



CYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN

CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB

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Greetings to all Society members! The Society has enjoyed some excellent lectures over the last six months (by Zoom and at Oriel Môn). We are now gearing up for the summer. Committee members have been working hard to line up some first-rate excursions for the summer months. We do hope you will be able to join us (see page 10 for full details). KJP

GWIBDEITHIAU 2021

Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn: Gwibdaith Cemaes, Medi 25^{ain} 2021

A chynffon haf yn synhwyro ias yr hydref, prysurodd Hynafiaethwyr Môn i Gemaes i fwynhau gwibdaith olaf 2021 dan arweiniad medrus Robin Grove-White a'i dîm o arbenigwyr. Brasmamodd mintai lon trwy'r Stryd Fawr, sy'n dyddio'n bennaf o'r 19^{eg} ganrif, heibio Capel Bethel yr Annibynnwyr (adeilad hynaf Cemaes mae'n debyg), ac ymlaen at yr harbwr.

O'r pier gellir gweld Afon Wygyr oedd yn ffurfio ffin hyd nes codwyd pont yn 1790. Datgelodd Andrew Davidson fod dogfen o'r 12^{fed} ganrif yn cyfeirio at y safle fel Porth Wygyr, un o dri porthladd pwysigaf Cymru. Efallai mai lleoliad llys oedd bryn i'r dwyrain o'r afon, ond 'does dim tystiolaeth sicr o'r honiad ag eithro enwau fel Llys Gadlys, Neuadd, a Castellor.

Daw'r cyfeiriad cynharaf at bier mewn adroddiad o'r 18^{fed} ganrif; adeiladwyd pier mwy ymarferol yn 1835 gan Ishmael Jones, dyn oedd â rhan bwysig yn natblygiad Cemaes; golchwyd y pier ymaith gan stormydd geirwon, ond fel eglurodd Gwilym Jones, fe'i hailgodwyd gan yr un gŵr a adeiladodd llawer o'r tai uwchlaw'r harbwr.

Ar y promenâd, camodd Helen Grove-White ymlaen i gyflwyno'r Gloch Amser a Llanw a luniwyd gan y cerflunydd Marcus Vergette, a sydd yn canu gyda'r tonnau ar lanw uchel. Mae'r darn trawiadol hwn yn nodi nid yn unig rhythmau tragwyddol amser a llanw, ond hefyd yn herio difaterwch cymdeithas yn ngwynebu bygythiad newid hinsawdd.

EXCURSIONS 2021

Anglesey Antiquarians' Excursion to Cemaes: September 25th 2021

As summer's dog days sniffed the autumn chill, Anglesey Antiquarians sped to Cemaes for the final excursion of 2021, led with customary élan by Robin Grove-White and his team of experts. A happy band of members strode through the mostly 19th Century High Street, past Bethel Independent Chapel (possibly the oldest building in Cemaes) and on to the harbour.

From the pier one can see the river Wygyr which formed a dividing line until a bridge was built in 1790. As Andrew Davidson explained, the site is mentioned in the 12th century as Porth Wygyr, one of the three primary ports of Wales. A hill to the east of the river may have been the site of a llys, but there is no real evidence beyond names like Llys Gadlys, Neuadd and Castellor.

The earliest reference to a pier comes in an 18th century report; a more functional pier was built in 1835 by Ishmael Jones who played an important part in the development of Cemaes. Storms washed away that particular pier but, as Gwilym Jones emphasised, it was rebuilt by a man who also built many houses above the harbour.

On the promenade, Helen Grove-White stepped forward to present the Time and Tide Bell, designed by sculptor Marcus Vergette, and rung by the sea at high tide. This striking piece of installation art not only marks the eternal rhythms of time and tide, but also challenges our complacency as we face the threat of climate change.



Cemaes Pier: Robin & Frances, along with other AAS members, discussing some finer historical details.

Photo: Gareth Huws

Yna, aeth Gareth Huws ati i ddisgrifio campwaith hynod y 19^{eg} ganrif. Bu Cymdeithas Perchnogion Llongau Lerpwl yn ymlafnio â phroblem barhaus: pan hwyliai un o'u llongau i'r Merswy, byddai'n rhaid aros am brynwr i'w nwyddau, neu eu cynnig ar y Gyfnewidfa am y pris uchaf. Ond roedd y broses yn cymryd amser, ac amser yn costio arian. Beth pe bai'n bosib cael rhybudd fod llong ar y gornel fel bo modd cwblhau'r gwaith papur o flaen llaw?

Yn 1827, sefydlodd Lefftenant Watson yr *Holyhead Liverpool Telegraph System*, sef deg safle ar hyd arfordir gogledd Cymru, pob un o fewn golwg o'r nesaf. Ar bob safle, codwyd polyn uchel gyda thri pâr o freichiau cyfochrog - y pâr uchaf yn dangos ffigyrau mewn cannoedd; y pâr canol mewn degau; y pâr isaf mewn unedau. Gosodwyd signalwr ar bob safle, a chopi ganddo o *Watson's Liverpool Telegraphic List of Ship's Names*: llawlyfr yn rhestru pob llong oedd wedi cofrestru yn Lerpwl ynghyd â'i rhif côd.

Fel nesai llong at Caergybi, byddai'r criw yn defnyddio semaffor i gyhoeddi enw'r llong a'i chargo i signalwr Ynys Arw. Gan ddefnyddio llawlyfr Watson, trodd yntau'r wybodaeth yn rhifau, a gyda breichiau gorweddol y polyn, gallai anfon y neges i'r signalwr ar Drwyn Carmel, oedd yn ei dro'n ei anfon i Llanelian, ac ymlaen nes i'r neges gyrraedd Lerpwl. Cyfanswm y pellter oedd 72 milltir; gallai neges syml deithio o Caergybi i Lerpwl mewn llai na munud; ni fyddai neges hir yn cymryd mwy nag 20 munud. Bu'r system mewn bri am gyfnod byr nes i'r system deagraff drydan ddod yn yr 1840au.



Plaque commemorating the placing of the Tidal Bell in Cemaes Harbour. Photo: J.C. Davies, Holyhead.

Gan arwain pawb ar hyd yr hen dramffordd at y gwaith brics, adroddodd Robin Grove-White hanes rhan ei hynafiaid ym mywyd Cemaes. Yn y 19^{eg} ganrif, Brynddu oedd yn berchen popeth i'r dwyrain o'r Wygyr. Yn 1850, William Bulkeley Hughes oedd arglwydd y faenor a byddai'n talu am hawl patent ar y lithrfa. Ond roedd yn bur sorllyd pan gafodd lythyr gan Weinuddiaeth Llywodraeth Lloegr yn mynnu rhent amdani. Gwrthododd dalu. Mewn tri achos llys yng Nghaer a chan ddyfynu Deddfau Hywel Dda, dadleuodd ei ddirprwy fod hawliau'r Goron yn darfod ar lanw isel, nid llanw uchel. Enillodd William Bulkeley Hughes yr achos!

