unacknowledged events of the past thus extending and enhancing our grasp of History itself. With this tantalising thought, Professor Hunter brought a lively and thought-provoking lecture to a close.

Ann Huws

15/03/2019 Eryl Rothwell Hughes:

Development of the Elizabethan and Jacobean House in North Wales

The Society was delighted to welcome back Mr Eryl Rothwell Hughes. His lecture last March, 'from Cruck to Medieval Hall' (NL No. 70), was thoroughly enjoyed and members were keen to hear more. This year's lecture moved forward in time to the sixteenth century and considered the development of the Elizabethan and Jacobean house in North Wales.

The period between 1530 and 1620 saw new house builds in North Wales but also the modification and rebuilding of existing houses to incorporate new ideas. For those able to afford it, one of the new features of sixteenth-century houses was the addition of chimneys. This was a vast improvement to the smoky central hearths which many folk still endured.

In a time before flues were invented, chimneys were built to an immense height to ensure that smoke would rise high enough above the roof. Y Garreg Fawr, originally sited at Waunfawr (now reconstructed at St. Fagan's), provides an example of how early chimneys - in this case lateral chimneys on each gable end - changed the internal layout and external appearance of a house.

Towering above roofs, chimneys became the status symbols of the wealthy and might be decorated for extra effect. Such was the prestige associated with a chimneyed house, mock chimneys were constructed for show. Mr Rothwell Hughes cited the bard, Siôn Tudur, who wrote of a miser in the Vale of Clywd who wanted the grandeur of many chimneys but not the cost it would entail: he had nine chimneys but only three took smoke, they were, quipped the poet, 'for boast not roast!'

Until the mid sixteenth century many houses were timber built. In North Wales, the exterior of such houses had a characteristic colour scheme, created by the native oak beams used for construction and the creamy-coloured plaster in between. Most timber built houses of this period have completely disappeared from the archaeological record. There are, however, some excellent survivals, such as Aberconwy house in Conwy, timber-framed in the upper storey. In addition, renovation sometimes exposes a timber-framed skeleton beneath modern plasterwork. Mr Rothwell Hughes shared a number of these happy discoveries that he had been fortunate enough to capture on camera.

The Elizabethan period was a time when vernacular building was still a strong force but also saw the introduction of 'polite architecture' along the North Wales coast: aesthetically pleasing and decorative styles influenced by architectural fashions in continental Europe. These new features - crow-stepped gables, brick-built houses, towers, porches, and glass windows - were noted by the rich merchants and financiers of the day. One such man was Sir Richard Clough of Denbigh, a well-connected merchant and employee of Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange in London.



Eryl Rothwell Hughes

Richard Clough spent considerable time in Antwerp on business and was inspired by the 'polite' architecture of the town. Upon his return to Wales, after his marriage to the Welsh noblewoman Katheryn de Berain, he built two houses that featured the new architectural designs he had encountered abroad. The first was Plas Clough in Denbigh. It had glass windows, crow-stepped gables, and a porch - a classic feature of Renaissance architecture - decorated with coat of arms and his initials RC above: heraldry was now *de rigueur* in fashionable society. Plas Clough was built of brick, a first for North Wales. To achieve this, Richard imported bricks and brick maker from the Low Countries. His second

house was more ambitious. Bach-y-Graig, also built of brick, was situated near Tremeirchion. The main block was demolished in the early nineteenth century, but it is known from engravings and contemporary accounts - including one from Dr Samuel Johnson. This was a magnificent storied building in the Flemish style. It had an elaborate gatehouse and vast warehouses. Unfortunately, Richard died in 1570 and was not able to complete his grand plan, which included the construction of a canal to the river, to bring his merchandise from the port to the heart of Denbighshire.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century a number of houses in North Wales displayed elements of 'polite architecture'. Local craftsmen were also taking new ideas on board and supplying the skills needed. Family businesses of several generations can be identified. The family firm of carpenters who installed the noteworthy panelling in Faenol Bach, Bodelwyddan, can be traced to at least 20 houses in North Wales through their workmanship and dated inscriptions.

