

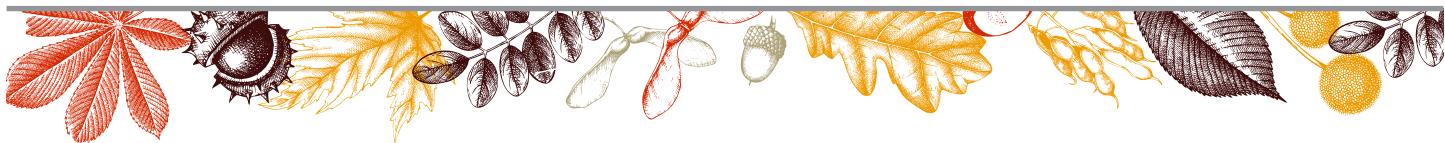


CYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN

CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

No.77A Hydref / Autumn 2021



The easing of Coronavirus restrictions made it possible for AAS friends and members to take part in some first-class excursions during the summer months: made all the more enjoyable as members could finally meet up again. For those unable to attend, Ann has penned some excellent accounts of the trips (see below). As the Autumn begins to draw in, we hope you will join us for the forthcoming lecture series (see times and topics listed on page 7). I am sure you will agree, there are some interesting talks lined up to take us through the colder months.

K. J. Pollock

GWIBDEITHIAU 2021

Gwibdaith Hynafiaethwyr Môn - 26ain 2021

Pentref ac Eglwys Llannerch-y-medd, ac yna Llwydiarth Esgob

Gyda'r haf yn mentro'i gamau petrusgar cyntaf, daeth criw o aelodau llon ynghyd i ddysgu am Llannerch-y-medd, a man cychwyn yr antur oedd Eglwys y Santes Fair.

Camodd Andrew Davidson ac Arwyn Owen ymlaen i gyflwyno trosolwg o hanes ac arwyddocad y dref. Yn sefyll ar lannau afon Alaw ble mae ffiniau pedwar cwmwd yn cyfarfod, ac ar groesffordd hen dracffyrdd a nadreddai drwy sawl safle cynhanesyddol arwyddocaol, bu Llannerch-y-medd yn dref marchnad bwysig ar un adeg. Roedd yn meddu ar dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol rymus gyda 700 o bobl yn gweithio yn y diwydiant gwlan, a gwaith brics Llwydiarth Fawr yn gwerthu brics i Lerpwl. Ac wrth gwrs roedd seiri, gwneuthurwyr clocsiau a chynhyrchwyr snisin Llannerch-y-medd yn enwog led-led Cymru.

Ond roedd y dref yn mwynhau pwysigrwydd diwyliauol pwysig hefyd. Safai argraffwasg gyntaf Ynys Môn yn Llannerch-y-medd, ac roedd yr ardal yn enwog am ei thelynorion, ei chantorion ac yn anad dim ei datgeinwyr cerdd dant. Dyma ffurf cerddorol sy'n holol unigryw i Gymru gyda thelyn yn cyflwyno alaw ddeuran neu dridarn tra bo datgeinydd neu gôr yn canu cerddi caeth neu vers libre mewn gwrthbwyt rhydd.

Yn y 19eg Ganrif, daeth y rheilffordd i Fôn, ac erbyn 1866 roedd y lein yn rhedeg cyn belled â Llannerch-y-medd cyn rhuo 'mlaen i Amlwch. Ond erbyn 1890 roedd y diwydiant gwlan yn gwegian, a daeth machlud ar statws Llannerch-y-medd.

