



CYMCDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB
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Throughout the summer AAS friends and members have been out and about on some interesting and very enjoyable excursions. Now the nights are drawing in, we hope you will join us for the forthcoming lecture series – there are some excellent talks lined up to brighten up the winter months.



Excursion to Holyhead

Photo: Will Stewart



Excursion to Holyhead, Soldiers' Point

Photo: Siôn Caffell

CYFARFODYDD 2019

Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn (1830 – 1912) 17/05/19

Dr Dinah Evans is now an Honorary Research Associate of Bangor University, having retired from teaching in the University's School of History in 2016 although continuing to run the School's Research Seminar Series until 2018. Dinah's field of research largely focusses on Welsh urban history as well as the social and political impact of twentieth century warfare.

As Dinah was overseas on the 17 May she is greatly indebted to Aimee Pritchard Robinson of Bangor University for kindly agreeing to present the paper on her behalf.



Research into Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn and her role in the urban development of Llandudno was prompted by an idle remark that appeared to deprecate the part that she played in the urban history of the town, labelling her achievements as merely typical of what could have been expected of any privileged, upper-class woman of her time. A view seemingly echoed in the obituaries in the local press on her death at the age of 81.



Aimee Pritchard Robinson

Lady Augusta undoubtedly possessed many of the attributes of upper-class women of her time, particularly photography. She was an accomplished landscape photographer whose work is now exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the George Eastman Collection, also in New York and the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. It was she who provided a purpose-built gallery, the Mostyn Gallery, for the Gwynedd Ladies' Art Society that had been established following Cambrian Academy's refusal to admit women painters to its midst, despite there being many notable female artists living in the area

Up until this point, much of the research seemed to reinforce the view that, albeit gifted, Augusta Mostyn's path, until her marriage,

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was quite conventional. Her involvement with the development of Llandudno came through her marriage to the heir to the Mostyn estate, the Honourable Thomas Edward Lloyd Mostyn. At the time of their marriage her father-in-law was all but bankrupt, having shared many of the traits (gambling and racing in particular) of his great-uncle Thomas, the sixth baronet, who had all but squandered the fortune that had been built up by his predecessors. As steps were being taken to realise assets through selling off great parts of the estate, the Honourable Thomas died of TB (tuberculosis) at the age of 31.

The widowed Lady Augusta and her two small sons returned to Kent to the home of her father, the third Earl of Abergavenny. The straightened circumstances at Mostyn caused her great concern over the future inheritance of her sons, particularly the new heir,



Dinah Evans

Llewellyn Nevill Vaughan. Lady Augusta disapproved of her father-in-law's way of life, especially the horse-racing which she believed lay at the heart of the estates' financial problems and yet he was considering selling off Llandudno so that he could preserve and improve his shooting estates near Mostyn. Although the enormity of the debts ensured that much land would need to be sold, Lady Augusta's focus was on retaining and improving the viability of the town arguing forcefully that Llandudno would prove to be a far more profitable business asset for the infant heir than the shooting estates near Mostyn.

Protecting the future interests of the new heir meant, where necessary, Lady Augusta challenging the lawyers who administered the trusts that governed the estate. The Mostyn papers at Bangor University and at Hawarden show very clearly one reason why Lady Augusta could have been at odds with her lawyers because they generated a great volume of deeds and documents, all hand-written and usually duplicated several times. Indeed following the death of one of the lawyers, Westmacott, in 1860, the bill presented for his services amounted to £70,000.

Although Lady Augusta was outraged, it is undeniable that Westmacott had been very heavily involved in estate matters. After much haggling the account was settled at £5,000.

The main thorn in Lady Augusta's flesh was Cust, who was related to her through marriage. Despite ruffling Lady Augusta's feathers on more than one occasion he nevertheless had aspirations to be appointed the estate's chief agent. Aspirations doomed to failure as Lady Augusta had other ideas. The case went to the Court of Chancery which duly appointed Sir Walter Riddell. This was to be

a godsend for the Mostyn estate, for Riddell was a very competent manager so when Llewellyn came of age her son inherited a rich estate administered by experienced agents – the legacy of Riddell; a legacy that also owed much to the efforts of his mother.

The paper focussed on the period from Lady Augusta's marriage until the coming-of-age of her son, the Hon. Llewellyn, heir to the estate, in 1877. Research continues into the period after her father-in-law's death in 1884 which, it is anticipated, will prove to be the period when her philanthropy blossomed.

Dr Dinah Evans

Annual General Meeting, Thursday 17th May, 2019

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, 17th May, 2019. It was chaired by the AAS Chairman, Frances Lynch Llewellyn. Apologies for absence were received and the minutes of the AGM held on the 18th May, 2018 approved. Frances shared the very sad news that our President, Professor Antony Carr, had passed away. Professor Carr will be sorely missed by family, friends and colleagues and Frances noted his outstanding contribution to the Society.

The Treasurer's Report was prepared and reported on by Siôn Caffell, Honourable Secretary of the Society. Copies had been distributed by mail to society members beforehand. Frances reported on the Society's publications. She was pleased to announce a new addition to the Anglesey History Series (in cooperation with the Welsh Legal History Society). Frances also noted the production of the excellent 2018 edition of the Transactions, which had been distributed to members, and thanked the editor, Dr Lowri Ann Rees for her tireless work over four years of editorship. Lowri stands down as editor this year, due to work commitments, but she will continue to support the Society as a Committee Member.

Business concluded with elections for offices and members of the committee. A full list of elected Committee Members and Officers can be found on the Society's website. Minutes of the AGM will be circulated to all members in due course.

AAS Excursion to Castell Lleiniog and Haulfre Stables, Llangoed. Saturday 25th May, 2019



Lleiniog Castle

About twenty members of the Society and nine non-member friends took part in this rather complicated excursion on the dry but slightly cloudy afternoon of Saturday May 25th- the first event of our 2019 Excursions Programme.

At Aberlleiniog Beach we disentangled ourselves from a wedding party and looked at the GeoMôn board explaining the clays and notable glacial boulders which can be well seen in the low cliffs on the south side of the river. John Walters pointed out the site of the eighteenth-century brickworks between the river and the road and showed some examples of the small red bricks produced there. This area had been the subject of a good deal of concern earlier in the year when it was feared that contractors from Ynys Môn had damaged the beach and the scientifically important glacial deposits. All seems tidy now.



Ascending to Lleiniog Castle

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Frances Llewellyn took the party down onto the beach to look at the small natural mound which had been scarped and cut off by a ditch on the north side to form what may have been a look-out post - either during the Norman occupation of the main Motte which was further up the river and concealed from the shore (and under risk of Viking attacks) – or perhaps during the Civil War when Parliamentary forces landed here. This mound had been surveyed by Lewis Morris in the eighteenth century who recognised its probable relationship to the larger, definitely artificial, mound of Castell Aberlleiniog.