There were a number of grand Elizabethan houses that graced the North Wales coast. Such houses were financial investments but could also deplete the coffers considerably. This was the case at Faenol Fawr, Bodelwyddan, a fine house with crow-stepped gables but which rendered the owner bankrupt, though not before his coat of arms and the date 1597 was emblazoned on the fashionable fireplace. More successful was Robert Wynn, a well-travelled member of the local gentry, a descendant of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir. Returning to North Wales in the mid sixteenth century he built Plas Mawr in Conwy, completed in 1580. Here was a house that epitomised the height of Elizabethan fashion. Robert Wynn lavished time and money on his home and readily embraced the architectural innovations and fashions of the day, incorporating many of the designs he had seen in Europe. Plas Mawr had it all - impressive crow-stepped gables, towers, spiral staircases, high chimneys and decorative heraldic plasterwork that boasted an illustrious family tree.

Frances thanked Mr Rothwell Hughes for such a captivating and informative lecture, enhanced by the many photographs from his own collection.

KJP

19/04/2019 Carol White:

Recent Investigations of Mesolithic activity, near Lligwy Chambered Tomb, Anglesey

Carol White of Bangor University delivered the evening lecture. The speaker was warmly welcomed by Frances Lynch before delivering a general insight into the Mesolithic period, as a context to her recent research of Anglesey's Mesolithic period. Following a wider explanation of the subject and an outline of the academic research, the recent fieldwork and plans for further investigations were presented. Finally, an invitation to take part in the proposed field research was extended to Anglesey Antiquarian members.

Carol has kindly provided the report below based on the theme of her presentation and on her current field research:

The earliest surviving archaeological evidence on Anglesey consistently dates to after 12,000 years ago, due to repeated cycles of glacial activity and the erosion of previous geological and sedimentary levels. Therefore, as humans reoccupied the landmass of Anglesey in the Mesolithic period, their record represents an important cultural foundation to later prehistoric material.

In an area of farmland within short distances of Lligwy chambered tomb, Din Lligwy, and Hen Capel Lligwy, archaeological investigations have provided substantial evidence of Mesolithic occupation from about 8000 years ago. Flint and black chert artefacts of a type and technology associated with a time when hunting and foraging represented the main practices of food collection in the British Isles have been recovered, indicating the location of an occupation site.



Carol White

In the spring of 2016, prospection along a pathway in a field adjacent to the Lligwy chambered tomb revealed several small humanly modified flint tools or 'microliths', indicating tool manufacture from the Mesolithic period. Archaeological investigations through Bangor University and AONB Sustainable Development Funding were organised, initially, in June and July 2016, as systematic surface collections or 'fieldwalks', and subsequently, in April 2017, employing test-pit excavations to examine an area where the majority of finds had been retrieved. In September 2017, further surface collections were made in a ploughed field near to Hen Capel Lligwy and Din Lligwy, providing evidence clearly derived from these sites, including a possible Roman glass bead section and Medieval pottery sherds. However, further worked flint and black chert with attributes of earlier prehistoric tool manufacture were also recovered, confirming Mesolithic activities in the vicinity.

The presence of worked flint and black chert artefacts displaying Mesolithic technological processes and also later Neolithic tool production within this landscape is of particular importance, as it suggests human activities connecting the periods from hunting and foraging into early farming practices. Mesolithic sites are not visible in the landscape and were frequently ephemeral in terms of use. The majority of Mesolithic sites are often merely, surface scatter, with a low density of classifiable finds. For the Mesolithic period of Anglesey, when human populations were adapting to climatic amelioration, environmental and landscape changes, the evidence at Lligwy, which indicates occupation, is significant, in terms of Anglesey's earlier archaeological record.

To consolidate previous findings, limited test-pit excavations were conducted between 9th – 14th April 2019 in the field adjacent to the chambered tomb, and on a small plateau overlooking Liverpool Bay. Using the data from the high densities of archaeological finds during the previous investigations, three 2 metres x 1 metre test-pits comprised of two metre square grids were opened and orientated northwards. The sediments were hand trowelled and sieved (3mm), with all identified artefactual material recorded from individual grids using xyz co-ordinates (grid axis).