EXCURSIONS 2021

Anglesey Antiquarians' Society Excursion June 26th 2021

Llannerch-y-medd village and its church, followed by Llwydiarth Esgob

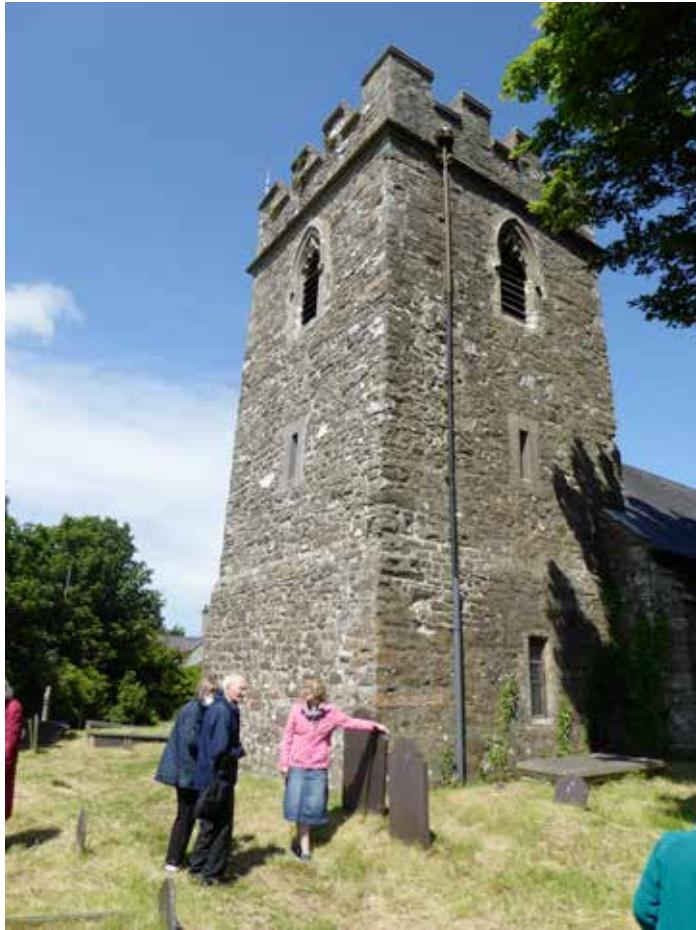


Photo: Gareth Huws
Exterior view of the bell tower at St Mary's, Llannerch-y-medd.

As summer took its first faltering steps, a merry band gathered together to learn about Llannerch-y-medd, and the first port of call was St Mary's Church.

Andrew Davidson and Arwyn Owen stepped forward to present an account of the town's history and significance. Standing on the banks of the river Alaw, where the boundaries of four commotes meet, and on the crossroads of ancient byways that pass through many significant prehistoric sites, Llannerch-y-medd was once a leading mediaeval market town. It possessed a powerful industrial heritage with 700 people working in the woollen trade, brickworks at Llwydiarth Fawr that sold bricks to Liverpool, and Llannerch-y-medd carpenters, clogmakers and snuff producers were famous throughout Wales.

The town also enjoyed strong cultural importance - the first printing press on Anglesey was in Llannerch-y-medd, and the area was famous for its harpists, singers and in particular its exponents of cerdd dant, a uniquely Welsh art form whereby the harp plays a two- or three-part standard melody while a soloist or choir sing the words of strict-metre poetry or vers libre in free counterpoint.

In the 19th Century the railway came to Anglesey and by 1866 the line ran as far as Llannerch-y-medd before thundering on to Amlwch. But by 1890 the woollen industry had declined and Llannerch-y-medd lost its status.



Photo: Gareth Huws. A view of Llwydiarth Esgob

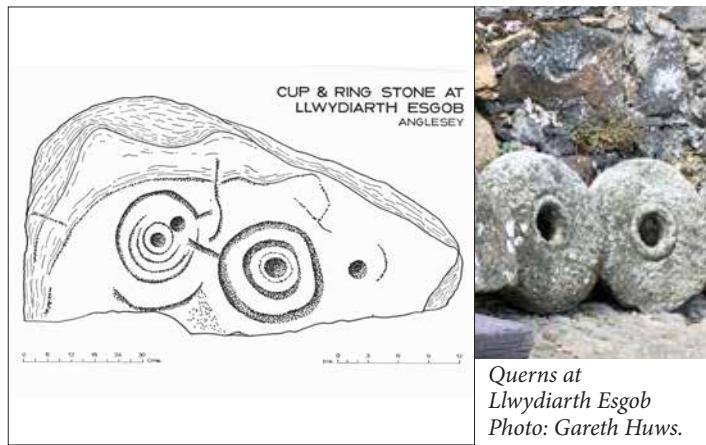
Ail-adeiladwyd yr eglwys ganoloesol wreiddiol yn 1850, ond mae'n dyddio o'r 14eg neu'r 15fed Ganrif, gyda rhai nodweddion 12fed Ganrif i'w canfod yn llawr isaf y tŵr, ac mae'r fedyddfaen yn dyddio o eglwys gynnar y 14eg Ganrif hefyd.

Trodd y grŵp tua'r cae tu hwnt i'r eglwys. Awgrymodd arolwg geoffisegol fod lloc, ty crwn, ac olion smelto posib yma. Datgelodd synhwyrydd metel dros 860 o artefactau - crochenwaith, meinir eglwys gynnar, a darnau arian gan gynnwys ceiniog o gyfnod Elizabeth I. Cafwyd darnau arian y 19eg Ganrif, a cheiniog Derwydd, sef darn copr o Fynydd Parys allai ond ei gyfnewis mewn rhai siopau. Yn rhyfedd iawn, roedd y darn yn pwysa ond 8g; dylai bwysa 22g; ai ffugbeth oedd y geiniog Derwydd hon?

Yna prysurodd yr aelodau i Llwydiarth Esgob i ryfeddu at feini cynhanesyddol a ddygydd yno gan berchennog blaenorol. Ond o ble? Pwy a wyr? Brasgamodd Frances Lynch ymlaen i egluro arwyddocad y mein. Roedd un carreg anferth gyda marciau cwpant a chylchoedd consentrig hynafol arni. Ymysg y mein eraill roedd tair breuan o darddiad Rhufeinig-Brydeinig mae'n debyg.

