



# CYMDEITHAS HYNAFIAETHWYR A NATURIAETHWYR MÔN CYLCHLYTHYR • NEWSLETTER

ANGLESEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND FIELD CLUB  
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We hope you enjoy this Spring edition of the NL. It is jam-packed with news of the Society's events and activities over the last six months. Now that summer is here, we have some excellent excursions lined up. We do hope you will join us - see page 12 for details. KJP



## Anglesey Antiquarian Society Outing to Llaneilian 14<sup>th</sup> September 2024

Some two dozen members assembled at the church in Llaneilian on a bright but breezy Saturday afternoon for the excursion organised by our President, Robin Grove-White. Inside the church, he welcomed the members and introduced Lesley Ryder, the church warden, who gave a brief explanation of the repair work being undertaken to the roofs of the church and tower. Phase 1, currently under way, is to the roof of the passage joining the chancel to the St Eilian chapel. Phase 2, for which funds are still to be raised, is to

most important feature of the church is the carved rood screen, the best preserved example in Anglesey or even the whole of north Wales. This is contemporary or only slightly later than the rebuilding of the church and is of very fine craftsmanship, as are the chancel stalls, of similar date. The striking skeleton *memento mori* painted on the screen is seventeenth century.

Members then had time to explore the church and its many interesting features for themselves. The builders had kindly cleared their tools



Interior of St Eilian, Robin at the helm.

Photo: Ian Jones



Upper portion of the carved rood screen.

Photo: Ian Jones

repair the roof of the nave and reroof the tower. Andrew Davidson then gave a brief history of the church, dedicated to the sixth-century Saint Eilian. The life of Eilian, which would have been written in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, has not survived, but a poem by Gwilym Gwyn written in the 16<sup>th</sup> century preserves the salient points. These record his arrival at Porth Eilian, his disagreements with king Cadwallon and the eventual grant of land from that king on which to establish his *clas*, or religious community. The extent of land was described by the course of St Eilian's stag running around the area. Nothing remains of those early buildings and the only traces of the twelfth-century church are the west tower and the doorway into it from the nave. The nave and chancel were substantially rebuilt around 1480, some hundred years after the chapel of St Eilian, which housed the shrine and relics of the saint. The originally detached chapel is to the south of the chancel; the present linking passage appears to date to the seventeenth-century. Perhaps the



Painted skeleton, *memento mori*.

Photo: Sylvia Pinches

from the passage so we could get through to the chapel. Here we were delighted to spot a framed copy of the letter sent out in 1913 by Lord Boston, the first President of our society, in an appeal to raise funds towards the repairs to the church roofs. At that time, the estimate for the work amounted to £211 16s; I fear that the present repairs will cost considerably more than that. Nearby, is a lead panel from the roof with embossed lettering: 'AAS \* FC Recast 1913', so Lord Boston's appeal must have had some effect. Unfortunately, nothing appears in the *Transactions* or Annual Report of the time.

We then drove to the car park at Porth Eilian and walked to Point Lynas/Trwyn Eilian. The wind was getting up and we were glad to find some shelter in the lee of the lighthouse as Ian Jones told us about the history of this lighthouse and signal station. The first light was shown in 1766 from the pilots' lookout a little further inland. The present lighthouse was built by the Mersey Docks and

Harbour Board in 1835, to the design of the well-known engineer Jesse Hartley. The castellated building, painted white to stand out against the darker land behind, acted as a seamark during the day as well as showing a light at night. (In fact, the light started to flash in the gathering gloom as we stood there.) No tower was needed, as the light stands at 128 feet above sea level. The site was also a link in the signal system from Holyhead to Liverpool, replaced by telegraph in 1879. The light was taken over by Trinity House in 1973, automated in 1989 and the keeper's house and signal station buildings behind became a private dwelling and holiday accommodation. Warren Kovach then took up the tale, placing Point Lynas in the context and sequence of lighthouse building around



Point Lynas/Trwyn Eilian.

Photo: Sylvia Pinches



Lead Panel embossed AAS

Photo: Sylvia Pinches

Anglesey and the north Wales coast, from Bardsey Island/Ynys Enlli to the Point of Ayr. The earliest was built on the Skerries in 1716 after various attempts during the previous century, as a commercial enterprise collecting dues from passing ships when they reached Liverpool; the most recent is that on the Holyhead Breakwater, completed in 1873. Warren also told us more about the remarkable semaphore signalling system that could relay a message from Holyhead to Liverpool in under a minute. In 1763 a flag signalling station had been erected on Bidston Hill on the Wirral, to alert

Liverpool merchants of approaching ships. In 1826 these flagstaffs were replaced by the chain of semaphore stations that could bring messages from as far as Holyhead. The system was replaced by electric telegraph in 1861.