Yn yr 1860au, daeth rheilffordd i Amlwch, a thwristiaeth i Gemaes, ond roedd yr harbwr yn parhau i gael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer masnach - mewnforio glo, allforio cynnyrch amaethyddol a brics. Cyllidwyd y gwaith brics gan nain Robin, ei adeiladu ar dir Brynddu, a'i agor yn 1907. Mewn egwyddor gallai gynhyrchu 50,000 o frics mewn wythnos, ond mewn gwirionedd methiant llwyr fu menter y Klondyke Brickworks. Roedd gormod o galch yn y clai, y brics yn dirywio, a daeth y gwaith i ben yn 1914.

Fel daeth prynhawn difyr i'w derfyn, cafodd yr aelodau fwynhau gwres olaf yr haul cyn ail-droedio'r hen dramffordd 'nôl i Gemaes ble roedd y Ganolfan Treftadaeth yn awchu i'n croesawu gyda phanad a theisennau swmpus.

Ann Huws

Next, Gareth Huws sprang forward to present a remarkable 19th century feat. The Liverpool Ship-owners Association struggled with a constant problem: when one of its ships arrived in the Mersey, its cargo could wait for a buyer or be offered on the Exchange to the highest bidder. But the process took time, and time was money. What if it were possible to have prior warning of a ship's arrival so that paper work could be done beforehand?

In 1827, Lieutenant Watson set up The Holyhead Liverpool Telegraph System - ten stations along the north Wales coast, all within sight of one another. At each, a tall pole with three sets of parallel arms was built - the top pair gave figures in hundreds; the middle pair in tens; the lower pair in units. A signalman manned each station, and was given a copy of *Watson's Liverpool Telegraphic List of Ship's Names* which listed every vessel registered in Liverpool and its code number.

As a ship approached Holyhead, the crew used semaphore to give the North Stack signalman its name and cargo. By means of Watson's book the information was translated into numbers and, using horizontal arms on the pole, transmitted to the Carmel Head signalman, who in turn re-transmitted it to Llanelian, and so on until the message reached Liverpool. The total distance was 72 miles; simple messages travelled from Holyhead to Liverpool in less than one minute; long messages rarely took more than 20 minutes. The system enjoyed a short spell of glory until the electrical telegraph system arrived in the 1840s.



The site of one of the kilns/ovens used in the brick-making process. Photo: Gareth Huws

Leading the way along the old tramway to the brickworks, Robin Grove-White told tales of his ancestors' role in Cemaes life. In the 19th century, Brynddu owned everything east of the Wygyr. In the 1850s William Buckley Hughes was lord of the manor, he paid the patent on a slipway, but was somewhat disgruntled to receive a letter from Whitehall claiming rent for it. He refused to pay. During three court cases heard in Chester, his surrogate, quoting the Laws of Hywel Dda, argued that the rights of the Crown ended at low tide, not high tide. William Buckley Hughes won his case!

The railway came to Amlwch in the 1860s, tourism brought visitors to Cemaes, but the harbour was still used for shipping - coal came in, agricultural products and bricks went out. The brickworks opened in 1907, and in theory could produce 50,000 bricks per week. Built on Brynddu land and financed by Robin's grandmother, the Klondyke Brickworks project never really worked practically or financially - the clay contained too much lime, the bricks deteriorated, and the works closed in 1914.

As a delightful day drew to a close, members enjoyed final rays of the sun and retraced steps along the old tramway back to Cemaes where the Heritage Centre café beckoned with its much-welcome tea and cakes.

Ann Huws

17th September, 2021 – Mary Aris: The Lost Landscapes of Rhosyr

After the long break due to the Coronavirus pandemic, spirits were high as AAS members met in person to hear the first lecture of the Autumn series. Our Chairman, Frances Lynch Llewellyn, introduced the evening's speaker, Mary Aris, a professional archivist and landscape historian.

Mary delivered a fascinating lecture on the medieval township of Rhosyr, located on the south-western corner of Anglesey. Over the years, Mary has carried out intensive research on this area of Ynys Môn, culminating, in 2019, in the publication of her excellent book, *Rhosyr: Its History and Topography in the Age of the Welsh Princes*.

Piecing all the evidence together to interpret the landscape of Rhosyr has not been an easy task. There are only half a dozen extant historical references to Rhosyr before the Edwardian Conquest of Wales in 1282. Mary's methodology has had to be multidisciplinary. She has employed an investigative approach, which has critically evaluated a variety of evidence: medieval and later Welsh literature, documentary sources relating to land management and tenure, antiquarian records, topography, cartography, geography, archaeology, aerial photography, and place name evidence.

Medieval Rhosyr had a chequered history. It rose to prominence under Gruffydd ap Cynan, a Welsh prince of Welsh and Irish ancestry, who constructed a royal chapel and court in the township. Under his rulership, Rhosyr reached its zenith. Gruffydd invested time and money into the landscape of Ynys Môn – replanting woods, building churches, setting up areas of horticulture – activities which developed the economy and brought prosperity to the island. Improvements at Rhosyr continued under the Welsh princes until man-made and natural disasters turned the tide of its fortunes. Mary explained that when, at the end of the thirteenth century, Edward I moved the burgesses of Llanfaes to the south of the island to establish Newborough, Rhosyr's ancient settlement was eclipsed, squeezed out of existence by the new township. It struggled on in decline for a century but eventually disappeared. Its demise was accelerated by Welsh-English wars which brought chaos to the area in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. Adverse climate conditions also played a part, causing folk to retreat from marginal lands. The fourteenth century saw famine, livestock epidemics, and the Black Death. With a depleted population leading to settlement decline, Rhosyr could not survive. By 1450 the township had all but disappeared.

Mary's aim was the reconstruction of the lost landscapes of Rhosyr and to try and understand where the main settlement was located. One of the first clues to the location of the Maerdref (nucleated settlement with royal manor and its lands) was the rich and fertile soil found in the north-west of the township. Mary surmised that this would have been considered the most favourable spot to develop a bond settlement to work the lord's land. Aided by historic maps, aerial photography, and topography, which highlighted significant landscape features, Mary shared with us her convincing hypothesis of how the landscape was organised at Rhosyr in the pre-conquest era. Under her guidance we watched enthralled as a rich tapestry of settlement features came to life – roads and hollow ways that criss-crossed the land; ridgeways and enclosures defining areas of potential domestic or agricultural significance; a lake or pond, a possible royal garden; and medieval field systems divided into strips. Intriguingly, portions of an early pre-conquest road known as the 'Kingsway', sections of which show up on Lidar, may have led from the coast to the Maerdref. This adds strength to the argument that Rhosyr was an important township of the Welsh princes.