Gyda'r ymweliad yn dirwyn i ben, gwahoddwyd pawb i Drws Coed ble roedd Mrs Jane Bown, sydd yn enwog led-led Môn am ei chroeso a'i choginio, wedi paratoi tê prynhawn swmpus gyda theisennau mor ysgafn ag awel haf, a digon o de i olchi'r cyfan i lawr. Ymlaciodd yr aelodau'n llawen yn yr ardd, ymleddodd pawb yn awchus, a daeth yr haul i roi sêl bendith ar y wibdaith a'i diweddglo hyfryd.

Ann Huws



*Querns at Llwydiarth Esgob
Photo: Gareth Huws.*

Cup & Ring stone at Llwydiarth Esgob, © Francise Lynch

The original mediaeval church was rebuilt in 1850, but it dates from the 14th or 15th Century with some 12th Century features noted in the lower storey of the tower. The font is from the earlier 14th Century church too.

The group moved on to a field beyond the church. Geophysical survey of the site suggested the remains of an enclosure, a roundhouse, and some signs of possible smelting. Metal detector research uncovered over 860 artefacts - pottery, pieces of masonry from the early church, and coins including an Elizabeth I penny. There were also some 19th Century coins and what is known as a Druid coin - a copper coin from Parys Mountain which could only be spent in certain shops. Surprisingly, it only weighed 8g but should weigh 22g. A forgery perhaps?

We then sped on to Llwydiarth Esgob to view prehistoric stones transported there by a previous owner from who knows where? Frances Lynch sprang forward to present the stones and explain their significance. One was an enormous boulder with ancient cup marks, concentric rings and groove. Among other stones were three quern stones, probably of Romano-British origin.

As the afternoon drew to a close, members were invited to Drws y Coed where Mrs Jane Bown, whose hospitality and baking skills are legendary on Anglesey, had

prepared a magnificent afternoon tea with scrumptious scones, whisper-soft sponges and lashings of tea. Happy members relaxed in the garden, tucked in with gusto, and the sun came out to salute a successful excursion and its superb finale.

Ann Huws

Gwibdaith Hynafiaethwyr Môn i Bodychen - Gorffennaf 2lain 2021

Ar hwyrnos hyfryd o haf, gyda'r Carneddau'n segura yn haul Gorffennaf a'r gwenyn yn porthi'n farus yn y cloddiau gerllaw, prysurodd yr aelodau ar hyd cilffyrrd culion dyfnderoedd Môn i blwyf Bodwrog ble roedd Andrew Davidson a Richard Parry yn aros yn eiddgar i gyflwyno hen gartref canoloesol Bodychen.



*Photo: Gareth Huws.
Andrew Davidson explaining the architecture of the Bodychen ruins.*

Troediodd yr aelodau'n hamddenol ar hyd yr hyn fu unwaith yn dracffordd hynafol, cyn croesi'r caeau at Bodychen ei hun. A ninnau'n ymgasglu at ein gilydd, carlamodd gyr o fustych draw i ymuno â ni. Ffurfiodd yr aelodau (â'r bustych) gylch taclus er mwyn gwrando'n astud ar gyflwyniad byr i'r safle gan Andrew Davidson. Mae'r safle ar dir fu'n dreflan ac ym meddiant yr esgob yn 1284, roedd wedi ei amgylchynu gan bedwar cwmwd, ei dracffyrrd yn arwain tua Pentre Bwaau i'r gorllewin a Clegir Mawr i'r de, ac o fewn cyrraedd Gwyndy i'r gogledd.

Yna camodd Richard Parry ymlaen i adrodd hanes Bodychen ei hun. Dyma safle fu unwaith yn gartref i Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Hwllyn, gw'r oedd yn cefnogi'r Tuduriaid gan arwain ei ddynion i ymladd yn Bosworth yn 1485. Enillodd fri yn y frwydr, ac fel gwobr am ei wroldeb, fe'i apwyntwyd yn Uchel-Siryf Môn am oes. Wedi Brwydr Bosworth, ail-adeladodd y ty yn arddull y cyfnod, ail-sefydlodd Rhys Bodychen ei hun yno, gan noddîr beirdd Cymreig yn union fel ei dad o'i flaen, a chyflawni ei ddyletswyddau fel Uchel-Siryf o'i gartref yn Bodychen.

Byddai crogi yn digwydd dan drefn Bodychen, gyda nifer o'r caeau cyfagos yn gysylltiedig â safleoedd cosb: Cefnithgroen (sydd yn cyfeirio at groen cignoeth y cefn wedi ei chwipio), Cae Crocuren, a Bryn Crogi, sef bryncyn creigio mewn cae gerllaw. Yn wir, honai Pennant fod Rhys yn cynnal carchar yn Bodychen, sydd yn mynd peth o'r ffordd i egluro trwch y muriau yno.