We also searched the undergrowth for the 'largest glacial boulder in Anglesey' which had been set upright by the entry path. A few who braved the brambles and nettles saw it. Meanwhile the main party had crossed the road to look at Lleiniog House, now looking like a late nineteenth-century mansion but originally built in the



Exploring the top of the motte, Lleiniog Castle Photo: Siôn Caffell

sixteenth century and enlarged by Sir Thomas Cheadle in 1630. He had been agent for the Bulkeley Estate, both in his native Cheshire and Anglesey, and he married the widow of Sir Richard Bulkeley very soon after the latter's unexpected death. This was the cause of a feud between the two families which was pursued beneath the national tensions of the Civil War from 1642-9.

From the house we went up to the Castle via the good footpaths created when Ynys Môn first came into possession of the motte and the surrounding woodland and marsh – the marshland an SSSI and the motte a scheduled Ancient Monument. At that time the stonework at the top of the motte was in a dangerous condition and, with a Grant from Cadw, excavation and repair work was set in motion in 2003. The recording and excavation was undertaken by Tim Morgan a professional excavator who often worked for Cadw and who sadly died this year. His work on Castell Aberlleiniog was published in our own Transactions in 2010 and in Archaeology in Wales for the same year.

The history of the Norman motte is fairly straightforward, built by Hugh d' Avranches, Earl of Chester in about 1090 as part of a push westward into north Wales at a time when the Princes of Gwynedd were weak. In 1098 it was regained by Gruffydd ap Cynan with help from the Vikings of Dublin, to whom he was related. After this short period of importance the castle seems to have been neglected, both by the Welsh Princes whose base was a Llanfaes, and by Edward 1 who preferred the new site of Beaumaris.

The next period of significance in the history of Aberlleiniog is the Civil War (and the more personal war of the Bulkeleys and the Cheadles). At the beginning Sir Thomas Cheadle was declaring loyalty to the King and there is a reference to a fort at Lleiniog but no description of it. After the King's defeat at Chester in 1646 Sir Thomas is in correspondence with General Mytton, the Parliamentary leader and arms are said to have been landed. The excavations have clarified the nature of the re- fortification of the motte. Against artillery, earthen defences are better than stone, and Sir Thomas caused the top of the motte to be dug into to create a raised square earth rampart around the top. The excavation revealed a cobbled surface with a good deal of seventeenth- century pottery and lead shot and lead strips to make shot. Whether any shots were fired in anger is uncertain because Beaumaris Castle was given up without a struggle at this stage of the war. There was more serious fighting in Beaumaris in 1649.



Stables Museum, Haulfre Photo: Siôn Caffell

The outside of this earthen rampart is currently surrounded by a stone wall with small round towers at the corners. The date of this construction has always been a puzzle. It would not have been a sensible addition in 1646, but several people, including Richard Fenton visiting in 1812 and the RCAHMW in 1937, have thought that it might have been a later mediaeval addition to the motte. There is a twelfth-century castle at Aberedw in Radnorshire which is very similar, but twice the size! But the excavation found a worn coin of William III in the cut made to establish the base of the wall near the western corner tower. So there is now evidence that the stonework belongs to the period between 1702 and 1770 when Thomas Pennant visited and described the wall and towers without commenting on their possible age. Lewis Morris makes no comment either. It is strange that neither of these notable antiquaries recognised that the stonework can only have been a few decades old. The builder is unknown. But other follies exist in Anglesey of the same likely date and there was some discussion of them. In the nineteenth century a summer house and a garden was established on the top of the motte.

The party then returned to the floor of the valley and walked up to Haulfre Gardens and Stables. Ian Jones of Oriel Môn had arranged to get the keys to the stables museum and he spoke to us about the collection and the Chadwick family who had built Haulfre in the late nineteenth century and who had left the house, gardens and stables with all their exceptional equipment to the local Council in the 1960s. The house has been used as a Care Home but its future is uncertain at present. The Gardens are run by Anglesey Social Services and provide jobs and occupation for a number of clients and there is also a market for their fresh produce.

We were joined at the Stables by a number of local riding enthusiasts who were keen to see the museum items on display in the Tack Room and the Loose Boxes. They were all extremely knowledgeable about the use of all the harness parts and the equipment, so those of us who were less well-informed learnt a lot. Everyone was extremely impressed by the range and quality of the harness, small carriages, saddles, horse blankets, veterinary equipment etc. which was on display. The collection is very seldom open these days and, though everything was still in good condition it was feared that, unless it became better known, it might be locked away and forgotten. The Society needs to keep an eye on the situation.

F.M. Llewellyn

The production of this newsletter has been a team effort. Grateful thanks go to Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Ann Huws, Gareth Huws, Dinah Evans, Joanna Robertson and Peter Crosby for providing information and reports. Ann has also provided translations for this edition and deserves special thanks for her contribution. Thanks also go to Siôn Caffell, Ann Huws and Will Stewart for their excellent photographs and to Tom Pollock for design and layout.

Taith Maes i Barc Gwledig Morglawdd Caer gybi - Mehefin 15fed 2019

Wedi dyddiau clae ar glaw didostur, cyrhaeddodd yr haf mewn da bryd i groesawu taith Hynafiaethwyr Môn i Barc Gwledig Morglawdd Caer gybi dan arweiniad Dr Gareth Huws a gyflwynodd gyfle i ymweld â gorffennol diwydiannol y dref a'i osod yn ei gydestun. Daeth bron i 40 o aelodau brwd a bywiog ynghyd ar gyrion safle cyntaf y daith: Soldiers' Point - plasty castellog y cyfnod Fictoraidd cynnar sydd yn edrych allan dros harbwr Caer gybi. Yma brasgamodd Mr Peter Scott Roberts, hanesydd lleol uchel ei barch, ymlaen i adrodd peth o hanes y tŷ.



Soldiers' Point

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Adeiladwyd Soldiers' Point yn 1849 gan Charles Rigby, contractwr a gyflogwyd i godi'r morglawdd. Bu ef, Marie ei wraig (pianydd dawnus fu unwaith yn ddisgybl i Felix Mendelssohn) a'u tri plentyn yn byw'n fras yn Soldiers' Point am bron i 25 mlynedd, ond daeth y bywyd moethus i ben, a bu'n rhaid iddynt adael yn fuan wedi agoriad swyddogol y morglawdd yn 1873. Bu'r plasty mewn perchnogaeth preifat am flynyddoedd lawer, bu'n westy am sbel, cyn sefyll yn wag nes ei ddifrodi'n ddifrifol gan dân yn 2011. Wrth syllu'n drist arno heddiw, yn adfeiliedig ac angof, mae eto'n bosibl dychmygu'r plasty urddasol fu yma unwaith - gyda'i dyredau castellog, llenfuriau murfylchog, a gerddi toreithog yn ymestyn at y môr.

Prysuodd yr aelodau i fanylu ar y morglawdd ei hun a rhoddodd Gareth Huws amlinellid byr o'i hanes. Yn ystod yr 1840au, er mwyn sicrhau bod eu llongau'n derbyn lloches pebai tywydd garw, ceisiodd y Morlys ddwyn perswâd ar Lywodraeth y dydd i sefydlu rhydwaiith o'r harbwr diogel o amgylch Ynysoedd Prydain. Bu cystadleuaeth lem ymysg y cymunedau arforol - byddai dynodiad harbwr diogel yn sicrhau arwain at gynnydd sylweddol mewn masnach a llwyddiant.