Having painted a picture of medieval Rhosyr, Mary turned her attention to the Cae Llys site, close to St. Peter's Church, on the outskirts of modern Newborough. This site was excavated by GAT in the 1990s and is seen as a strong contender for the llys of the Welsh Princes. However, Mary argued that, based on the archaeological evidence, and the possibility that the Maerdref was further to the north than previously thought, there is an alternative interpretation that is worthy of consideration. Many of the finds from Caer Llys are domestic and utilitarian in nature and, whilst the buildings are substantial and were clearly of some importance, they lack the status one would expect of a palace. Taking this into account, ideas on the character and function of Caer Llys may need some revision: it is possible that Caer Llys represents the grange that housed the royal huntsmen, falconers and grooms that served the prince, and that the llys itself remains to be discovered.

Drawing the talk to a close, Mary commented that one of the biggest surprises to come out of her research was just how much the landscape had changed when Newborough was established. Frances thanked Mary for such an interesting lecture which demonstrated the value of such a detailed landscape study.

KJP.



Caer Llys: foundations of llys/grange.
Photo: Tom Pollock



Looking across Caer Llys to St. Peter's Church.
Photo: Tom Pollock

Tachwedd 19eg 2021: Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams

Cynan a Môn - Yr Athro Gerwyn Wiliams
Adran y Gymraeg, Prifysgol Bangor

Ar noson dawel o Dachwedd daeth yr aelodau i Oriel Môn i fwynhau Darlith Goffa Syr Ifor Williams. Camodd Donald Glyn Pritchard ymlaen i gadeirio'r cyfarfod yn ei ffordd ddihafal ei hun, gan gynnig trosolwg gryno o hanes bywyd a gwaith Syr Ifor Williams.

Traddodwyd y ddarlith gan Yr Athro Gerwyn Wiliams o Adran y Gymraeg Prifysgol Bangor, a'i destun oedd: *Cynan: drama bywyd Albert Evans Jones 1895-1970* - bardd, dramodydd, ac un o gewri Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yr 20^{fed} ganrif.

Wrth drafod gwaith Cynan y bardd, pwysleisiodd Gerwyn Wiliams arwyddocad cerdd gynnar o'i waith sy'n sefyll hyd heddiw fel un o gerddi mwyaf eiconig y Rhyfel Mawr: *Anfon y Nico*. Ac yntau'n filwr ym Macedonia, canodd Cynan yn hiraethus am hafau heddychlon plentyndod yng nghwmni Megan a Wil Trefor, ei gyfneither a'i gefnder, oedd yn byw yn Nglan Dŵr ger Llyn Traffwll ym Môn.

Arhosodd Môn yn agos at ei galon. Yn 1931, wedi cyfnod fel gweinidog ym Mhenmaenmawr, ymgartrefodd ef a'i deulu ym Mhorthaethwy, ac fe'i penodwyd yn Ddarllennnydd Dramau Cymraeg (sensor) ar ran yr Arglwydd Siambren.

Yn 1931 hefyd, penodwyd Cynan fel tiwtor yn adran Efrydiau Allanol Prifysgol Bangor gyda chyfrifoldeb dros y Ddrama a Llenyddiaeth Gymraeg. Gosodwyd amodau: byw'n ganolog; peidio ateb galwadau ychwanegol ar ei amser; sicrhau cadw ansawdd a safon gwaith allanol y brifysgol. Roedd ei bennaeth yn ymwybodol o dalent a brwdfrydedd Cynan, ac felly'r angen i'w ffrwyno. Ond doedd dim modd ffrwyno Cynan - anwybyddodd yr amodau'n llwyr!

Roedd sêl cenhadol y dramodydd a'r cynhyrchydd ym mên esgyrn Cynan - mynnai gwell statws i'r ddrama ym Môn. Melys felly oedd gweld George Fisher yn sefydlu Theatr Fach Llangefni yn 1955, ond melysach fyth oedd derbyn comisiwn i ysgrifennu drama Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Môn 1957.

Yn Tachwedd 1956 cyflwynodd Cynan sgript Absalom Fy Mab i'r Pwyllgor Gwaith. Roedd wedi troi at ail lyfr Samiwel o'r Hen Destament am ysbrydoliaeth. Dewis diogel, ond dewis amserol hefyd. Roedd Cynan yn awyddus i gyflwyno drama epig yn arddull ffilmiau Hollywood y cyfnod - ffilmiau fel *Ben Hur* a *The Ten Commandments*.

Drama fydryddol oedd *Absalom Fy Mab*, yn portreadu ymryson gwleidyddol ac ysbrydol rhwng Brenin Dafydd ac Absalom, yn sinematig ei chwmpas, gyda photensial gweledol eang, a chast anferth. Ond roedd drama mwy tanbaid tu ôl i'r llenni. Cynnill-awgrymodd Wilbert Lloyd Roberts fod Absalom Fy Mab yn rhy fawr i'w llwyfannu heb gwmni proffesiynol; mentrodd Huw

November 19th 2021: Syr Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture

Cynan and Anglesey - Professor Gerwyn Wiliams
The Welsh Department, Bangor University

On a still November evening, Society members scurried to Oriel Môn for the Syr Ifor Williams Memorial Lecture. Donald Glyn Pritchard strode forward to chair the meeting in his own inimitable style, and presented a concise overview of Syr Ifor's life and work.

The lecture was delivered by Professor Gerwyn Wiliams of Bangor University's Welsh Department, and his topic was: *Cynan: drama bywyd Albert Evans Jones 1895-1970* - poet, playwright, and giant of the National Eisteddfod in the 20th century.

Contemplating Cynan the poet, Gerwyn Wiliams emphasised the significance of an early poem which still stands as one of the most iconic poems of the Great War: *Anfon y Nico*. As a young soldier on the battlefields of Macedonia, Cynan wrote longingly of long peaceful summer holidays with Megan and Wil Trefor, his cousins,

who lived at Glan Dŵr on the shores of Llyn Traffwll on Anglesey.

Anglesey remained close to his heart and in 1931, after time as a minister in Penmaenmawr, he and his family settled in Menai Bridge, and he was appointed Censor for Welsh Drama on behalf of the Lord Chamberlain.

In 1931, Cynan was also appointed tutor at Bangor University's Extramural Studies Department with responsibility for Welsh Drama and Literature. Certain conditions were set: live centrally; ignore additional demands on

time; maintain the standards of the university's extramural work. His head of department was fully aware of Cynan's talent and enthusiasm and the need to restrain him. Cynan was unrestrainable - he ignored the conditions completely!

The playwright and producer's missionary zeal coursed through Cynan's veins and he demanded proper status for the theatre on Anglesey. What joy when George Fisher established Theatr Fach in Llangefni in 1955; sweeter still was a commission to write a play for the Anglesey National Eisteddfod of 1957.