Greatly enlightened but somewhat chilly, we made our way back to our cars and found safe haven in the WI Hall where welcome hot drinks and cake were awaiting us.

Sylvia Pinches

## 18<sup>th</sup> October – Tŵr Marcwis

### The Anglesey Column Restoration – Elspeth Smith

It was with great pleasure that Frances Lynch Llewellyn introduced our evening's speaker, Elspeth Smith, Education Officer at Tŵr Marcwis/ Anglesey Column. Elspeth gave an absorbing and detailed account of the restoration and reopening of the column.

The Anglesey Column was erected in 1817 in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars to mark the bravery of the Earl of Uxbridge, the first Marquess of Anglesey. However, after two hundred years, the column was in dire need of restoration. It was closed to the public in 2014, having become unsafe and fallen into disrepair. The present Marquess of Anglesey was keen for it be reopened and the charity, the Anglesey Column Trust, was set up.

The column stands on an outcrop of rare blueschist rock, 580 million years old! This rare geology led to the site's designation as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and an UNESCO site of geological importance. The column and associated column Keeper's Cottage are set within four acres of woodland. Both column and cottage are listed buildings. With the use of photographs, Elspeth demonstrated how overgrown the site had become before the renovation and restoration work took place.

Careful planning went into the redesign and interpretation of the site. Consultation took place with the local community to ensure that the project had local backing and met local needs. Funding began in 2018 and the work got under way in November 2022. The column itself, whilst found to be structurally sound in 2016, needed a new staircase. A new handmade wooden staircase was commissioned and now graces the column's interior. 115 steps will take you to the top of the 97' high column and to magnificent views of the Menai Strait, the Menai and Britannia bridges, and onwards to the mountains of Eryri. The new steps spiral around part of a ship's mast, an original feature still in-situ in the centre of the column. The Keeper's Cottage has also been restored sympathetically and has become a bright and inviting Visitor Centre incorporating a café serving delicious local fare – a warm and welcoming space appreciated by the local community and visitors alike.

The Marquess of Anglesey lost his leg in the battle of Waterloo. He owned the first removable, articulated prosthetic leg – patented as

the 'Anglesey Leg'. His story of courage in adversity serves as an inspiration to others. Mindful of the Marquess's disability, Elspeth emphasized that one of the main objectives of the redesign and restoration project was to try and ensure that the site became as accessible as possible to everyone. To this end, car parking facilities have been upgraded and there is disabled parking close to the Visitor Centre. Great care has been taken to ensure easy access along the main pathways for wheelchair users and for those with mobility challenges. Whilst not everyone may be able to climb the column, the use of new technologies, and a camera at the top of the column, make it possible for all to see and enjoy the panoramic view. Interpretation boards are displayed across the site and in the Visitor Centre to inform visitors about the history of the column, the Napoleonic wars, and the part the Marquess of Anglesey played. For the visitor who wishes to find out more, QR codes provide additional information.



Tŵr Marcwis

Elspeth explained that the site is used for many educational activities for local groups and schools. She is keen to increase community engagement and broaden the range of events taking place. Drawing to the close of a fascinating insight into what was a mammoth and successful endeavor to restore and re-open Tŵr Marcwis, Elspeth warmly invited us all to visit the site.

Further details can be found on the site's webpage: <https://www.angleseycolumn.com/>

KJP

## Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn: Medi 20<sup>fed</sup> 2024

### Plisman Môn 1856-1918: Ymladdwr rhag Trosedd ynteu Cenhadwr yr Aelwyd? - Gerwyn James

Ar hwyrnos fwyn o Fedi, tyrrodd mintai gref o'r aelodau i Oriol Môn i fwynhau'r gyntaf mewn hydref cyffrous o ddarlithoedd gogleisiol. Heb oedi eiliad, prysurodd Frances Lynch Llewellyn i gyflwyno ein siaradwr gwadd, Gerwyn James, a daeth yntau ymlaen i draddodi sgwrs gyfareddol ar fywyd plismyn Môn yn y 19<sup>eg</sup> Ganrif.

Sefydlwyd yr hyn rydym ni'n adnabod fel yr Heddlu gan Syr Robert Peel yn 1829, ond Deddf Heddlu Sirol a Bwrdeistrefi 1856 berodd fod heddluoedd yn orfodol led-led Cymru a Lloegr.