Wedi'r penderfyniad i ymestyn y rheilffordd o Gaer i Gaer gybi, ac i sefydlu canolfan ar gyfer llongau'r Post a hwyliai tua'r Iwerddon, hawdd oedd cyfiawnhau dynodiad Caer gybi fel harbwr diogel - talodd Swyddfa'r Post am y gwasanaeth cario llythyrau, rhoddodd buddsoddwyr preifat a'r Llywodraeth arian i adeiladu'r rheilffordd, a chytunodd y Morlys i gyllido'r morglawdd.

Cychwynodd y gwaith yn 1847. Gosodwyd oddeutu ugain milltir o drac; adeiladwyd swyddfeydd a gweithdai i'r gofaint a'r seiri maen a choed yn fuan wedyn. Codwyd dwy bont garreg i gario'r rheilffordd o'r chwarel, a rhwyng 1850 ac 1863 chwythwyd bron i 7 miliwn tunnell o gerrig i'w cario gyda'r trên a'u taflu i'r môr er mwyn ffurfio sylfaen a chraidd y morglawdd, ond daeth y blociau roddwyd yn wyneb iddo o Foelfre. Wedi ei gwblhau yn 1873, roedd y morglawdd yn 7,860 troedfedd o hyd, wedi costio bron i £1.5 milliwn, ac yn sicrhau harbwr diogel allai gynnig lloches i 700 o gyfod.

Field Trip to Holyhead Breakwater Country Park - June 15th 2019

After an autumnal spell and relentless rain, summer finally arrived and heralded Anglesey Antiquarians' visit to Holyhead Breakwater Country Park, led by Dr Gareth Huws, who presented an opportunity to visit and contextualize some of the town's industrial past. An energetic and enthusiastic group of almost 40 members gathered for our first port of call - Soldiers' Point, an early Victorian castellated mansion overlooking Holyhead harbour. Mr Peter Scott Roberts, a well-respected local historian, strode forward to tell the members a little of its story.



Breakwater Country Park

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Soldiers' Point was built in 1849 by Charles Rigby, the contractor charged with building Holyhead Breakwater. He, his wife Marie (an able pianist and former pupil of Felix Mendelssohn) and their three children lived in luxury at Soldiers' Point for almost 25 years, but their extravagant lifestyle had to end, and they were forced to leave soon after the breakwater was officially opened in 1873. The house remained in private ownership for many years, became a hotel for a while, then stood empty until it was devastated by fire in 2011. As one gazes sadly at the house today, dilapidated and neglected, it is still possible to visualize the imposing mansion it must once have been with its castellated turrets, battlemented boundaries, ornate fountains, and well-stocked gardens stretching to the sea.

Members proceeded to view the breakwater itself, Gareth Huws assumed the narrator's mantle, and gave a brief account of the breakwater's history. During the 1840s, in order to ensure its ships could gain shelter in severe weather, the Admiralty cajoled the Government to establish a network of safe harbours around the British Isles. There was immense competition among coastal communities, each one vying to be chosen as a harbour of refuge - such designation would surely also lead to rapid expansion in trade and prosperity.

When a decision was made to extend the railway from Chester to Holyhead, and to establish a base for mail packet boats sailing to Ireland, Holyhead's establishment as a harbour of refuge was easily justified - the Post Office paid for the mail packet service, private investors and the Government stumped up the money for the railway, and the Admiralty agreed to fund the breakwater.

Work began in 1847. Approximately 20 miles of broad-gauged railway lines were laid; offices and workshops for blacksmiths, stonemasons and carpenters soon followed. Two stone-arched bridges supported a branch line leading from the quarry complex, and between 1850 and 1863, almost 7 million tons of stone were blasted away then carried by rail from the quarry and dumped at sea to form the breakwater's foundations and core, but the facing blocks were quarried in Moelfre. Completed in 1873, the breakwater measured 7,860 feet long, cost nearly £1.5 million and created a safe harbour well able to shelter 700 boats.

Symudodd yr aelodau ymlaen i Barc Gwledig y Morglawdd ble roedd y warden, Mr Will Stewart yn disgwyl yn eiddgar i barhau gyda'r stori. Er darford adeiladu'r morglawdd, parhaodd y cloddio - y tro hwn er mwyn gwneud brics ar gyfer ffrwrneisi ac odynau. Pwysleisiodd Mr Stewart mai cloddwyr oedd y dynion hyn, nid chwarelwyr. Byddai cloddwyr Caergybi'n drilio'n ddwfn i'r graig ac yn pacio'r tyllau â ffrwydrion - wedi tanio'r ffiws byddai wal gyfan o garreg yn chwythu'n rhydd.

Ond hedodd amser, daeth gostyngiad yn yr archebion, craswyd y fricsen olaf yn 1973, a dyna fywyd y chwarel wedi dod i ben. Am 20 mlynedd, safodd yn angof, ac yna gyda menter newydd y cyngor sir cafodd y chwarel fywyd a chyfeiriad newydd fel Parc Gwledig y Morglawdd - safle ble gallai byd natur a threftadaeth diwydiannol Caergybi ymblethu gyda'i gilydd i greu adnodd gwerthfawr i'r gymuned. Serennodd angerdd Mr Stewart dros ei waith wrth iddo ddisgrifio'r hen waith brics a'r lluniau manwl o waith Tunncliffe mae'n gartrefu heddiw, a'r sied frics a'r malwr sy'n arddangos rhai o'r celfi ddefnyddiwyd gan ddynion fu unwaith yn gweithio yn y chwarel.



Quarry, Breakwater Country Park

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Yn ngwres yr haul, troediodd yr aelodau'n hamddenol at un arall o drysorau Caergybi - gwylfan Chwarel Gardner. Yma daw morloi balch gyda'u cywion, morhychod chwareus, ac yma gellir gweld Morglawdd Caergybi ar ei orau - yn nadreddu'n osgieiddig i'r môr. Ond fel y datgelodd Gareth Huws, tybiai rhai mai bendith gymysg oedd y morglawdd. Yn ystod y blynyddoedd cynnar, aeth llawer llong i wrthdrawiad ag ef - yn aml wedi eu chwythu arno gan y gwynt.

Un noson niwlog yn 1888, aeth y llong paced *Earl Spencer* yn sownd ar ben y morglawdd. Ceisiodd ond methodd tri tynfad ei rhyddhau, ac felly bu'n rhaid codi'r 50 teithiwr oddi arni a'u gosod ar y morglawdd ei hun, cludwyd y gwartheg oddi arni fesul un gyda thynfad, a bu'n rhaid taflu'r cargo dros yr ochr. Ni fu'r *Kirk Michael* mor lwcus - tarodd y morglawdd yn 1894 a chollwyd wyth o fywydau. Tri diwrnod yn ddiweddarach, tarodd yr *Osseo* yn erbyn y morglawdd a boddwyd deuddeg aelod o'r criw. Mewn achos llys yn 1895, gwadodd y cwmni yswiriant fu'n ymwneud â'r ddwy long pob cyfrifoldeb, gan fynnu nad adeilad harbwr oedd y morglawdd. Synnwyr cyffredin enillodd y dydd - colli'r achos wnaeth y cwmni yswiriant!