In November 1956, Cynan presented a script of *Absalom Fy Mab* to the Working Committee. He had turned to the Old Testament second book of Samuel for inspiration. A safe choice but a timely choice too: Cynan wanted to present an epic play emulating the Hollywood films of the period - films such as *Ben Hur* and *The Ten Commandments*.

Absalom Fy Mab portrayed the political and spiritual debates of King David and Absalom; it was cinematic, with wide-ranging visual potential and a huge cast. But far more febrile theatrics raged behind the scenes. Wilbert Lloyd Roberts tactfully hinted that the play was far too complex to stage without a professional company; Huw Gruffydd (winner of the Oscar for his performance in *Ben*



National Eisteddfod at Aberdare, 1956. Cynan seated in the middle.

Photo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Art_License

Gruffydd (enillydd gwobr Oscar am ei berfformiad yn *Ben Hur*) ymhellach a phwysleisio bod **rhaid** sicrhau adnoddau cynhyrchu a chyflwyno teilwng.

Ond adnoddau cynhyrchu oedd asgwrn y gynnen rhwng Cynan a'r Pwyllgor Gwaith. Penderfynodd aelodau'r pwyllgor fod cyflogi cwmni proffesiynol gyda'r holl adnoddau yn mynd i gostio llawer mwy nag oeddynt yn barod i dalu, a phenodwyd cwmni amateur pitw i lwyfannu prif ddrama'r Eisteddfod.

Rhodddwyd y perfformiad cyntaf yn Neuadd y Dref Llangefni a llugoer oedd ymateb adolygwyr: "perfformiad da - dan yr amgylchiadau". Siawns fod tywydd stormus wedi dwysáu helyntion y noson: ffisiodd y golau allan wedi'r act gyntaf; fflownsiodd Cynan allan wedi'r ail. Ond perfformiwyd tair drama arall 'run noson, ac o'r diwedd dyna ffocysu sylw'r genedl gyfan ar y ddrama ym Môn.

Rhaid cofio cyfraniad Cynan i'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol: bu'n archdderwydd ddwywaith; credai ym mhwsigrwydd yr Orsedd, a mynnai roi stamp disgyblaeth a sglein ar ei seremonïau, diwygio'i gweinyddiaeth ac achub yr Eisteddfod rhag yr amherthnasedd oedd yn ei bygwith. Bu'n ysgubol lwyddiannus.

Ond cyn ei farwolaeth, daeth *Anfon y Nico* yn ôl i'w herio. Yn 1965, cyhoeddwyd recordiad o Eleanor Dwyrdd yn canu'r gerdd, gyda'r geiriau ar gefn llawes y record a rhywun wedi cywiro iaith lafar y gerdd wreiddiol. Roedd Cynan yn gandryll - credai fod safoni'r iaith wedi newid naws y gerdd yn llwyr. Trodd at y gyfraith, ymddiheurodd y cwmni recordio, a derbyniodd Cynan gostau cyfreithiol yn llawn. Buddugoliaeth arall i ŵr oedd yn mynnu ei ffordd ei hun.

Fe'i hurddwyd yn farchog yn 1969; bu farw yn Ionawr 1970; cafodd ei gladdu ym mynwent Llantsilio. Wrth gloi darlith ddisglair a diddorol, pwysleisiodd Gerwyn Williams fod Cynan wedi chwarae sawl rhan a chyflawni sawl swyddogaeth yn ei oes. Talodd deyrnged deilwng i'r cawr amryddawn, lliwgar ei wisg a'i gymeriad: "brenin sy'n parhau i deyrnasu dros Gymru o'i gaer ger y Fenai".

Ann Huws

Hur) ventured to emphasise that high-quality production values were a must.

But production values were a bone of contention between Cynan and the Working Committee. Members of the committee decided that employing a professional theatre company with all necessary resources would cost far more than they were ready to pay. They appointed an amateur company to stage the Eisteddfod's main production.

The first performance was staged in Llangefni Town Hall; critics were lukewarm: "a fair performance - under the circumstances". Stormy weather compounded problems: lights fizzled out in the first act; Cynan flounced out in the second. But three other plays were performed that same evening, and at last the eyes of the nation were focused on theatre on Anglesey.

But it's important to remember Cynan's contribution to the National Eisteddfod: he was Archdruid twice; he believed passionately in the Gorsedd's importance and stamped his authority and gloss on its ceremonies, revised its administration, and saved the Eisteddfod itself from the irrelevance that threatened it. And he was hugely successful.

But before his death, *Anfon y Nico* returned to haunt him. In 1965, a recording was released of Eleanor Dwyrdd singing the work; the words were printed on the record sleeve, but the vernacular of the original poem had been corrected. Cynan was incandescent - he claimed that standardising the language changed the spirit of the poem. He resorted to law, the recording company apologised, and Cynan was granted full legal costs. Another victory for a man bent on getting his way.

He was knighted in 1969; died in January 1970; was buried in Llantsilio churchyard. Closing his sparkling and utterly absorbing lecture, Gerwyn Williams emphasised Cynan's many roles, and he paid worthy tribute to a flamboyant titan of Welsh culture: "a king who still dominates Wales from his citadel by the Menai".

Ann Huws

Friday, 21st January. Ports, Past and Present.

The AAS met via Zoom for its January lecture, Frances welcomed the evening's speakers: Professor Mary-Ann Constantine, Dr Elizabeth Edwards and Dr Rita Singer. The trio provided a wonderful insight into the Ports, Past and Present project (PPP). The PPP project is a collaborative project funded by the European Regional Development Fund. It is a joint enterprise between Ireland and Wales and has four partners: the University College Cork, Wexford County Council, Aberystwyth University, and the University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies. The aim of the PPP project is to create a public resource,

for local people and visitors alike, which promotes and celebrates the rich cultural heritage of the five port towns of Dublin, Rosslare, Holyhead, Pembroke Dock and Fishguard. By researching into the individual histories and identities of these ports, PPP seeks to demonstrate the uniqueness of the individual places but also the connections between them.

Rita explained how the project was 'telling the stories of the past but also rooting them in the present'. To this end, a series of documentary films have been commissioned. These films will



The Harbour at Holyhead. Photo: Tom Pollock

showcase the history and contemporary character of the ports. Members of local communities take part in the films to tell the stories of their respective port towns, an approach which brings colour and authenticity to the project. The Holyhead film features our own Vice-Chairman, Dr Gareth Huws, who contributes stories about the local community and historical figures such as Captain Skinner. Captain Skinner ran the mail service between Holyhead and Ireland in the early nineteenth century. His indomitable spirit and generosity towards the town have made him a well-loved character. Captain Skinner was known not just for his deeds and enterprises, but for having a pet raven that would accompany him around the town and fly out to meet him at sea! The natural heritage and archaeology of the ports and their hinterlands will also be presented in film. At Holyhead, focus will be on sites which include, the Tŷ Mawr hut circles, St. Cybi's Church, the Breakwater, and the Breakwater Park.