From three test-pits, many artefacts were collected, comprised predominantly of humanly modified flint or black chert. During the investigations of April 2019, significant findings included a small maroon/pale cream coloured 'tanged point' (arrowhead) measuring 19mm x 11mm, of which an illustration has been included. An initial analysis shows that the piece was manufactured through core reduction and detached as a plunge fracture. Retouch for thinning is present on the dorsal surface of the proximal end, with notching and retouch at the left and right laterals of the distal end to form the tangs. Lithic studies will continue with the finds collected from Lligwy, and will be added to a growing database of Mesolithic and transitional Mesolithic-Neolithic lithic evidence from sites across Anglesey, and from museum collections.

Further field activities are proposed during the first week in September 2019, based on a newly identified find spot of worked flint on an east coastal setting. Therefore, an opportunity is available to potential volunteers who would like to take part in the field excavations, or contribute to the research through other skills.

To offer assistance during the forthcoming field investigations or request further information, please contact Carol White, Mesolithic of Anglesey Project, School of History, Philosophy and Social Sciences, Bangor University, and/or email: hip82b@bangor.ac.uk in the first instance.

Carol White



SUMMER EXCURSIONS 2019

25 May (Sat)- Aberlleiniog Beach, Castle and Haulfre Stables

15 June (Sat)- Soldier's Point and Breakwater Quarry Park, Holyhead

June 26 (Weds)- Telford Bridge and Road, Tollhouse (WI) and the Marquess Column (evening visit)

13 July (Sat)- Henblas, stables and grounds.

31 August (Sat-) Clynog Fawr Church, Holy Well, Bachwen Cromlech

Full details are included with the AGM papers and are also available on the AAS Website:

www.hanesmon.org.uk

Archifau Ynys Môn / Anglesey Archives

Rhestr o Ddeunydd a Dderbyniwyd yn Ddiweddar / List of newly received documents

Acc. No.	Acc. Date	Cat. No.	Covering Dates	Title
6354	28.08.2018	WM/1823/16/49 WM/2661	1992 - 2018 [c. 1889] - 2018	Lluniau Merched y Wawr, Cangen Llangefni Lluniau a nodiadau am Maria[n] Elizabeth Lewis Née Roberts
6355	05.09.2018	WM/2660	[c. 2016]	Family Trees of Rowlands family of Caera and Williams family of Cellar
6356	09.08.2018	WM/2529 additional	[c. 1972]	Shell (UK) additional photographs
6357	07.09.2018	WCD/474 WDBG/1 AA/12 AA/37	1953 1978 - 1981 1989 1999	OS Map Footpaths and Roads, Llaneilian Cadw Excavations Holyhead Hut Circles GAT: Penmon Priory Fishpond additional file GAT: A55 Penmynydd additional file
6358	21.09.2018	WCD/475 WBL/211	1920 - 1926 1975 - 1995	6" to 1 mile OS maps Game Dealers Licenses
6359	26.09.2018	WM/1823/16/50	1994 - 2017	Cofnodion Merched y Wawr Cangen Llangefni
6360	01.10.2018	WM/2662	1762 - 2018	Amlwch Tobacco Works, Petters and Morgan
6361	03.10.2018	WBM/55	1996	Dathlu Gwynedd/A Celebration of Gwynedd 1974 - 1996
6362	05.10.2018	WM/2663	[c. 1914] - 2015	Casgliad am y diweddar Charles Williams o Fodffordd
6363	09.10.2018	WM/2664	1975 1979 1981	Taflen Y Gymanfa Ganu yng Nghapel Hyfrydle Rhaglen Cyfarfod Sefydly y Parch. Henry Richard James Rhaglen Cylch Drama Penmynydd - Nid Par Pob Cwpwl
6364	10.10.2018	located at 04-03-03	1809	Cyfrol: Mynegeir Ysgrythyrol gan y Parch. Peter Williams
6365	17.10.2018	WM/2665	2018 Hyd. 14	CD: Lluniau datgysylltu pont rheilffordd Llangefni
6366	24.10.2018	WBN/1092 - 1093	2006	Minutes Isle of Anglesey County Council
6367	24.10.2018	WBN/1094 WBL/212	[c. 1996] - 2001 [pre 1995]	Minutes Isle of Anglesey County Council Llyfryn: Cyflais System Gyfieithu Llawlyfr Defnyddwyr
6368	24.10.2018	WQS/MISC/1	1950 - 1955	Bibles and Oath cards. Clerk of the Peace Dep. Anglesey Quarter Sessions
6369	29.10.2018	WM/2666	1922 - 1935	Builders day books, Beaumaris Photographs Britannia Bridge
6370	2017.0923	WA/ Add	19 - 20th cent.	Ysgol Clych y Garn, Llanrhuddlad
6371	05.11.2018	WM/1865/502	2018 Tach. 3	Llyfryn Trefn Gwasanaeth Angladd Mrs Margaret Hughes, Amlwch
6372	07.11.2018	WD/34/6/1 and WD/34/7/1	1973 - 2016 2006 - 2016	Copy Marriage Registers Llantrisant and Llanrhuddlad
6373	07.11.2018	WM/2667	2018 Hyd. 10	Trefn Gwasanaeth: Canmlwyddiant RMS Leinster
6374	08.11.2018	WBN/1095	2001 - 2016	South Stack Diaries and visitor's book
6375	13.11.2018	WM/2610 additional	[c. 1870] - 1950	Papurau Sophia Pari-Jones
6376	13.11.2018	WPE/additional	1815 - 1991	Inventories and Electoral Rolls for the parishes of Llantrisant; Llanddeusant; Llanbabo and Llanfachraeth
6377	14.11.2018	WM/2668	1943 Nov.	WWII Cookery Service Notes. Christmas Recipes
6378	19.11.2018	WM/2669	1991 - 2013	Cronicl' Cyngar
6379	22.11.2018	WD/34/8/1	1986 - 2002	Copy Marriage Register Capel Barachia, Llandegfan
6380	22.11.2018	W/MAPS/151	1841	Tithe Map Holyhead
6381	28.11.2018	WM/2670	1862 - 1905	Probate records, Richards family
6382	29.11.2018	WA/ADD	1832 - 2016	Cofnodion Ysgol Cylch Y Garn
6383	03.11.2018	WA/ADD	1901 - 2006	Cofnodion Ysgol Llaingoch
6384	10.12.2018	WQCE/217	2018 Rhag.	Cofrestr Etholiadol
6385	10.12.2018	WM/2671	2018 Sep. 14 - Oct. 7	Programme and Information sheet for the exhibition "Kyffin Williams Paper to Palette Knife" for "Kyffin 100" in Highgate, London
6386	25.01.2019	WSM/630 - 631; WM/2672; WM2673; WM2674	1863 - [late 20th cent.]	Miscellaneous - Transfer from Gwynedd Archives including photographs from the tourist newspaper Dragon Times; Records of Williams Family, Trefdraeth; platform ticket for the re-opening of Llanfairpwll station and Dyddiaduron Methodistiaid: T[egfan] Roberts, [Bryngwyn, Llandegfan, Porthaethwy, Ynys Môn].
6387	30.01.2019	WAB	TBC	Deeds deposited by Robin Grove White
6388	05.02.2019	WD/3	1992 - 2018 1951 - 2018 2009 - 2018 1964 - 2018	WI additional deposit: Llanedwen; Trearddur Bay; Llanerchymedd Anglesey Federation
6389	19.02.2019	WSD/893	1935 - 1938	Photograph Album: Prestwich family at home in Hale Cheshire and on holiday in Trearddur Bay
6390	27.02.2019	WM/2676	1897 - 1938	Eitemau Capel Penuel, Bedyddwyr, Llangefni yn cynnwys llun o Christmas Evans

Anglesey Archives, Bryncefni Industrial Estate,
Industrial Estate Road,
Llangefni. LL77 7JA. Tel 01248 751930
E Mail: archives@anglesey.gov.uk
The Senior Archivist is Hayden Burns.

Archives Service Opening Hours
Monday to Wednesday:
09:15 - 13:00 & 14:00 - 16:45
(closed for lunch between 1pm - 2pm)

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