Bu Rhys farw oddeutu 1535 ac fe'i claddwyd yn Caergybi. Ei fab,

Anglesey Antiquarians' Excursion to Bodychen - July 21st 2021

On a warm summer's evening, as the distant Carneddau shimmered in early evening sunshine, and bees foraged greedily in the nearby hedgerows, members sped along narrow lanes of Môn profonde to the parish of Bodwrog where Andrew Davidson and Richard Parry waited to present Bodychen, an old mediaeval house.



*Photo: Gareth Huws.
Richard Parry relating some of the fascinating tales from the Bodychen family's history.*

Members strolled along what may once have been an ancient trackway, and crossed fields to Bodychen itself. As we grouped, a herd of inquisitive bullocks cantered over to join us. Members (and bullocks) gathered round attentively, as Andrew Davidson offered a brief introduction to the site, surrounded as it is by four commotes, situated on what was a township on bishop's land in 1284, within easy reach of Gwyndy to the north, and with its trackways leading towards Pentre Bwaau to the west and Clegir Mawr to the south.

Then Richard Parry stepped forward to tell us about Bodychen itself. This was once the home of Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Hwllyn, a Tudor sympathizer who led a group of his men to fight at Bosworth Field in 1485, was swathed in glory, and as reward for his valour was appointed High Sheriff of Anglesey for life. After Bosworth, the house was rebuilt in the style of the time, Rhys Bodychen as he was known reasserted his presence, became a patron of Welsh bards just like his father before him, and carried out his duties as High Sheriff from Bodychen.

Hangings took place under the aegis of Bodychen, and many neighbouring fields are associated with sites of punishment: Cefnithgroen (the flayed skin of the back after whipping), Cae Crocuren (gallow's field), and Bryn Crogi (hanging hill) - a rocky hillock in the field opposite. Indeed, Pennant suggests that Rhys kept a jail at Bodychen, which may go some way to explain the breadth of its walls.



Drawing of Bodychen: Arch Camb Vol VII July 1871,
Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru – The National Library of Wales



Photo: Gareth Huws, Unexpected and unininvited audience members keen to hear about the past history of Bodychen

John Wyn ab Rhys, etifeddodd Bodychen, ac yna ei ddisgynyddion yntau yn eu tro, ond yn y diwedd aeth yr eiddo i Henry Sparrow o Biwmares. Ac ar y pwyt hwnnw, daeth cysylltiad Bodychen âr Gymru Gymraeg, ei diwylliant a'i harferion, i ben. Ond bu rhywun yn byw yno tan 1870.

Erbyn heddiw, does nemor ddim ar ôl o Bodychen, ond mae darlun a gyhoeddwyd yn Archaeologica Cambrensis yn dilyn ymwelliad yn 1870 yn dangos neuadd ganoloesol betryalog. Gyda chyflwyniad Richard Parry yn dirwyn i ben, camodd Frances Lynch ymlaen i arwain yr aelodau o amgylch y safle ei hun, a thrwy ei llygaid hi roedd modd adnabod porth llydan, a gweld olion grisiau cylchog ar y mur dwyreiniol - grisiau tŵr efallai, sydd yn adlais o'r tŵr yn Gwydir. Mae mur adfeiliadol i'r gogledd-ddwyrain yn awgrymu bu cowt ac adeiladau fferm yma hefyd, tra bo olion muriau gardd gaeädig i'w gweld i'r de-orllewin efallai.

Ond ar amrantiad, llithrodd y gwyll drosom, taflwyd mantell cysgodion dros yr adfeilion, a daeth ein hymwelliad i ben. Dychwelodd yr aelodau i'w cerbydau gan adael Bodychen mewn hedd a thawelwch unwaith eto.

Ann Huws



Photo: Gareth Huws. The remnants of the once proud Llys of Bodychen, compare with drawing, top left above

Rhys died around 1535 and is buried in Holyhead. Bodychen passed to his son John Wyn ab Rhys, and on to his descendants in turn, until eventually the house passed to Henry Sparrow of Beaumaris. At that point, the house's connection to Welsh Wales and its culture and customs came to an end, but Bodychen remained a dwelling until 1870.

Today, little remains of Bodychen, but a drawing which appeared in Archaeologica Cambrensis following an 1870 visit, shows a rectangular mediaeval hall. As Richard Parry's account drew to a close, Frances Lynch led members to explore the site itself, and under her guidance it was possible to identify a large doorway, and see some remains of a circular staircase on the eastern outside wall - a tower perhaps, echoing the tower block at Gwydir. A ruined wall on the north-eastern side suggests the former presence of a courtyard and farm buildings, while the possible remains of enclosed garden walls can be seen on the south-western side.