Tŷ Mawr hut circle, Southstack.

Photo: Tom Pollock

Elizabeth also looked at the concept of literary tourism, a thriving element of the modern tourist industry. She was able to show the potential for this type of tourist experience by drawing on the diaries and letters of Virginia Woolf as an example of how visitors might connect with writers who lived or visited the ports of the Irish Sea. Virginia Woolf took a motoring tour to Ireland in 1934 in her early fifties. She embarked on her journey to Ireland via Fishguard, took a trip along the west coast of Ireland, and

returned to London via Holyhead. Woolf paints a vivid picture of the landscape and the people she encountered, commenting on the weather conditions and rigours of travel, the wildness of the landscape, and the social and political conditions of the day – providing an interesting insight into her perceptions of travel, time, people, and place.

The final contribution of the evening was from Mary-Ann who carried on the theme of the importance of drawing on the literary and artistic heritage associated with the ports. She shared with us the fascinating story of the relationship between the writer, Richard Ayton, and the illustrator William Daniell, who toured the British coast together in 1813. Though their partnership was to flounder at a later date, they visited Wales in relative harmony and created an illustrated volume with a commentary that provides a detailed record of their journey. It draws an illuminating and colourful picture of a nineteenth-century traveller's lot – the ferry from Caernarfon across the Menai Strait; good and bad accommodation (Holyhead fares badly!); and the spectacular coastal views (South Stack) which they compare with what they perceived as the dreariness of the route from the south of Ynys Môn to Caer Cybi.

Drawing the evening to an end, Mary-Ann encouraged us to look out for the Ports, Past and Present events which are coming up in 2022. Of particular note is the film festival to be held on October 22 in the Ucheldre Centre. Mary and colleagues are keen to hear from any members of the Society who have stories or ideas that can be shared with the project. More details on the PPP project can be found on the website <https://portspastpresent.eu/>

KJP.



AN EVENING OF SCANDAL!

18th February 2022

The evening's topic for the Society's Pot Pourri evening was scandal! The first paper, '**Gender, Victorian Morality and Libel Action: Miss Violet Osborne and UCNW in 1892**' was delivered by Dr Lowri Ann Rees, lecturer in History at Bangor University. Lowri shared the enthralling tale of a late Victorian scandal that rocked the University. It was a scandal that drew attention on a national scale and had a detrimental impact on the reputation on the College in its early years.

For its day, the University College of North Wales (UCNW) was forward thinking. From 1886, two years after the University was established, female students formed part of the student cohort. In 1890, of the 97 students registered to study, 47 were women.

At the heart of the scandal were two women: Frances Hughes, principle of the female students' halls of residence and Violet Osborne, a student at the College. As lady principle, Frances Hughes ran a very tight ship, imposing strict rules on the young women who resided under her roof. She monitored the students' behaviour and, she alone, gave permission for any visitors that the female students might wish to entertain. Most of the girls in the halls of residence were under the age of 20. Frances considered herself *in loco parentis*, her objective to 'guard the girls and look after them in every way'.

The saga of intrigue and scandal began when Frances Hughes wrote to the mother of Myfanwy Rhys, one of the female students accommodated in halls. Frances cast aspersions on

the moral character of Violet Osborne, a former resident of her establishment, now in lodgings. She advised Mrs Rhys that Violet, at 25 years old, was more of a 'woman of the world' than most other female students, and thus not a suitable companion for her young daughter of 18. The message was clear, Violet was considered an undesirable influence. The foundation for these accusations rested on two events which Frances Hughes interpreted as evidence of Violet's improper behaviour with men. The first involved the indelicate advances made towards Violet by a suitor (advances which Violet had rebuffed). The second concerned a young professor at the university who had, allegedly, behaved in an overfamiliar way towards Violet, when she had been left alone with him at the end of his lecture.

The situation escalated when Frances made a statement, questioning the moral character of Violet, to the Hostel's Board of Directors, which included members of UCNW. This action had serious repercussions. Violet heard of the allegations and complained to the Senate of the College. Attempts to find a resolution failed, and when the Hostel Board decided that Violet was not guilty of impropriety, Frances refused to withdraw her allegations. This led to the case being investigated by the College Senate. Violet was exonerated from any wrongdoing. Incensed by what was seen as the besmirching of Violet's good name, Violet's friends launched a petition to insist that Frances Hughes withdraw her allegations. Francis refused. This led to Francis being removed from her position.



Dr Lowri Ann Rees

The case continued to gather momentum drawing in France's brother, a high-profile Wesleyan minister, who defended his sister in *The Times* newspaper. Eventually, the scandal reached the corridors of Westminster and was discussed in both houses. Lloyd George, MP for Caernarfon Boroughs, was also drawn into the affair. There were resignations from the College Council from amongst those who supported Frances Hughes, including that of the Vice President, the Duke of Westminster. The press had a field day, resulting in a libel case brought by Frances against the *Daily Dispatch*, winning her £300 in damages.

The upshot of this infamous period of University History, was that the University's reputation was badly tarnished. Lowri reflected that this sorry affair provides an insight into the contemporary attitudes towards women. Female students were allowed entrance to higher education but were not allowed the same freedoms as their male counterparts. A strict moral code was imposed to ensure the young women maintained their respectability. A heavy responsibility was placed on the University. It had a duty of care to female students and had to walk a fine line - balancing the freedoms and needs of the female

students against the societal expectations for women's behaviour in late Victorian society. And what of the later lives of Frances Hughes and Violet Osborne, Lowri concluded. Frances married an Anglican vicar; and Violet married a professor at Bangor, Edmund Arnold, one who had championed her cause. Ultimately then, both women conformed to societal norms, opting to be cloaked in, what society deemed to be, the respectability provided by marriage.

'A Welch gentleman of good family' and 'the most artful and designing strumpet ever known'

The second scandalous tale of the evening was recounted by Professor Robin Grove-White. Robin narrated the fascinating account of one of his ancestors, Mr Rice Thomas, who had become entangled with a woman of dubious character in 1820s Bath, a well-known fashionable resort of the Regency period. The tale came to light in 2000 when Robin, sorting through papers after his father's death, came across a pamphlet and letter tucked away in his father's safe: documents that revealed a family scandal and that had been hidden from view for nearly 200 years.