Safle olaf y daith oedd yr arfdai - adeiladau carreg cadarn ble storiwyd powdr du ar gyfer chwythu'r graig, a ffrwydrion ar gyfer y gwn niwl ar Ynys Arw. Eglurodd Will Stewart fod pob arfdy wedi ei adeiladu'n y fath fodd, pebai ffrwydriad yn digwydd, byddai'r to'n siwr o chwythu i ffrwrdd gan adael y muriau'n sefyli a pheri llai o risg i'r rhai gerllaw.

A'r ymweliad yn dirwyn i ben, gwahoddwyd yr aelodau i ddychwelyd ar hyd llwybrau fu unwaith mor gyfarwydd i'r cloddwyr wrth iddynt droedio tua'r gwaith bob dydd. Ond i'r aelodau, y caffî gydag arogl hudolus ei goffi ffres a'i deisennau blasus oedd yn denu, ac yna, orig i oedi ymysg adeiladau'r hen chwarel a synfyfrio dros yr hanesion sydd ganddynt i'w hadrodd.

Ann Huws

Members moved on to the Breakwater Country Park where the warden, Mr Will Stewart, was waiting eagerly to take up the next part of the narrative. After the breakwater was completed, quarrying continued - this time for stone to make bricks for furnaces and kilns. Mr Stewart emphasised that these men were miners, not quarrymen, for the miners of Holyhead drilled deep into the rock face, packed the explosives, then blasted - and a whole wall of rock would be blown free.

But time marched on, orders dwindled, the last brick was produced in 1973, and the quarry's working life was done. For 20 years, it was left derelict, then a local authority initiative gave it new direction as the Breakwater Country Park - a place where the natural world and the industrial heritage of Holyhead could come together to create a much-valued resource for the community. Mr Stewart's passion for his work shone as he described the old brickwork building and the detailed paintings by Tunncliffe it hosts today, and the brick shed and crusher building which house some of the equipment used by the men who once worked the quarry.



Enjoying the view towards the sea and breakwater

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Under a warm sun, members ambled cheerfully to another of Holyhead's well-kept secrets - the Chwarel Gardner viewpoint. Here, seals come to show off their pups, porpoises gambol, and Holyhead Breakwater can be seen at its best - snaking sinuously out to sea. But as Gareth Huws revealed, the breakwater was sometimes viewed as something of a mixed blessing. In the early years, many ships crashed into it - often blown onto its foundations by the wind.

On a foggy night in late 1888, the packet boat *Earl Spencer* was grounded at the end of the breakwater. Three tugs tried but failed to release her, so her 50 passengers were evacuated onto the breakwater itself, cattle were taken off by tug one-by-one, and freight tossed overboard. The sailing ship *Kirk Michael* was not so lucky - it struck the breakwater in late 1894 and eight lives were lost. Three days later, the *Osseo* struck the breakwater and all twelve crew members drowned. In an 1895 court case, the insurance company involved with both vessels denied liability, claiming that the breakwater was not a harbour structure. Common sense prevailed - the insurance company lost the case!

The last leg of the tour was to the magazines - sturdy stone buildings that stored black powder to blast rock, and ammunition for the fog warning gun up at North Stack. As Will Stewart explained, each magazine was built in such a way that, were there to be an explosion, the roof would blow off leaving the walls intact thus presenting less risk of injury to those nearby.

As the visit drew to a close, members were invited to return via the well-trodden paths those long-ago miners trudged to work each day. But for the members, it was the café and its tantalising aroma of fresh coffee and cake that beckoned, followed by time and solitude to linger among the old quarry buildings and ponder the stories they have to tell.

Ann Huws

Excursion to Menai Heritage Centre, the Marquess of Anglesey's Column and the Toll House/WI in Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.

Wednesday, 26th June 2019



Canolfan, Thomas Telford Centre

Photo: Siôn Caffell

On a fine midsummer's evening, the AAS visited three Anglesey sites of historic and modern-day importance. The first stop of the evening was Canolfan Thomas Telford Centre, Menai Bridge. We were welcomed by Joanna Robertson, Trustee of Menai Bridge Community Heritage Trust. Joanna explained the background to the Trust, formed 22 years ago, to celebrate the bridges and their story and to stimulate conservation of historic buildings in the Town. The Trust have established an accredited museum and are awaiting funding news, which will enable a move to the Menai Bridge waterfront. The new venue will provide more space and the opportunity to update the historical interpretation. Until relatively recently, the Trust's focus was on 'crossing the Menai Strait', the bridges (the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Britannia Bridge) and the pioneering engineering achievements of the two engineers – Thomas Telford and Robert Stephenson. Telford represents the canal/ road building era, Stephenson, the railway era. Going forward into the future, attention will also be paid to the social and economic consequences of the bridges and improved communications.

Joanna asked AAS members to share their thoughts on the role of communications and transport in interpreting nineteenth-century history. She quoted Dafydd Gwyn, industrial archaeologist: in 2006, Dafydd stated 'Gwynedd/NW Wales is one of the few places in the world where a comprehensive archaeological survey has been carried out on an historic roadway. In general, roads and their associated sites – toll houses, bridges, street furniture, overnight accommodation and catering outlets – form one of the most extensive but also most neglected archaeological site-types'.



Francis and David discuss Telford's milestone, Menai Bridge

On the back of this, Joanna proposed scoping the potential for linking industrial heritage attractions/ themed routes on the Island and across North Wales to develop a route of industrial heritage – helping us work together, attract more serious study and potential income from visitors.

Before leaving Menai Bridge, David Elis-Williams drew our attention to one of Telford's in situ milestones, set within an ivy-covered arched surround, and located in the wall outside the Telford Centre. David, who is carrying out research into these important historical markers, noted that the milestone would have originally appeared higher. Telford's road is at a depth lower than its modern counterpart and the milestone was positioned at a height to be clearly visible from the horse-drawn carriages of the day.

Moving on to Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, Antiquarians were warmly welcomed to the WI and Toll House museum by Mrs Audrey Jones. Mrs Jones gave a fascinating talk on the history of the WI and the founding of the museum, opened in 2013. An import from Canada, the WI was brought to the attention of a group of ladies from Llanfairpwll by a Mrs Alfred Watt, a member of the Canadian WI. Inspired by the work of their Canadian counterparts, the doughty ladies from Anglesey set up Britain's first WI in Llanfairpwll in 1915. Initially they met in the summerhouse of one of the founding members but, in 1920, they acquired the Officers' Mess hut from Kingsbridge military training camp (later POW camp) in Llangoed. Now a listed building, this hut still functions as the WI meeting hall. From the early years of the twentieth century, the WI



Mrs Audrey Jones: WI Museum, Llanfairpwll

Photo: Siôn Caffell



Peter Crosby

Photo: Siôn Caffell

of Llanfairpwll worked tirelessly to educate local women and to alleviate poverty in the parish. The museum is a testament to their dedication and tenacity. It is well worth a visit.