Pwy oedd plismyn cyntaf Môn felly, ac o ble oeddynt yn dod? Dangosodd ymchwil Gerwyn mai cynnyrch cartref oedd y dynion hyn: rhwng 1877 ac 1919, roedd 82% o blismyn Môn wedi eu geni a'u magu ar yr ynys. Mae hysbysebion cynnar yn dangos bod rhaid i'r ymgeiswyr fod o leiaf 5 troedfedd 7 modfedd o daldra, o gefndir a chymeriad da, yn ddeallus, yn gallu siarad ac ysgrifennu Saesneg, ac yn gallu cyflwyno tystysgrif feddygol.

Ar waethaf y gofynion caeth, 'doedd bywyd plisman ddim yn hawdd o bell ffordd. Roedd y cyflog yn isel (17 swllt yr wythnos yn 1860); roedd yr oriau'n hir (rhwng 10 a 12 awr y dydd, 7 dydd yr wythnos) a siffitiau nos yn orfodol - yn enwedig yn y trefi. Treuliwyd siffitiau'n troedio'r strydoedd; prin oedd amser hamdden neu fywyd cymdeithasol; ac ar ben hyn oll - gallai disgyblaeth heddluol fod yn llym.

Serch hynny, ymddengys nad oedd llawer o droseddau. Yn ôl cofnodion rhwng Mehefin 25<sup>ain</sup> a Hydref 1<sup>af</sup> 1888, dim ond 120 trosedd fu ym Môn trwy gydol yr 14 wythnos, a hynny ar gyfer poblogaeth o 50,000. Gan hynny, gallwn gasglu y byddai un plisman wedi ymdrin ag oddeutu un trosedd pob tair neu bedair wythnos. Byddai euogfarnau'n dilyn mân droseddau: y rhan fwyaf oherwydd meddwdod o ryw fath, ond 10 am beidio rhwystro anifeiliaid rhag crwydro, 10 am ymosod, 8 am drespasu tra'n hela, 6 am gardota, a 4 am fân-ladrad.

Aeth Gerwyn ati i ystyried effeithlonrwydd plismyn Môn. O'u plaid, adroddodd saga Lladrad yr Iâr 1888. Un bore, cafwyd fod iâr ysblennydd ar goll, a rhoddwyd manylion y gollod i'r Rhingyll W. Hughes a'r Cwnstabl Owen Williams o Lannerchymedd. Aeth y ddau ar drywydd yr iâr, dilyn olion ei phlû at gartref y drwgdybiedig tebygol, ac wedi sicrhau gwarant, aethant ati i chwilio'r tŷ. Yn y groglofft daethant o hyd i ddarnau ffowlyn mewn pwced - gweddillion yr iâr golledig yn ôl pob tebyg. Syrthiodd y drwgdybiedig ar ei fai, a'i unig amddiffyniad oedd iddo ddwyn yr iâr tra'n feddw.

Tyfodd gorchestion plismyn Môn yn chwedloniaeth - dynion fel Michael Toohill, a aned yn County Limerick yn 1833, ond fu'n blisman yng Nghaerdybi trwy gydol ei yrfa. Yn gawr o ddyn, roedd yn enwog am arestio sawl gwrthgiliwr milwrol oedd yn ffoi o'r Iwerddon - ymddengys fod eu hesgidiau trymion wedi eu bradychu!

Un arall oedd y Prif Gwnstabl Lewis Prothero, blaenor gyda'r Methodistiaid a dirwestwr pybyr. Wedi i dafarnwraig y Golden Lion Inn yn Llangefni wneud cais i gael adnewyddu'r drwydded, ymddangosodd tri plisman yn y llys i wrthwynebu'r cais gan fynnu mai mangre meddwi, crychlamu, a thrythyllu oedd y dafarn. Roedd lled-awgrym fod Lewis Prothero wedi dwyn perswād arnynt i leisio'r fath honiadau yn y llys ar waethaf tystiolaeth amheus a niwlog. Serch hynny, gwrthodwyd caniatâu'r drwydded.