Mr Rice Thomas was a country gent from Coed Helen in Caernarfon, a stately home with land and assets in Gwynedd and in Anglesey. A bachelor of 53 in 1824, Rice Thomas sought leisure activities outside his parochial country lifestyle - he frequently enjoyed the society scene in Bath. This was not unusual for members of the Welsh gentry, but it appears Rice was drawn into the more colourful and less respectable entertainment that Bath had to offer.



Prof. Robin Grove-White

The letter Robin discovered was written by Lloyd Caldecote and addressed to Mr Pierce Thomas, a senior family member. It revealed that on instructions from Mrs Thomas, Rice's mother, a private detective, Mr Slyn, had been employed to trail her errant son. The news was not good. It appears that Rice was in the thrall of an Anne Brown, a sophisticated 'lady of the night', who had built up an entourage of male admirers, and who was not averse to using devious means - including blackmail and extortion - to get her own way and to improve her position in society. The letter was accompanied by a printed pamphlet, which was doing the rounds in Bath - a character assassination of Anne Brown which painted her as femme fatale, with absolutely no scruples and one who,

with artful wiles, had deceived a number of prominent gentlemen into becoming her friends and protectors- including clergymen and a barrister. Rice Thomas numbered one of the unfortunates who had been ensnared in Anne Brown's web and who was being drained of financial resources. Worse than this, it was suggested that Ann, supposed gold-digger, had started to refer to herself as 'Mrs Thomas' and might be with child. Did this mean that poor misguided Rice had already married her and an heir to his estate in North Wales was in the making!

Robin considered what impact this news must have had on the Thomas family in Wales. Damage limitation must have been upmost in their minds. What happened to Ann Brown is unknown, but he speculated that she was probably paid off and any marriage dissolved. We know that Rice Thomas appears to have settled back into the rural life without any more scandalous activities attached to his name. He died a bachelor in 1850, without an heir.

In conclusion of this tale, Robin reflects:

"If we set aside the moral hysteria - *moralising hysteria even* - of the pamphleteer, Anne Brown appears to have been an enterprising and lively character. At one point, the pamphleteer implicitly admits as much: *'From personal observation, as well as from the concurrent testimony of all who know her, she is considered the most artful and designing strumpet ever known; in short, a second Millwood, by far more dangerous than even those who may exceed her in practice of drinking, or swearing, and which has been fully proved by her success over so many of her contemporaries, by far her superiors in breeding, education, and personal attractions'*. Praise indeed..."

Ebrill 18^{fed} 2022

Mawndiroedd Cyfoethog Môn - Peter Jones

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru - Natural Resources Wales

Ar waethaf pryderon Cofid, prysurodd aelodau llawen tuag Oriel Môn i fwynhau darlith fywiog wedi ei chyflwyno'n slic gan Peter Jones o Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru - arbenigwr amlycaf Cymru ar ecosystemau mawndirol.

Taniodd ei ddarlith gyda chyflwyniad o'r maes, y terminoleg, a mawndiroedd Môn eu hunain. Caiff mawn ei ffurfio o weddillion planhigion sydd wedi rhannol bydru, mae i'w gael ble bynnag mae pridd dan ddŵr, ac mae'n tyfu ar gyfradd o 1mm y flwyddyn - a hynny o'r top i lawr. Bydd planhigion yn amsugno carbon diocsid o'r aer, a chaiff ei gloi yn y mawn. Gan hynny, gallwn ddweud bod mawndiroedd yn reolyddion carbon atmosfferig - y storfeydd carbon mwyaf effeithlon posib.

Ond i ffurfio, rhaid cael cyflenwad dŵr, yn ogystal â nodwedd sy'n helpu i gadw'r dŵr. Cors yw'r enw a roddir i'r mawndir sy'n ffurfio gyda dŵr glaw yn unig - gorgors neu cyforgors - ond nid oes corsydd felly ym Môn. Mae ffen angen dŵr glaw a dŵr o ffynonellau eraill - er enghraifft, ffynnon neu ffrwd. Bydd dŵr sydd wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â phridd neu graig yn cynnwys mwy o faeth, a gelwir ffeniau â chyflenwadau o ddŵr cyffelyb yn ffeniau cyfoethog oherwydd maent i'w cael mewn ardaloedd o greigwely calchfaen.

Er bod llai nag 1% o Fôn yn fawndir, mae yma dri mawndir cyfoethog sy'n Warchodfeydd Natur Cenedlaethol, a chydag arwynebedd o 10 km sgwâr, maent yn sicrhau mai Môn sydd â'r dwysedd cryfaf o ffeniau cyfoethog ym Mhrydain - Cors Erddeiniog, Cors Goch a Cors Bodeilio.

Ond sut olwg sydd ar ffen gyfoethog? Mae gan ffen llystyfiant aml-rywogaeth a dŵr agored, a gall gynnal o leiaf chwech elfen adeileddol a blodeuegol: swbstrad agored; mwsogl brown sy'n hoffi calsiwm; planhigion blodeuol isel fel y tegeirian - o'r pymtheng tegeirian brodorol sy'n tyfu ar gorsydd cymreig, mae un-ar-ddeg ohonynt i'w cael ar ffeniau Môn; planhigion glaswelltaidd fel y gorsfrwynen ddu; planhigion talach sy'n blodeuo ar ddiwedd yr haf; ac yn olaf, y brwyn, yr hesg a'r glaswellt talaf.

Aeth Peter Jones ymlaen i ystyried pwysigrwydd ecolegol ffeniau cyfoethog. Datgelodd fod cymunedau'r gorsfrwynen ddu ar Cors Bodeilio ei hun yn cynnwys 130 rhywogaeth. Yn wir, Môn sy'n cynnal yr adnodd dwysaf o'r gorsfrwynen ddu yng Nghymru a Lloegr!

April 18th 2022

The Rich Fen Peatlands of Anglesey - Peter Jones

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru - Natural Resources Wales

Despite continuing Covid concerns, bemasked, bemused but happy members again bustled to Oriel Môn for a lively in-person lecture delivered with eloquence and verve by Peter Jones, a lead expert on peatland ecosystems.

He began his lecture with an introduction to peatland ecosystems, terminology, and the peatlands on Anglesey itself. Peat comprises the partially decomposed remains of plants, is found wherever soil becomes waterlogged, and grows at a rate of about 1mm from the top down each year. Plants take up airborne carbon dioxide, and much of this is locked up in the peat. We find that peatlands are regulators of atmospheric carbon - in fact, the most efficient carbon sink of all.

But to form, peatlands need a good water supply, as well as some feature which helps retain water. Those formed by rainwater alone are called bogs - blanket bogs or raised bogs - but there are none such on Anglesey. A fen needs rainwater and water from other sources - e.g. springs. Water which has been in contact with soil or rock carries more nutrients, and fens with a supply of such water are called rich fens because they are in areas of limestone bedrock.