Our last site of interest was the Marquess of Anglesey's Column. Due to its unsafe condition, the column is not, at present, accessible. Peter Crosby, researcher at Bangor University, explained that the Anglesey Column Trust have plans underway to restore and reopen the column to the public (see <https://www.angleseycolumn.com/>). Peter, who has been researching into the history of the construction of the column and its social and economic context, gave an interesting account of its conception and build.

Built to commemorate the military career and life of Henry William Paget, the first Marquess of Anglesey (1768-1854), it is a monument of two halves: the column was erected in 1817 after the Napoleonic Wars; the bronze statue was placed on top in 1860, after the death of the Marquess. Initially, the column was to be sited at Porthaethwy/Menai Bridge but plans were changed at the last minute and the present location of Craig y Dinas was chosen. Peter suggested that Telford's planned A5 route and suspension bridge may have been instrumental in changing minds: had the original plan gone ahead,

the column would now be situated on the roundabout located just in front of the Menai Bridge!

By analysing documentary sources, Peter's research has been able to explore the impetus and rationale behind the column's construction; the names and social standing of those who subscribed to its construction (mainly the nobility and gentry); and additional details about the designer of the column (Thomas Harrison of Chester) and the sculptor of the statue (Mathew Noble). Both men had established reputations for previous works and were highly regarded in their respective fields. Harrison had recently worked on Lord Hill's column in Shrewsbury (completed 1816). Noble had produced many notable works, undertaking civic and royal commissions.

After a thoroughly enjoyable evening, AAS members slowly made their way back to their cars, chatting, on the way, about the sites visited and their intertwined, interesting histories.

The editor wishes to thank Joanna Robertson and Peter Crosby for their generous submission of handouts/reports used in the compilation of this report.

Excursion to Henblas, Stables and Grounds. Saturday 13th July, 2019

On Saturday, 13th July, a group of Antiquarians visited Henblas, a country house in Llangristiolus, set within fine gardens and grounds. First on our itinerary was Henblas House. We gathered in front of this Grade II* listed property, with its glorious views to the mountains of Snowdonia, whilst Andrew Davidson provided an interesting account of its history. Andrew explained that this seventeenth-century house had a chequered building history. Though there may have been earlier structures on the site, the present house comprises three building phases, the first phase – a 'sub-medieval house' – was constructed in the first quarter of the seventeenth century and now forms the rear wing of the principal block, built c.1700. The house was enlarged further in the nineteenth century when a stable block was incorporated. A date stone of 1626 from the earliest building was, at some stage of redevelopment, reset above the central doorway of the main range.

research into the life of Elizabeth Morgan and was able to paint an informed and fascinating picture of this eighteenth-century lady. Elizabeth Morgan kept detailed household accounts and gardening records. She was a committed gardener who took great pleasure and pains to create an exceptionally well-stocked and beautiful garden containing herbs, vegetables, flowers and trees: some plants for culinary purposes, others to adorn the well maintained flower beds or to climb the purpose-built, red-brick garden wall.

From Elizabeth's classification system and meticulous accounts, Mary has been able to show that the eighteenth-century garden at Henblas kept abreast of contemporary garden trends. It contained imported plants such as the Guernsey Lily and incorporated features such as Chinoiserie-style garden railings, the height of Georgian fashion. For readers who would like to know more about this garden



Henblas House

Photo: Anne Huws



Henblas Gardens

Photo: Anne Huws

In the eighteenth century, Henblas was home to Henry and Elizabeth Morgan, who occupied Henblas in 1732 after their marriage. Amongst other improvements, they were responsible for the large tithe barn constructed to the south west of Henblas, which bears their initials above its entrance. We were extremely fortunate to have Mary Gwynedd Jones in our party. Mary has carried out extensive

and its owner, Mary's book, *Elizabeth Morgan: Eighteenth-century Anglesey Gardener*, has recently been published and coincides with an exhibition in Storiell, which runs until Nov 2nd.

From the garden we walked through the grounds, taking note of the nineteenth-century stables, now in the process of conversion, and glimpsed, from a distance, the tithe barn noted above. Our last



Henblas Stones

Photo: Anne Huws

point of interest was the Henblas stones. This enormous outcrop of three giant stones takes on the guise of a megalithic tomb but is, in fact, a natural phenomenon. Frances Lynch Llewelyn, our Chairman, pointed out that these gigantic natural erratics are likely to have fooled prehistoric folk too. Evidence suggests they appear to have attracted prehistoric burial: in the nineteenth century, a blue glass bead and an urn containing cremated bone are reported to have been found close by. Unfortunately, the bead is now lost but Frances suggested that it may have been a blue faience bead of Bronze Age date, a valuable and popular possession of this period. As our pleasant excursion drew to a close, we made our way slowly back through the fields and lanes, musing on past and present interpretations of these impressive stones.

K J Pollock



Henblas Stones

Photo: Anne Huws

Taith i Glynog Fawr - Awst 31ain 2019

Ers canrifoedd, mae pererinion wedi teithio i safleoedd sydd ag ystyr arbennig gan ymofyn cysur, ysbrydoliaeth, a gwardigaeth. Byddai'r Cristnogion cynnar yng Nghymru a thu hwnt yn ystyried Ynys Enlli gyda'i 20,000 o seintiau'n safle arbennig iawn - wedi'r cyfan, roedd tair pererindod i Enlli cywerth ag un i Rufain.

Yn yr Oesoedd Canol, roedd y siwrne yn hir ac egr, ac arferai'r pererinion aros mewn canolfannau penodol ar y daith i fwyta a gorffwys. Un man aros pwysig oedd Clynnog ac eglwys Beuno Sant. Ac felly, gyda'r haf yn llithro'n ddiffwdan i'r hydref, daeth criw dewr o Hynafiaethwyr Môn, dan arweiniad Frances Lynch Llewelyn, i Glynog.

Saif eglwys Beuno Sant fel cawres dros bentref Clynnog, a dywedir mai dyma safle'r mynachlog Geltaidd a sefydlwyd gan Beuno yn y 7fed ganrif. Credir bod Beuno yn un o ddisgynyddion Tywysogion Powys. Fe'i ganed ger Croesoswallt, cafodd ei addysg yng Nghaerwent, a bu farw oddeutu 640 OC.



The church of St Beuno

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Excursion to Clynnog Fawr - August 31st 2019

For centuries, people have travelled to places of special meaning in search of inspiration, validation and redemption. Early Christians in Wales and beyond considered Ynys Enlli (Bardsey Island) with its alleged 20,000 saints just such a special place - after all, three pilgrimages to Enlli were the equivalent of one to Rome itself.