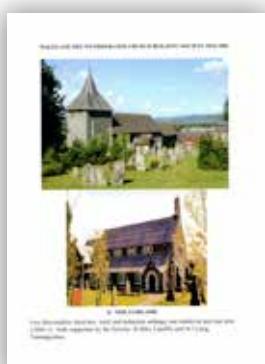
But twilight crept upon us, tumbled walls were cloaked in shadows, and our visit drew to a close. Members sauntered back to cars, leaving Bodychen to peace and silence once more.

Ann Huws

Wales and the Incorporated Church Building Society 1818-1982, Neil Fairlamb 2021

ISBN no. 978-1-80049-66

Reverend Neil Fairlamb has been busy during the Coronavirus lockdown writing up his research on the role of the Incorporated Church Building Society in Wales (ICBS). It is now published as a paper copy and also an e-book. It is an interesting and informative read on the work of the ICBS who funded the restoration, maintenance and building of churches. It also provides a fascinating insight into the aims and ambitions of some of the clergy, parishioners and architects involved in shaping and making decisions on church restoration and conservation. A detailed review will follow in the next edition of the Transactions. Copies are FREE on request. Contact Neil on fairlamb49@gmail.com or by letter to All Saints' Vicarage, Tilford, Farnham GU10 2DA.



Gwibdaith Hynafiaethwyr Môn i Llanbedrgoch - Awst 21ain 2021

Ar waethaf glaw didostur fu'n arllwys drwy'r wythnos, mentrodd aelodau glew Hynafiaethwyr Môn i Llanbedrgoch i fwynhau gwibdaith lawn dan arweiniad medrus Margaret a Rob Bradbury.

Y safle cyntaf oedd Eglwys Llanbedrgoch, a camodd Rob Evans o Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd ymlaen i adrodd hanes prosiect daniwyd yn 2015 yn dilyn cynllun i ymestyn y fynwent tua'r dwyraint. Mae'r fynwent yn sefyll ar llwyfandir llydan ac yn ôl cofnodion roedd eglwys yma yn 1254, ond credir i'r safle fodoli cyn gynhared â'r 11eg Ganrif.

Mewn cloddfa yn 2015, dadorchuddiwyd 53 bedd cist â chapfaen, a thri bedd arall posib hefyd - pob un wedi eu torri i'r calchbalmant, a phob un yn wynebu mwy neu lai tua'r dwyraint. Ymddengys mai mynwent ganoloesol gynnar sylwedol oedd yma, ond anodd oedd diffinio maint cyfan y safle. Roedd yr esgyrn mewn cyflwr eithriadol dda: ar hap, torrwyd hicyn yn un o'r capfeini, a gwelwyd penglog yn gwenu'n rhadlon o'r bedd islaw. Cafwyd dernyn bach o asgwrn, ac awgrymodd carbon-ddyddio mai asgwrn o'r 6ed Ganrif gynnar oedd.



Photo: Gareth Huws. St Peter's church, Llanbedrgoch

Yn anffodus bu'n rhaid rho'i'r gorau i'r prosiect oherwydd diffyg cyllid pellach, ac felly rhoddodd yr archaeolegwyr eu bryd ar ddiogelu'r safle. Serch hynny, erys cwestiynau: a yw'r fynwent ganoloesol gynnar hon yn ymestyn dros y llwyfandir cyfan; a yw'r fynwent yn sefyll ar safle cyn-Gristnogol neu gynhanesyddol?

Oedd y grŵp i loetran wrth yr eglwys gan fod y rhannau hynaf ohoni'n dyddio o'r 15fed Ganrif. Tynnodd Frances Lynch ein sylw at ddua ben wedi eu cerfio i'r garreg o bobtu i'r porth gogleddol. O safbwyt arddull, mae'r ddua'n debyg iawn i'w gilydd - un yn bennoeth a'r llall yn gwisgo meitr. Tybed ai delwau Cristnogol cynnar o'r meirwon sy'n gorwedd yn y fynwent ydynt?

O'r eglwys, prysurodd yr



Photo: Gareth Huws. The two medieval faces/heads next to the entrance door of the church

Anglesey Antiquarians' Excursion to Llanbedrgoch - August 21st 2021

Despite forecasts of relentless drizzle, an intrepid band of Antiquarians ventured to Llanbedrgoch to enjoy a full and fascinating excursion smoothly shepherded by Margaret and Rob Bradbury.

The first site on the itinerary was Llanbedrgoch Church. Rob Evans of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust stepped forward to outline details of a project begun in 2015 following proposals to extend the graveyard eastwards. The cemetery stands on a broad limestone plateau and according to records a church was here in 1254, but the site is thought to have existed as early as the 11th Century.

In 2015 an excavation uncovered 53 cist graves with capstones as well as three other possible graves, all cut into the limestone pavement, and all with mainly East-West orientation. It appeared to be a substantial early mediaeval cemetery, but it was difficult to define the total extent of the site. Bone preservation was superb - an excavator accidentally nicked the edge of one capstone and a grinning skull could be seen inside. A small fragment of disturbed bone was recovered, and carbon dating suggests it was early 6th Century.