Although under 1% of Anglesey is peatland, three rich peatland sites are National Nature Reserves taking up an area of about 10 km square, making Anglesey the densest concentration of rich fen sites in the UK - Cors Erddeiniog, Cors Goch and Cors Bodeilio.

But what does a rich fen look like? It has species-rich vegetation and open water, and it will be able to support at least six structural and floristic elements: exposed substrate; calcium-loving brown mosses; low-growing flowering plants such as orchids - of fifteen native orchids in Welsh wetlands, eleven can be found on Anglesey fens; grass-like plants such as the black bog rush; taller late-summer flowering plants; and finally, the taller rushes, sedges and grasses.

Peter Jones went on to consider the ecological importance of rich fen sites. He revealed that the plant community of black bog rush on Cors Bodeilio alone recorded 130 species. Indeed, Anglesey supports the most concentrated resource of black bog rush in England and Wales!



Mae sawl rheswm dros y fath amrywiaeth rhywogaeth: dwrlawnder; amodau sy'n cynnig cynefinoedd i'r planhigion sy'n hoffi calch; amrywiaeth adeileddol y ffeniai; safle canolog Môn yn croesawu rhywogaethau o ardaloedd y gogledd a'r de; cynefinoedd cyson ers milenia yn caniatáu amser i'r rhywogaethau ymgartrefu. Ac wrth gwrs, ble bynnag mae amrywiaeth cynefin a rhywogaeth planhigion, mae amrywiaeth lawn mor gyfoethog o anifeiliaid, yn enwedig pryfed.

Ond pam fo cymaint o ffeniai cyfoethog ym Môn? Pwysleisiodd Peter Jones rai rhesymau allweddol: craigwely calchfaen; dŵr tanddaearol a ffynhonnau; lefelau uwch o galsiwm a bicarbonad mewn dŵr; pantiau isel gwastad eu gwaelodion; ac effaith defnydd hanesyddol o'r tir, yn enwedig torri mawn.

Mae peth tystiolaeth o'r ymarfer hwn: mae cyfeiriad at yr hawl i dorri mawn yn Welsh Botany gan y Parch Hugh Davies yn 1813; mae map stâd Plas Gwyn ger Pentraeth o 1778-1815 hefyd yn cyfeirio at yr hawl i dorri mawn; ac mae ffotograffau o'r awyr yn dangos olion torri mawn y gorffennol.

Synnai rhai aelodau wrth glywed bod torri mawn yn cael effaith ecolegol positif ar ffeniai cyfoethog; mae dŵr tanddaearol sy'n gyfoethog mewn calsiwm yn ymdreiddio'n bellach ac yn ymestyn y safle; mae arwynebeddau a aflonyddwyd arnynt gan dorri mawn yn addas ar gyfer cytrefu gan rywogaethau newydd.

Ond mae ffermio modern yn peri dyfroedd ffo i'r ffeniai, gan aflonyddu ar y balans pH ac annog tyfiant planhigion uchel sy'n mygu rhywogaethau is y ffeniai cyfoethog. Ac felly, ar waethaf arwyddocad a llwyddiant ffeniai cyfoethog Môn, maen bwysig sylweddoli bod ffeniai cyfoethog led-led Ewrop dan fgythiad, ac mae gwaith cadwraeth yn holl bwysig. Daeth Peter Jones a'i ddarlith i ben gydag apêl am wirfoddolwyr, a chadlef o'r galon: prynnwch gompost heb fawn!

Cynhaliwyd sesiwn cwestiwn ac ateb, diolchodd Gareth Huws yn gynnes i Peter Jones am ddarlith ddiddorol a disglair, a daeth cyfarfod llwyddiannus arall i ben.

Ann Huws



Yellow Flag.

Photo: Tom Pollock

There are several reasons for such diversity of species: water-logging; alkaline conditions offering habitats for lime-loving plants; structural diversity of the fens; Anglesey's central location can welcome species from northern and southern regions; habitats have remained constant for millennia which gives species time to settle. And of course, where there is diversity of plant habitats and species, there is an equally rich diversity of animal, particularly insect, life.

But why are rich fen sites well represented on Anglesey? Peter Jones emphasised some key reasons: limestone bedrock; ground water and springs; higher levels of calcium and bicarbonate in water; low-lying flat-bottomed valleys; and the influence of past land use, particularly peat cutting.

There is some evidence of this practice: a reference to turbarry, or a place where turf or peat may be dug, appears in Welsh Botany written by Rev Hugh Davies in 1813; a 1778-1815 estate map

of the Plas Gwyn estate near Pentraeth also refers to turbarry; and aerial photographs show signs of peat-cutting in the past.

Some members were surprised to learn that peat-cutting has positive ecological consequences for rich fen sites: calcium-rich groundwater penetrates further and can extend the site; surfaces disturbed by peat-cutting are suitable to be colonised by new species.

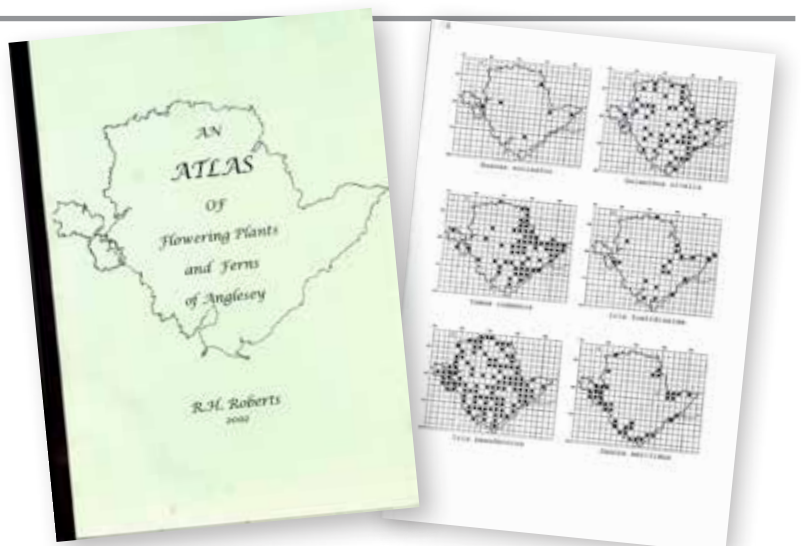
But modern intensive farming causes run-off into fens, disturbing pH balance and encouraging growth of tall plants which smother lower-growing rich fen species. And so, despite Anglesey's rich fen sites' significance and success, it is important to realise that rich fen sites are endangered throughout Europe, and restoration work is vital. Peter Jones brought his talk to a close with an appeal for volunteers, and a hearty battle-cry: buy peat-free compost!

Questions and lively discussion followed, before Gareth Huws thanked Peter Jones for his sparkling and scholarly lecture, and another successful meeting came to a close.