In medieval times, the journey was long and arduous so pilgrims stopped along the way for food and rest. One important resting place was Clynnog and the church of Beuno Sant. And so, as summer slipped softly into autumn, a doughty band of Anglesey Antiquarians, led by Frances Lynch Llewelyn, came to Clynnog.

The church of St Beuno dwarfs the village of Clynnog, and is said to be the site of a Celtic monastery founded by Beuno in the early 7th Century. Beuno is believed to be descended from the Princes of Powys, was born near Oswestry, educated at Caerwent in present day Monmouthshire, and died around 640AD.



Observing the Sundial

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Ond, fel y pwysleisiodd Frances, mae'r eglwys wreiddiol wedi hen ddiffanu, a'r eglwys bresennol wedi ei chodi yn y 15fed ganrif hwyr - cyfnod oedd yn ferw o ail-adeiladu yn dilyn difrodaeth rhyfel. Mae'r eglwys ei hun yn adeilad hardd - o garreg, gyda tho gwalcio, ffenestri diaddurn, a muriau mewnol gwynghalchog.

Oddi mewn i'r eglwys, boom yn rhythu ar Gist Beuno - blwch hynafol, wedi ei gerfio o foncyff onnen, a ddefnyddiwyd i gasglu rhoddion gan bererinion a phechaduriaid. A phwy fyddai wedi credu bod cŵn yn cael mynediad i'r eglwys ar un adeg oni bai i ni sylwi ar efel gŵn gyda phigau miniog ar fur yr eglwys - teclun hanfodol ar gyfer dal a bwrw allan unrhyw anifail anysytwallt.

Capel y Bedd yw rhan hynaf y safle, a than ei lawr mae olion eglwys garreg wreiddiol y 7fed ganrif ac, yn ôl traddodiad, gwir gladdgell Beuno Sant. Datgelodd Frances fod sawl safle eglwysig arall yn cynnwys capeli bychan sydd yn dwyn yr enw Capel y Bedd, ac rhaid cofio yr amgylchynwyd rhai beddau y 5ed a'r 6ed ganrif gyda ffos. Mae maint corfflannau o'r fath yn debyg iawn i faint Capel y Bedd.

Ond ail-adeiladwyd y Capel y Bedd hwn yn ystod y 15fed neu'r 16eg ganrif - fel adeilad ar wahan yn wreiddiol, ond yn ddiweddarach wedi ei gysylltu â'r eglwys gan goridor fowt faril fyddai weithiau'n gweithredu fel rheinws pan fo'r angen yn codi. Defnyddiwyd y capel ei hun fel ysgol o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif.

Buom yn chwilio'r fynwent am Faen Beuno - carreg fawr, benfflat, gyda chroes wedi ei cherfio arni, a marciau yr honnid iddynt fod yn olion bysedd Beuno ei hun. Ond methu wnaethom, ac wrth i ni holi rhai o drigolion Clynnog, crafu eu pennau ac edrych o'u gwmpas yn ddiagonal amdani wnaethant hwythau hefyd.

Ond llwyddom i ddod o hyd i'r deial haul sydd yn sefyll yn urddasol yn y fynwent - mae'n dyddio rhywbryd rhwng y 10fed ganrif hwyr a'r 12fed ganrif gynnar. Gyda'i llygaid yn pefrio, datgelodd Frances i'r garreg weithredu fel pont dros ffrwd ac fel slaben mewn bwtri cyn iddi gael ei hadnabod, ei hachub a'i gosod yn y fynwent.

Daeth yn amser i ni symud ymlaen at Ffynnon Beuno sydd nepell o'r eglwys. Credir bod ffynnon ar y safle yn nyddiau Beuno, ac yn ôl yr hanes byddai drochiad yn ei dŵr cyn noson ar lawr oer yr eglwys yn siwr o wella epilepsi mewn plant. Ond yn y 18fed ganrif yr adeiladwyd y safle trwsiadus presennol, gyda'i furiau carreg, grisiau a seddau.

Ymweliad olaf y diwrnod oedd â beddrod Bachwen sydd ond ychydig bellter o Glynnog. Dyma gromlech siambrog o'r cyfnod neolithig cynnar. Heb ofni'r gwartheg a borai'n hamddenol yn y cae, brasgamom tua'r henebyn. Ond ymwithiodd tarw mawr cyhyrog drwy'r gwartheg, a safodd yn stond o'n blaen. Cilwgodd yn fygythiol; arafom ninnau. Pawenodd yntau'r ddaear; rhowm ninnau. Yna, gan chwipio'i gynnffon yn ddiystyriol, trodd y tarw ar ei sawll a throediodd yn ôl at gopa'r bryn.



Sundial, St Beuno's Church

Photo: Siôn Caffell

But as Frances explained, the original church is long gone and the present church was built from scratch in the late 15th Century - a period of significant rebuilding after the ravages of war. The church itself is a handsome building - of quarried stone, with battlemented roof, plain windows and whitewashed interior walls.

Inside the church, we gawped at St Beuno's Chest - an ancient box carved out of a single piece of ash wood which was used to collect offerings from pilgrims and sinners alike. And it was hard to believe that dogs were once permitted in church until we noticed, screwed to the wall, a pair of dog-handling tongs with sharp spikes used to subdue and eject any unruly dog.

Capel y Bedd is the oldest part of the site and under its floor lies the remains of the original 7th Century stone church building and, according to tradition, the true burial place of St Beuno. As Frances revealed, other church sites feature small chapels named Capel y Bedd, and some 5th and 6th Century graves were once surrounded by a ditch. The dimensions of such enclosures were very similar to those of Capel y Bedd.

But this Capel y Bedd was rebuilt in the 15th or 16th Century, separate at first, but later linked to the main church by a barrel-vaulted passageway which doubled up as a lock-up whenever the need arose. The chapel itself was used as a school from the end of the 18th Century.

We scoured the churchyard for Maen Beuno - a large, flat, roughly-shaped boulder with a Latin cross carving and markings reputed to be those of Beuno's fingers. We failed to find it, and even Clynnog residents, when pressed for information, scratched their heads and looked around in bewilderment.

We did, however, find a fine sundial standing proudly in the churchyard - it dates somewhere between the late 10th and early 12th century. Her eyes twinkling, Frances explained how it had once been used as a bridge over a stream and as a slab in a local dairy before being recognised, rescued, and erected in the churchyard.

Then it was time to move on to the nearby St Beuno's Well. A well of some kind probably existed on the site in Beuno's time, and according to legend, a dip in the water followed by a night on the cold church floor, was an effective cure for childhood epilepsy. But the current site with its stone walls, steps and seating was built in the 18th Century.

Our last visit of the day was to Bachwen tomb - an early neolithic chambered tomb standing a short distance from Clynnog itself. Undaunted by a herd of cows grazing languidly in the field, we marched towards the monument. Then a magnificent testosterone-charged bull muscled his way through the herd and stood stock-still before us. He glowered belligerently; we faltered. He pawed the ground; we froze. Then with a dismissive swish of his tail, the bull turned and lumbered back to his vantage point at the top of the field.