Photo: Gareth Huws. Rob Evans of GAT explaining his work on the medieval graves

Sadly, the project had to be abandoned as further funding was needed, so archaeologists concentrated on preservation of the site. Nevertheless, questions remain: does the early mediaeval cemetery extend over the whole plateau; does it stand on an earlier pre-Christian or even prehistoric site?



The group paused to look at the church itself, the oldest parts of which date from the 15th Century. Frances Lynch drew our attention to two stone heads carved into both sides of the north entrance. The heads are stylistically similar - one bare-headed, the other wearing a mitre. Are they early Christian effigies of those buried in the cemetery perhaps?

Leaving the church, members sped to Glyn where its owner, Debbie Tebbut, was waiting.

aelodau i Glyn ble roedd y perchenog, Debbie Tebbut, yn aros. Cafodd Glyn ei adeiladu yn 1613 fel tŷ agweddi, ond fe'i gwerthwyd i William Bold o Tre'r Ddol, ac yna ymgymeroedd perthynas iddo, John Bold, a'r gwaith o'i ddatblygu. Yn 1644 cododd yntau estyniad newydd i'r tŷ.

Uwchlaw'r pentan yn estyniad 1644 mae cerfwaith cymhleth gydag arfbais Tuduraidd a'r geiriau: Duw a Digon. Pan symudodd Debbie a'i phriod Roger i'r tŷ, roedd y lle tân cyfan wedi ei orchuddio'n llwyr a buont am flynyddoedd lawer yn plicio'r haenau oddi arno - llafur cariad yn wir. O amgylch y muriau ac ar y nenfwd, mae basgerfiadau yn dyddio o 1644 sy'n dangos tariannau, menyg dur, gwaywffyn, mwsgedau a phelenni canon - pob un yn awgrymu arfau'r Rhyfel Cartref.



Photo: Gareth Huws. Front view of Y Glyn, Llanbedrgoch

Pwysodd yr aelodau ymlaen i ddiolch yn gynnes i Debbie am ei chroeso, yna prysurodd pawb i gae gerllaw ble, yn y 1990au, datguddiodd dau gyda synwyryddion metel nifer arwyddocaol o artefactau cyfnod Llychlynnyg. Yn 1994, cychwynnodd Amgueddfa Cymru raglen o ymchwiliad archaeolegol dan arweiniad Mark Redknap. Bu Leona Huey a Margaret Bradbury yn gweithio ar y cloddio, a llamodd Leona ymlaen i adrodd hanes eu rhan hwy yn y gwaith ac i roi amlinelliad o'r canlyniadau.

Yn dilyn cyfres o gloddiadau, dadorchuddiwyd lloc bach hirgrwn gyda ffynnon ynddo, a daeth yn amlwg fod y safle wedi ei ddefnyddio ers y cyfnod Mesolithig, ond roedd wedi hen ymsefydlu erbyn oddeutu 600 OC. Yn y 9fed Ganrif, aifodelwyd yr aneddiad gan dyllu ffos allanol, codi rhagfur mewnol anferth o garreg, a thai pren ar furiau carreg isel ((850-1000 OC). Mae presenoldeb rhagfur carreg yn gofyn cwestiwn dyrus: pam oedd y deiliaid eisiau adeiladwaith mor amddiffynol?



Photo: Gareth Huws. Leona Huey explaining the archaeology in the 'Viking' field she helped to excavate in 2012

The house was built as a dower house in 1613, but sold to William Bold of Tre'r Ddol whose kinsman John Bold developed it and, in 1644, added a new extension.

Above the fireplace in the 1644 extension is an elaborate carving with the Tudor coat of arms and the words: Duw a Digon (God and Plenty). When Debbie and her husband Roger moved in, the fireplace was completely covered over and it took many years of painstaking work to peel away the layers - a labour of love indeed. Around the walls and on the ceiling is a 1644 bas-relief sculptured frieze of shields, gauntlets, spears, muskets and cannonballs - all reminiscent of Civil War weapons.



Photo: Gareth Huws. Mrs Debbie Tebbutt explaining the bas relief frieze in Y Glyn

Members pressed forward to thank Debbie for her warm welcome, then we strode on to a field where, in the 1990s, two metal detectorists discovered a number of significant Viking-age artefacts. In 1994, the National Museum of Wales led by Mark Redknap began a programme of archaeological investigation, and Leona Huey, who had worked on the excavation, as had Margaret Bradbury, told us about their part in the work and outlined the results.

A series of excavations uncovered a small roughly oval enclosure with freshwater spring within, and it became clear that the site had been in use from Mesolithic times, but was well-established by about 600 AD. In the 9th Century, the settlement was re-modelled with an outer ditch, massive inner stone rampart, and wooden houses built on low stone walls (850-1000 AD). The presence of the stone rampart begs the question: why did the occupiers need such a defensive structure?