Erbyn yr 1880au, roedd y bobol gyffredin yn hynod gefnogol o'r plisman pentref: roedd ei bresenoldeb yn yr ardal yn gysur, yn atal trosedd ac yn cadw'r afreolus rhag mynd dros ben llestri - roedd y trigolion yn teimlo'n ddiogel ar y stryd. Yn dilyn Deddf yr Heddlu 1916, roedd yn bosib apwyntio merched fel plismonesau, ac yn rhifyn Gorffennaf 19<sup>eg</sup> 1918 y North Wales Chronicle, taerodd Mr

## Anglesey Antiquarians' Society: September 20<sup>th</sup> 2024

### The Anglesey Policeman 1856-1918: Crimefighter or Domestic Missionary? - Gerwyn James

On a mild September evening, an enthusiastic band of members flocked to Oriol Môn for the first of an exciting programme of Autumn lectures. Frances Lynch Llewellyn introduced our guest speaker: Gerwyn James who stepped forward to present an absorbing account of the life of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Anglesey policeman.

Sir Robert Peel established what we recognize as the Police in 1829, but it was the County and Borough Police Act of 1856 which made police forces compulsory in England and Wales.

So who were the early policemen of Anglesey, and where did they come from? According to Gerwyn's research, they were home-grown: between the years 1877 and 1919, 82% of Anglesey policemen were born and raised on Anglesey. Early advertisements indicate that candidates had to be at least 5ft 7ins in height, of good character and connection, intelligent, able to speak and write in English, and produce a medical certificate.

Despite tough entry requirements and to quote a well-known song - a policeman's lot was not a happy one. Wages were poor (17 shillings a week in 1860); shifts were long (between 10 and 12 hour a day, 7 days a week) and night-shifts were obligatory - particularly in urban areas. Shifts

were mainly spent patrolling the beat; time off and any chance of a social life were limited; and at the end of all that - police discipline could be harsh.

But there seemed to be very little crime. According to records from June 25<sup>th</sup> to October 1<sup>st</sup> 1888, only 120 crimes were committed on Anglesey during those 14 weeks, and that for a population of over 50,000 people. So we can deduce that one policeman would deal with one crime every three or four weeks. Convictions followed minor offences: the vast majority for drunkenness in some form or another, but also 10 for allowing animals to stray, 10 for assault, 8 for trespass in search of game, 6 for begging, and 4 for theft.

Gerwyn went on to consider whether Anglesey policemen were efficient. In their support, he recounted the 1888 saga of the Stolen Hen. It seems a fine hen was found to be missing one morning, and its loss reported to Sergeant W. Hughes and P.C. Owen Williams of Llanerchymedd. They traced feathers to the house of a likely suspect and, having obtained a warrant, searched his home. In the loft, they found portions of a fowl hidden in a bucket - seemingly the remains of the missing hen. The suspect duly admitted the charge, but in defence claimed said he had stolen the hen while under the influence of drink.

Some Anglesey policemen became legends in their own lifetime - men like Michael Toohill, born in County Limerick in 1833, but stationed in Holyhead throughout his career. A formidable man, he was renowned for arresting many military deserters fleeing from Ireland - apparently, their army boots gave them away.

Another was Chief Constable Lewis Prothero, a Methodist deacon and staunch temperance man. When the licensee of the Golden Lion Inn, Llangefni applied to renew her licence, three policemen appeared in court to contest the application insisting that the inn was a hot-bed of drunkenness, dancing and debauchery. There were suggestions that Lewis Prothero had set them up to testify on somewhat nebulous evidence. Nevertheless, the licence was refused.

By the 1880s the idea of a community policeman was extremely popular with the general population: he was a reassuring presence and a stern deterrent to crime and riotous behaviour - citizens felt safer on the streets. The Police Act of 1916 made it possible for women to be appointed as police constables, and in the July 19<sup>th</sup> 1918 edition of the North Wales Chronicle, Mr W. D. Jones declared that the moral tone of Holyhead had changed since lady constables came on patrol.



Gerwyn James

W. D. Jones fod tôn moesol Caergybi wedi newid ers i'r plismonesau ddod ar patrôl.

Cafwyd sibrydion fod rhai plismyn yn llawiach gyda'r tafarnwyr ac yn esgus peidio gweld meddwdod. Yn ei ateb, mynnodd y Prif Gwnstabl y byddai unrhyw blisman gafwyd yn euog o'r fath gyhuddiad yn colli ei swydd yn syth. Roedd disgwyl i blismyn y 19<sup>es</sup> Ganrif ymddwyn i'r safonau uchaf posib.

Ai ymladdwyr rhag trosedd oedd y plismyn hyn, ynteu cenhadwyr yr aelwyd a chynheiliaid moesau'r cyhoedd? Yn ei lyfr *The English Police*, honnodd Clive Emsley mai dyletswydd plisman y 19<sup>es</sup> Ganrif oedd meithrin gwareiddiad a gweddustra h.y. hybu gwerthoedd Fictoraidd fel parchusrwydd, moesoldeb, sobrwydd, gonestrwydd, darbodaeth, human-welliant ac etheg waith gadarn.