St Beuno's Well

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Wedi'n sobri drwyddom, sleifiom ninnau'n betrusgar cyn agosed at yr henebyn ag oedd modd, ac o gornel y cae adroddodd Frances beth o hanes y gromlech. Mae'n meddu ar bedwar maen unionsyth a chapfaen addurnedig. Datgelodd cloddiad yn 1876 fawr ddim ag eithro rhyw fymryn o ludw. Ond mae'r cofnodion yn awgrymu i dri neu bedwar beddrod tebyg sefyll yn y dirwedd gyfagos ar un adeg.

Ac ar hynny, dyna'r daith wedi dod i ben, a dychwelodd criw llon o bererinion i Glynnog - wedi derbyn ysbrydoliaeth tybed, a phwt o waredigaeth hefyd efallai, ond ar drengi am banad, teisen ac ennyd i fyfyrion dros "Chwedlau Clynnog" Hynafiaethwyr Môn.

Ann Huws



Bachwen tomb guarded by cattle

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Somewhat chastened, we crept tentatively as close to the monument as we dared, and from there Frances described the tomb. It features four upright stones and a decorated capstone. Excavation in 1876 revealed very little - just some ashes. But records suggest that three or four other similar tombs may have stood in the nearby landscape at one time.

And so the society's final excursion came to a fitting close, and a merry band of pilgrims returned to Clynnog - inspired certainly, redeemed possibly, but definitely in dire need of tea, cake and time to reflect on our very own "Clynnog Tales" !

Ann Huws



Observing the tomb from a safe distance

Photo: Siôn Caffell

Edrych Ymlaen / Looking Ahead - AAS Autumn & Spring Programme

All meetings held in the Tunncliffe Room, Oriel Ynys Môn at 7.00 pm

Friday 20 September, 2019

Ieuan Wyn Jones – A gallery of Anglesey MPs

Friday 18 October, 2019

Gwilym Owen – The Law in Anglesey under the Tudors

Friday 15 November, 2019

Robin Grove-White – Book Launch

Friday 17 January, 2020

Marquess of Anglesey – The First Marquess and the Commemorative Column

Friday 21 February, 2020

Sir Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture (Public lecture in Welsh – Free of charge)

Yr Athro Deri Tomas – Gwyddonwyr Mawr Môn

Friday 20 March, 2020

Annie Williams – Employment of women in the 19th century

Friday 17 April, 2020

Pot Pourri – 1) **Enion Thomas**; 2) **Gerwyn James**; 3) **Gareth Huws**

Friday 15 May, 2020

7.00 pm. AGM

8.00 pm. **Speaker to be announced**

Anthony David Carr

(Athro Emeritws Hanes Cymru)

Byddai holl aelodau'r Gymdeithas wedi eu tristhau wrth glywed am farwolaeth Tony Carr ym mis Mai eleni. Yn dilyn ei enedigaeth yn Nofr yn 1938, fe'i magwyd ar Ynysoedd y Falkland a Mawrisiws, ac ni ddaeth yn ôl i'w famwlad nes iddo fod yn 13 oed. Ond wedi dychwelyd, ymddrwythodd yn ddwfn yn hanes Cymru a bu'n un o'r clwstwr ysgolheigion, ym Mangor a phrifysgolion eraill, sicrhodd fod Hanes Cymru'n derbyn sylw rhyngwladol.

Ei faes arbenigol oedd yr astudiaeth o archifau - papurau teuluol ac ystâd, ac rhaid cofio bod casgliad diddorol tu hwnt ohonynt ym Mhrifysgol Bangor. O'i astudiaeth, gallodd saernïo darlun o'r gymdeithas Gymreig, boed uchel neu isel, a hynny drwy gydol yr Oesoedd Canol yn benodol. Bu'n dysgu nid yn unig yr israddedigion, ond bu hefyd yn hyfforddi archifwyr ôl-raddedig gan drosglwyddo iddynt hwy ei ddisgyblaeth ysgolheigaidd trylwyr ei hun.

Bu'n ymwneud â'n Gymdeithas drwy gydol ei oes fel oedolyn - nid yn unig fel aelod ond hefyd fel gweithiwr diwyd. Ef oedd golygydd y Trafodion o 1966 i 2006 - deugain mlynedd syfrdanol pryd y cynhyrnodd gylchgrawn blynyddol oedd yn gyson ddiddorol ac o safon academiaidd heb ei well. Ysgrifennodd hefyd Mediaeval Anglesey, a gyhoeddwyd gyntaf yn 1982 ac a ail-gyhoeddwyd yn 2001 - un o'r cyfrolau mwyaf llwyddiannus ac uchel ei pharch yng nghyfraes Hanes Môn. Ond nid hwn oedd ei unig lyfr wrth gwrs. Ysgrifennodd sawl astudiaeth bwysig arall o Gymru'r Canol Oesoedd, yn ogystal ag erthyglau ysgolheigaidd dirif.

Ei rôl olaf oedd fel ein Llywydd, cynghorydd doeth a chefnogol y gwelir colled enfawr ar ei ôl.

Frances Lynch Llewellyn



Anthony David Carr

(Emeritus Professor of Welsh History)

All our Society's members will have been saddened to learn of the death of Tony Carr in May this year. Born in Dover in 1938 and then brought up in the Falkland Islands and in Mauritius, he did not return to his mother's home island until he was 13 years old. But once home he became deeply immersed in the history of Wales and was one of a group of scholars, in Bangor and in other universities, bringing Welsh History to international notice.

His particular expertise was in the study of archives – family and estate papers (of which there is a particularly interesting collection at Bangor University). From this study he was able to build a picture of Welsh society, both high and low, through the Middle Ages in particular. He not only taught undergraduates but he also trained post-graduate archivists, passing on his own tradition of meticulous scholarship.

He was associated with our society for all his adult life and he was not just a member, he was an active worker. He was Editor of the Transactions from 1966 to 2006 – an astonishing 40 year stint in which he provided us with an annual journal which was always interesting and always of high academic standing. He also wrote for the History of Anglesey Series one of its most respected and successful volumes -- Mediaeval Anglesey – first published in 1982 and re-printed in 2011. This was not his only book, of course. He wrote several other major studies of Mediaeval Wales and a great number of scholarly articles.

His final role was that of our President, a wise and supportive councillor and one who will be much missed by us all.

Frances Lynch Llewellyn

Dr John Kenneth Roberts

Mae Cymru erioed wedi cynhyrchu ei chyfran deg o 'haneswyr eu milltir sgwar' - pobl sydd wedi ymestyn a chyfoethogi ein dealltwriaeth o'n hardal ac o Gymru gyfan. Roedd John Kenneth Roberts ('Dr Ken'), y cyhoeddwyd ei farwolaeth ym mis Gorffennaf, yn hanesydd o'r fath, ac yr oedd parch mawr tuag at ei ymchwiliaeth drylwyr i hanes bro ei febyd, Caergybi. Ond nid oedd diddordeb a medrusrwydd Ken wedi eu cyfyngu i strydoedd culion Bol Sach ble cafodd ei eni a'i fagu. Trwy gydol ei oes, bu'n ymwneud ag ystod eang o weithgareddau, a'r cyfan yn adlewyrchu ei frwdfrydedd a'i barodrwydd i wasanaethu.