Ann Huws

R.H. Roberts: An Atlas of Flowering Plants and Ferns of Anglesey (2002) Reprinted in 2016 by John G Kelsey with kind permission of Mrs Pat Chapman.

We were sorry to hear of the passing of John Kelsey, AAS member, in 2021. In 2016, John privately reprinted R.H. Robert's Atlas, a valuable record of flowering plants and ferns on Anglesey recorded between 1955 and 2000. There are a limited number of copies left, which can be purchased from Mrs Kelsey (£12.00 plus postage). If you would like to buy a copy, please contact K. Pollock in the first instance (contact details on the back of this NL).



Anglesey Antiquarian Society: Summer Excursions for 2022

Booking is not essential but it is helpful to the organizer to know how many to expect.

Saturday May 28th Rhosmeirch / Llangefni 1.30 – c. 5.30pm

In anticipation of holding our postponed Day School on the History of Non-Conformity in Anglesey next spring, we will be touring historically important chapels near Llangefni.

Please assemble at **Ebenezer, Rhosmeirch** (SH 462 777) at 1.30pm. Take the B5111 past Oriel Môn, turn R to Rhosmeirch then first R and R again.

1.30pm Ebenezer Congregationalist Chapel founded 1749. Mr Gwynfor Roberts will speak to us and there are several historic features to be seen, inside and out.

2.30pm Cildwrn Baptist Chapel founded 1750 (this is opposite the school on the B5109 at the top of Llangefni. Park in the school access). Rev Ieuan Elfryn Jones will speak to us here. It is now an Evangelical Church.

3.30pm Capel Moreia C.M Chapel (1905) Inside this grand chapel we will have an address by the Rev Ieuan Elfryn Jones - "A Memorial Chapel for John Elias." Our second address "Canolfan Glanhwfa" - 'a relevant centre for our community!' will be given by Mr Ieuan Wyn Jones, chairman of the ongoing project of re-organisation.

4.45pm Penuel Baptist Chapel built 1897 as a memorial to Christmas Evans. It is now an undertaker's Chapel of Rest but we can visit inside. Rev Ieuan Elfryn Jones will speak to us.

Organiser: Donald Glyn Pritchard Contact 01248 470579 donaldglyn42@hotmail.co.uk

Saturday June 25th Bodafon Mountain 2.00 – c. 5.00pm

Please assemble in the **carpark** halfway up Bodafon Mountain (SH 470 852) near the chapel. We will visit 2 early settlements on the hill; one with familiar round huts; the other a mediaeval farm with rectangular houses excavated in the 1950s. We will end at Penrhoslligwy Church to look at the 6th century gravestone of a man with an Irish name.

Organiser: Robin Grove White Contact 01407 710769 rgrovwwhite@gmail.com

Wednesday July 13th Llyn Cerrig Bach 6.30pm – c. 7.30 pm

July 2022 is the 80th anniversary of the recognition of the importance of the finds from Llyn Cerrig Bach. We plan to visit the **lakeside** (SH 305 766) and bring drawings of all the objects and some replicas – even throw some chains into the water (on a rope – experimental archaeology) against the backdrop of the setting sun.

Organiser: Ian Jones Contact 01248 470271 ian.jones7@sky.com

Friday July 22nd Holyhead Mountain 2.00 – c. 6.00 pm

Assemble at the **South Stack Café carpark** at 2.00pm. There has been a good deal of clearance of vegetation around the lesser known hut groups on the south western slopes of the mountain. Andrew Davidson will lead us around these and discuss their history and management issues, before those who wish, go up to the hillfort and the Roman signal station on the summit.

Organiser: Andrew Davidson Contact 01407 720431 andrew.davidson@heneb.co.uk

Saturday September 10th Dinas Dinlle Hillfort Excavations 2.00 -- c. 6.00pm

GAT will be excavating at the hillfort in September and should have some exciting finds to show us by the 10th, but this date might change – so keep checking the website for this one. We also hope to organize a visit to Belan Fort and harbour that same afternoon.

Organiser: Frances Llewellyn Contact 01248 364865 flynnchllewellyn@gmail.com

Neil Fairlamb: Edward Wynne or Bodewryd (Anglesey) and Hereford, and Other Welsh History Essays (2021)

The last two years have been a productive time for Reverend Neil Fairlamb, culminating in a second book. Neil's latest book concentrates on the eighteenth century in Wales. It is the result of his meticulous archival research at Hereford, Bangor and Aberystwyth. The central focus is the life and times of Edward Wynne (1681-1755). Other themes look at society at large in all its colourful hues: from marriage and divorce to the wine trade.

Copies of Neil's book are FREE on request. Please contact Neil on fairlamb49@gmail.com or by letter to All Saints' Vicarage, Tilford, Farnham GU10 2DA.



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
6510	18.08.2021	WM/2715/2	2008 - 2011	Research papers on George Cockram, artist Rhosneigr
6511	18.08.2021	WD/48	1896 - 1967	Llyfrau Capel Paran M.C. Rhosneigr
6512	24.08.2021	WM/2736	1856 - 1977	Deeds Caeronw, Cerrigceinwen
6513	25.08.2021	WD/46	[c. 2006]	Copiau ewyllisiau plwyf Bodedern
6514	2021	WM/T/ COVID/1 -	2021	Oral History Recordings covid-19
6515	2021	WM/ COVID/1 -	2021	Collection items covid-19
6516	05.10.2021	WD/3/49/9	1961 - 1992	W.I. Llansadwrn additional
6517	05.10.2021	WM/2737	1946 - 1950	Photograph Album mixed Anglesey holiday snaps
6518	20.10.2021	WM/2738	[tua 1965]	Lluniau Mair Louvain Jones
6519	20.10.2021	WBN/1097	[20th cent.]	Casgliad Oriel Môn
6520	20.10.2021	WBN/1098	[20th cent.]	Casgliad Amgueddfeydd Ynys Môn
6521	20.10.2021	WSM/633	[20th cent.]	Miscellaneous negatives, positives and copy photos of Menai Bridge, Llangefni, H.M.S. Conway, Swtan and Cae Cwta Mawr
6522	22.10.2021	WU/1/ Llangefni WU/2/ Holyhead	1998 - 2001	Holyhead and Llangefni Magistrate's Courts registers
6523	22.10.2021	WF/206	1925	Sales Catalogue: Bishop's Palace, Glyn Garth
6524	15.11.2021	WM/2739	1962 - 2020	Papurau Inner Wheel Club Llangefni

Archifau Ynys Môn

Ffôn 01248 751930 neu archifdyarchives@ynysmon.gov.uk

Llun i Mercher trwy apwyntiad yn unig.
10.00am to 4.00pm

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.
10.00am to 4.00pm

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 Frances Lynch Llewellyn, Ann Huws for supplying reports and translations, and to Gareth Huws 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 Autumn 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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