Wrth gloi ei ddarlith, pwysleisiodd Gerwyn rôl y capeli yn y gwaith o gynnal safonau moesol - wedi'r cyfan, gellid pwytio bys a chodi cywilydd ar aelodau pechadurus yn y Seiat. Ond roedd presenoldeb cyson plisman cyhyrog yn ffactor holl-bwysig wrth gynnal gwerthoedd Fictoraidd caeth. Efallai dylem gytuno mai ymladdwyr trosedd a cenhadwyr cartref **hefyd** oedd y plismyn hyn.

Ann Huws

There were complaints that some policemen were in cahoots with publicans and turned a blind eye to drunkenness. In response, the Chief Constable declared that if such an accusation was proven, the officer in question would be dismissed. The 19<sup>th</sup> Century policeman was expected to live up to the highest standards of behaviour.

Were these police officers crimefighters or social missionaries and upholders of public morality? Clive Emsley, in his book *The English Police*, writes that a 19<sup>th</sup> Century policeman's duty was to encourage 'civilisation and decorum' - in other words, to promote classic Victorian values of respectability, morality, sobriety, honesty, thrift, self-improvement and a strong work ethic.

Bringing his absorbing account to a conclusion, Gerwyn emphasised the role of the chapels in upholding high moral standards - after all any miscreant member of a chapel congregation could be named and shamed in the Seiat. But the constant presence of a burly village policeman was a vital factor in maintaining strict Victorian values. Perhaps we must conclude that they were crimefighters **and** domestic missionaries.

Ann Huws

## Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn: Tachwedd 15<sup>fed</sup> 2024

**Darlith 1: Olion Bysedd Dyn ar Blanhigion Gwylt Môn:  
James Robertson**

**Darlith 2: Trosolwg Fer o Hanes Llynnoedd Môn:  
Catherine Duigan**

Ar waetha'r tywydd llwm, ymgasglodd aelodau brwd yn yr Orieli i ddysgu am fywyd gwylt Môn yng nghwmni dau siaradwr nodedig. Prysurodd Frances Lynch Llewellyn i gyflwyno'r cyntaf sef James Robertson, ac aeth yntau ati i gyflwyno 'Olion Bysedd Dyn ar Blanhigion Gwylt Môn' sef myfyrdod ar y berthynas rhwng planhigion a dyn dros y canrifoedd.

Wedi'r rhewlifant diwethaf, gallai bywyd gychwyn drachefn - twndra yn gyntaf, wedyn fforestydd, ac yna anifeiliaid. Cyrhaeddodd helwyr-gasglwyr i gyd-diwnio'n glos gyda'r planhigion brodorol o'u cwmpas, ond efallai iddynt ddod â phlanhigion estron gyda hwy hefyd. Sylweddolodd botanegwyr nad brodorol pob planhigyn, a bu rhaid dyfeisio system ddosbarthu effeithlon. Erbyn heddiw, caiff planhigion eu diffinio fel Brodorol: y rhai sydd yn cyrraedd yn naturiol heb ymyrraeth dyn; Archaeophyte: planhigion a ddygwyd yma gan ddyn, boed fwriadol neu beidio, rhyw bryd rhwng cychwyn y Neolithig (oddeutu 6,000 mlynedd yn ôl) a 1500OC; a Neophyte: planhigion a gyflwynwyd wedi 1500OC.

Trwy gyfeirio at sawl enghraifft, pwysleisiodd James y symbiosis rhwng dyn a phlanhigion. Mae uchelwydd yn gyfarwydd fel un sydd â chysylltiad agos ac oesol gyda phob math o arferion gan gynnwys ei ddefnyddio at bwrpas meddygol. Ond ceir rhai planhigion mewn safleoedd penodol yn unig - rhywbeth roedd y Parchedig Hugh Davies (1739-1821) yn gydnabod yn ei gyfrol: *Welsh Botany* (1813), a ysgrifennodd yn Gymraeg, Lladin a Saesneg, ac sydd yn rhoi catalog o blanhigion brodorol Môn. Cyfeiriodd Hugh Davies at *Chweinllys Ynys Lawd* sef is-rywogaeth sydd ond yn tyfu ger Caergybi.