Wedi derbyn ei addysg gynnar yn Ysgol y Parc ac Ysgol y Sir Caergybi (fel y'u gelwid bryd hynny) aeth ymlaen i Brifysgol Manceinion i astudio Meddygaeth, cyn cymhwyso fel Meddyg Teulu. Dychwelodd i Gaergybi ble bu'n ddygn yn y gwaith o ymgeleddu ei gleifion, a mawr oedd eu gwerthfawrogiad hwythau o'i gyfraniad tuag at wella eu ffyniant.

Ond parhau wnaeth ei ddiddordebau all-gyrsiol - hoffai arlunio, roedd wedi ei gyfareddu gyda recordio ffilm a sŵn, ac wrth gwrs gyda hanes. Ysgrifennodd yn helaeth ar hanes Eglwys Sant Cybi, a mynnai fod wrth law i sgwrsio am yr eglwys gyda'r myrdd ymwelwyr ddeuai i Gaergybi ar fwrdd y llongau gwyliau. Roedd hefyd yn aelod gweithgar o Gymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn, yn aelod o'r pwyllgor gwaith am flynyddoedd lawer, ac yn olygydd diwyd o'r Cylchlythyr hwn. Roedd y Gymdeithas cymaint cyfoethochach o ganlyniad i fewnbwn Ken, tristhawn yn ei farwolaeth, ac estynnwn ein cydymdeimlad calon tuag at ei briod a'r teulu. Rydym yn eithriadol ddiolchgar o'i ymdrechion a'i hiwmor di-ffael, ac ni allwn yn ddigonol fynegi'r argyhoeddiad ein bod wedi cael y fraint o adnabod un o wŷr y dadeni diweddar.

Gareth Huws



Dr John Kenneth Roberts

Wales has always produced its fair share of 'historians of their square mile' who have enriched and extended our understanding of that locality and of Wales itself. John Kenneth Roberts ('Dr Ken'), whose death was announced in July, was one such historian and his meticulous research into the history of his native Holyhead was highly regarded. But Ken's interests and expertise were not confined to those narrow streets of Waterside where he was born and brought up. Throughout his life, he was involved in a range of activities, all of which reflected his enthusiasm and willingness to serve.

After his early education at Park School and Holyhead County School (as they were then called)

he went on to the University of Manchester to study Medicine and then qualified as a General Practitioner. He returned to Holyhead and worked tirelessly attending to the needs of his patients, and his contribution to the well-being of the town's inhabitants was very much appreciated.

But his extra-curricular interests continued - he enjoyed painting, was fascinated by film and sound recording and, of course, history. He wrote extensively on the history of St Cybi's Church and made himself available to describe the church to those visitors who came to Holyhead on board the numerous cruise ships. He was also a hard-working member of this Anglesey Antiquarian Society, a member of the steering committee for many years and the diligent editor of this very Newsletter. The Society was much the richer as a result of Ken's input, we mourn his passing and offer our heartfelt condolence to his wife and family. We are inordinately grateful to him for his efforts and his unflinching good humour, and we cannot express strongly enough the feeling that we've had the privilege of knowing a latter-day renaissance man.

Gareth Huws

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
6392	08.03.2019	WR/425 WM/2677	[1720] 1990 - 1991 [19th cent.] 1908 - 1979	Map of Mona by Emanuel Bowen Photographs of Penmon and Moelfre; Engravings of the Bridges Mixed Postcards
6393	25.03.2019	WM/2670/11 - 46	1867 - 1991	Additional items for the estate of Rev. W.L.P Float
6394	25.03.2019	WM/1865/503 - 504	[c. 2005]	Brochure Canatxx LNG, Amlwch public consultation exhibition and Colour Photograph: Stena Line Stena Forwarder Bari
6395	26.03.2019	WM/2676	1863 - 2011	Casgliad Capel Penuel, Llangefni additional
6396	03.04.2019	WM/2678	1981 - 1985	Letters: Elizabeth Grace Roberts
6397	03.04.2019	WA/2/5/7 WA/2/5/49 WA/2/5/53 WA/2/5/61		Casgliadau Ysgolion gynradd: Bodorgan Llangaffo Dwyran (Llangeinwen) Niwbwrch
6398	05.04.2019	WM/2679	1896 - 1984	Papurau Hugh Williams Owen, Aberffraw
6399	08.04.2019	WD/38	1893 - 2011	Cofnodion Capel MC Rhoscolyn
6400	11.04.2019	WM/2680	1939 - 2015	Items re H. M. S. Edinburgh
6401	15.04.2019	WPE/70/47 WPE/29/15	2000 - 2008 1995 - 2003	Baptism registers
6402	17.04.2019	WM/2681	1848 1857 - 1859	Rhestr-lyfr Y Methodistiaid Wesleyaidd Llangefni
6403	01.05.2019	WM/2682	1888 - 1950	Papurau Bronheulog, Llangoed
6404	07.05.2019	WCD/118	1958	Definitive map of public footpaths, Anglesey
6405	20.05.2019	WM/2610/25 - 27	[c. 1880] - 1917	additional items Casgliad Lewis Owen Jones
6406	23.05.2019	WM/2683	1909 - 1972	Owen Trevor Williams, Holyhead collection
6407	28.05.2019	WSH/11/195	1909	Photograph: Tynyngogl School Group 2
6408	28.05.2019	WM/2684	1906	Education Committee Minutes
6409	04.06.2019	WM/2685	1959 - 1984	Photograph Album. W.I. outings, Llangefni Branch
6410	10.06.2019	WM/2686	[1896] - 1901	Bills and Receipts Mr W. H. Pritchard, Tan y Capel
6411	12.06.2019	WM/1823/12/8-	2008 - 2016	Cofnodion Merched Y Wawr, Llandegfan
6412	13.06.2019	WM/2687 WCD/476	1963 1964	Amlwch Photographs, Copper Ladies and E. Morgan Tobacco
6413	18.06.2019	WM/2688	TBC	Casgliad Howell Evans
6414	10.07.2019	WM/2689	1946 and 1949	Lluniau Ysgol Uchwradd Caergybi

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

Archives Service Opening Hours

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

Appointments

The Anglesey Archives Service operates a booking system. Users are therefore required to book a place in the search room in advance of their visit. Bookings can be made in person, by email, telephone or letter. Please be advised that a booking is required for each person wishing to use the service. If you have any special requirements please mention them when booking. Don't forget your Reader's Ticket.

Research Service.

There is a paid postal research service with an initial charge for the first hour. Please contact Archive Service for the current fee.

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The next edition of the newsletter will be published in Spring 2019. Please forward any articles to: Karen Pollock, Tanffordd Bach, Glanrafon, Llangoed, LL58 8SY or karen@excellentdesign.plus.com

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

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