Cafwyd hyd i bump sgerbwed wedi eu taflu i ffos tu hwnt i'r rhagfur, pob un mewn beddau bas ar linell Gogledd-De. Roedd olion anafiadau ar rai, ac roedd breichiau dau sgerbwed wedi eu clymu'n dynn sy'n awgrymu marwolaeth trwy drais. Yn wreiddiol, credwyd mai brodorion lleol oedd ynt, ond dangosodd dadansoddiad isotop iddynt wario'u blynnyddoedd cynnar yn Sgandinavia. Ai goresgynnwyr oedd ynt, ynt eu ymsefydlwyr Llychlynnyig oedd wedi troseddu mewn rhyw ffordd?

Ymysg y darganfyddiadau roedd breichdlysau y 10fed Ganrif gynnar, broetshis, byclau, celfi trin lledr, pwysau arian a phlwm, a dernyn aur dim mwy na gronyn siwgr, ond bu rhaid ei ddatgan fel trysor. Mae'r dystiolaeth archaeolegol yn awgrymu bod y safle wedi ei ailwampio oherwydd ofn goresgynnwyr Llychlynnyig, ond yn y pen draw daeth yn safle masnachu cyfnod Llychlynnyig.

Ein safle olaf oedd siambr gladdu Neolithic sy'n ymnythu mewn cornel o gaeau Glyn. Camodd Frances Lynch ymlaen i egluro'r adeiladwaith: mewn pant naturiol gyda chapfaen sy'n ymddangos fel pe bai wedi ei throsoli i'w lle - beddrod diymdreich, a'r hyn oll oedd ei adeiladwyr angen oedd trosol effeithiol. Cloddiwyd y siambr yn y 1900au cynnar ond roedd chwiliotwyr eisoes wedi clirio'r cyfan.

A dyna'r daith ar ben, ac ar waetha'r rhagolygon llwm, ychydig o law gawsom wedi'r cyfan. Efallai fod meirwon hynafol Llanbedrgoch wedi eiriol ar ein rhan er mwyn sicrhau gwibdaith Iwyddiannus!

Ann Huws

Skeletons of five people were found dumped in the ditch beyond the rampart, all in shallow graves aligned North-South. Some showed signs of injury and two had arms tightly bound suggesting violent deaths. Initially, they were thought to be indigenous, but isotope analysis confirmed they had spent their early years in Scandinavia. Were they invaders, or Viking settlers who had transgressed in some way?

Finds included early 10th Century arm rings, brooches, buckles, leather-working tools, silver and lead weights, and a fragment of gold no bigger than a grain of sugar yet had to be declared treasure trove.

The archaeological evidence suggests the site was re-modelled in response to threats from Viking traders, but eventually became a Viking-age trading settlement. Our last port of call was a Neolithic burial chamber tucked away in a corner of Glyn's fields. Frances Lynch explained its structure: in a natural hollow with capstone above which appears to have been levered into place from the bedrock - a low-effort tomb as all its builders needed was an effective lever. The chamber was excavated in the early 1900s but

treasure hunters had already cleared the site and nothing was found.

We bade farewell, content that despite gloomy forecasts, very little rain had fallen after all. Perhaps the ancient dead of Llanbedrgoch had interceded on our behalf and ensured a successful excursion!

Ann Huws



Photo Gareth Huws: The near-subterranean Neolithic tomb at Glyn

Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn - Anglesey Antiquarians' Society Rhaglen 2021-22 Programme

Lectures start at 7.00pm. Face-to-face lectures are held at Oriel Ynys Môn

Dyddiad/Date	Darlithydd/Speaker	Teitl>Title
17.09.21	Mary Aris	The Lost Landscapes of Rhosyr
15.10.21	Dr Gary Robinson	Exploring the island landscapes of Anglesey
19.11.21	Darlith Goffa Sir Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture Prof. Gerwyn Williams	Cynan a Môn* * Darlith cyfrwng Cymraeg. Welsh language lecture.
21.01.22	Mary-Ann Constantine (Zoom)	Ports Past and Present (Zoom presentation)
18.02.22	An Evening of Scandal (Zoom)	'A Welch gentlemen of good family' and 'the most artful and designing strumpet ever known.' – Professor Robin Grove White. 'Gender, Victorian morality and libel action: Miss Violet Osborn and the University College of North Wales, 1892' – Dr. Lowri Ann Rees
18.03.22	Dr Peter S. Jones	The rich fen peatlands of Anglesey
29.04.22	Darlith Goffa Thomas Alan Roberts Memorial Lecture	To Be Announced. (Please keep on re-visiting the Anglesey Antiquarians' website for updates.)
20.05.21	AGM Dr Rhian Parry	Place-names - Revealing History

NEW ACCESSIONS AT ANGLESEY ARCHIVES

Acc. No.	Acc. Date	Cat. No.	Covering Dates	Title
6479	23.11.2020	WAE	[c. 1730] - 2019	Papers of the late Alan Roberts of Llangefni
6480	26.11.2020	WM/2458/9 WM/2720	[c. 1935] 1984 - 2013	Anglesey Beagles Cine Tape Papurau Clwb Rugbi Llangefni
6481	26.11.2020	WSF/559 WSH/11/199 WSM/633 WSB/395 WSH/13/11 WSH/5/139	1969 and 1976	Mixed photographs: Menai Suspension Bridge; Sunset Caravan Park, Benllech; Sheep dog trials; Mynydd Parys; Llanfechell Church and Cemaes
6482	26.11.2020	WP/62/10 -	1919 - 2019	Cofnodion Cyngor Cymuned Pentraeth
6483	03.12.2020	WD/35/4	[c. 1939]	Cynllun Mynwent Capel Dwyran
6484	15.01.2021	WM/2721	2021	CLIP Crew List Index Project 1 TB HD
6485	29.01.2021	WM/2722	1889	Receipt: W. Mostyn & Co. Tobacco, Amlwch
6487	19.04.2021	WM/2723	1950 - 1973	Penmon Quarry Books
6488	23.03.2021	WQC/E/219	2020	Cofrestr etholiadol
6489	23.03.2021	WM/2724	2000 - 2021	The Puffin Newsletter
6490	30.03.2021	WM/2725	1878 - 1914	Abstracts of Title and Sales Particulars Marquis of Anglesey to properties in Amlwch
6491	19.04.2021	WM/2726	[c. 1899]	Llun: North & South Wales Bank, Caergybi
6492	13.05.2021	WAF	1977 - 2019	Casgliad Mr R. J. H. Griffiths (Machraeth)
6494	20.04.2021	WM/2727	2010 - 2020	Research on the Massey Sisters
6495	05.05.2021	WM/2506/2/6/1 - 6	[c. 1888] - 1916	Additional items to Casgliad John Alwyn Parry
6496	11.05.2021	WM/2728	1842 [c. 1972]	Notebook on Navigation Slides and diaries of T. G. Walker
6497	11.05.2021	WM/2729	1986	List of competitors and their times for the Menai Mini Marathon
6498	11.05.2021	WM/2504/46	2020	Tlysau'r Hen Oesoedd Rhif 47
6499	19.05.2021	WM/2730	1919 - 2021	Casgliad y diweddar John Evan Jones (1924 - 2020) g. Amlwch
6500	20.05.2021	WM/2731	1763 - 1996	Deeds Melin Adda, Pentrefelin, Amlwch
6501	25.05.2021	WM/2732	1924	Llyfr Cownt Mrs Walter Hughes efo Siop Penlon
6502	27.05.2021	WAG	[20th cent.]	Files on church architecture/renovations: Llandyfnan; Llaneilian; Llangadwaladr; Llanbadrig; Llanfair y Cwmwd and Penmynydd Alms Houses
6503	07.06.2021	WM/2735	2021	Letters Mrs Elizabeth Butterworth on her holiday memories at Llanddwyne
6504	27.05.2021	WM/2733	1947 - 2013	Casgliad William John Williams (Talwrn)
6505	18.06.2021	WSH/3/260/1 - 3	[c. 2000]	Colour photographs of the installation of public access computers at Moelfre library
6506	18.06.2021	WM/2556 additional	1953 - 1993	Llyfrau Nodiadau wedi'u tynnu i lawr am bregethau capel sy'n rhoi enw'r gweinidog / pregethwr gan Mr John Pritchard, Bryn Ddol, Llanddona Hefyd rai o Suliaduron
6507	21.06.2021	WD/3/15	1942 - 2021	W.I. Carreglefn
6508	24.06.2021	WM/2734	1977 - 2018	Rhagleni Sioe Môn
6509	22.07.2021	WM/1267/11 -	[c. 1900] - 1980	Eitemau Capel Tabernacl, Caergybi

Archifau Ynys Môn

Ffôn 01248 751930 neu archifdyarchives@ynysmon.gov.uk

Llun i Mercher trwy apwyntiad yn unig.

9.15am i 11.45am

1.45pm i 4.15pm

Plis gweler ein gwefan am mwy o fanylion:

<https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Residents/Archives/Visiting-Anglesey-Archives/Plan-your-visit-to-the-Archives.aspx>

Anglesey Archives

Phone 01248 751930 or archifdyarchives@ynysmon.gov.uk

Monday to Wednesday by appointment only.

9.15am to 11.45am

1.45pm to 4.15pm

Please see our website for more information:

<https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Residents/Archives/Visiting-Anglesey-Archives/Plan-your-visit-to-the-Archives.aspx>

The production of this newsletter has been a team effort. Special thanks go to Ann Huws for supplying excursion reports and to Gareth Huws and Margaret Bradbury for the splendid photographs. Thanks also go to Tom Pollock for design and layout.

The next edition of the newsletter will be published in the Spring 2022. 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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