Dau gan mlynedd yn ôl, tybiwyd mai planhigyn gwylt oedd y Genhinen Bedr, ond ai wirioneddol wyllt, ynteu wedi ei chludo yma o Sbaen ar hyd yr hen lwybrau masnach a phererindod? Yn y 1970au cynnar, gwelwyd clwstwr bychan o'r Genhinen Wyllt yn tyfu ar ymyl ffordd ger Ynys Lawd. Daeth botanegwyr i'r casgliad nad planhigyn brodorol Môn mo hwn, ond 'doedd ganddynt 'run syniad sut daeth yma. Dim ond mewn llond dwrn o safleoedd arfordirol mae

## Anglesey Antiquarians' Society: November 15<sup>th</sup> 2024

**Lecture 1: Human Fingerprints on Anglesey's Wild  
Plants: James Robertson**

**Lecture 2: A Brief History of the Anglesey Lakes:  
Catherine Duigan**

Undeterred by a dank November, a merry band of members thronged to Orieli Môn to explore aspects of Anglesey's natural history in the company of two distinguished speakers. Frances Lynch Llewellyn stepped forward to introduce our first speaker: James Robertson who presented 'Human Fingerprints on Anglesey's Wild Plants' exploring the relationship between plants and humans through time.

After the last glaciation nature's 'slate' was wiped clean, then life began again - first bare tundra, followed by forestation and animals. Hunter-gatherers arrived, and quickly tuned in to native plants but perhaps brought plants with them too. Botanists realised that flora are not all native and a system of classification was devised. Plants are now defined as Native: those that arrive naturally without human intervention; Archaeophyte: plants introduced by humans, intentionally or not, somewhere between the beginning of the Neolithic (c. 6,000 years ago) and 1500AD; and Neophyte: plants introduced after 1500AD.

Using a number of plant examples, James emphasised the symbiosis between humans and plants. Mistletoe is well-known as a plant with centuries-old links to all kinds of customs, and was used for medicinal purposes. But some plants are only found in specific places - something that was recognised by Rev Hugh Davies (1739-1821) in his *Welsh Botany* of 1813, written in Welsh, Latin and English and offering a catalogue of the native plants of Anglesey. Hugh Davies mentioned the South Stack Fleawort that grows near Holyhead - a subspecies found only here.

The Wild Daffodil was thought wild 200 years ago, but is it really wild, or was it borne here from its native Spain along old trade and pilgrim routes? A small clump of Wild Leeks was first spotted in the early 1970s at the side of a lane near South Stack. Botanists concluded the plant could not be indigenous to Anglesey, yet had no idea how it got here. It is found in only a handful of coastal areas, which

i'w gael, a rheiny gyda chysylltiad â'r mynachlogydd gan amlaf. Mae'n rhaid bod y Genhinen Wyllt wedi dod trwy gyfrwng ymyrraeth dyn.

Ym Môn, mae Lafant-y-Môr y Creigiau yn cydio'n dynn i holltau yn y graig. Yn hanesyddol, defnyddiwyd gwreiddiau'r planhigyn hwn at bwrpas meddygol. Ai ar hyd y llwybrau masnach o orllewin Ewrop y'i cludwyd tybed? Gyda chyn gymaint o blanhigion estron, o'r 17 planhigyn newydd a gofnodwyd yn 2023 gan Grŵp Planhigion Môn, 'does dim syndod mai Garleg Rhesog y Maes yn unig y gellir ei wir ddyndodi fel planhigyn brodorol.

Pwysleisiodd James Robertson pryd bynnag byddwn yn gweld planhigyn prin mewn safle anghysbell, dylem amau ymyrraeth dyn. Wrth gloi'r ddarlith, ail-restrodd y diffiniadau gan fathu term ei hun: 'Newydd-frodorol: planhigyn wedi ei gyflwyno gan ddyn dros ddwy ganrif yn ôl, yn ddamweiniol neu'n fwriadol, gyda'i leoliad mewn natur mor ddilys â phlanigyn brodorol.

Yna camodd Catherine Duigan ymlaen i roi 'Trosolwg Fer o Hanes Llynnoedd Môn'. Daeth y llynnoedd hyn i fodolaeth wedi Oes yr Iâ, wrth i'r pantiau mewn tirwedd gwaddodol ôl-rewlifol ffurfio llynnoedd bychan naturiol.

Cyfeiriodd Catherine at ei gwaith yn y 1990au fel ecolegwraig dŵr croyw gyda Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yn casglu data ar nodweddion ffisegol fel lliw, arogl a thyrfedd, yn ogystal â chemeg a bioleg er mwyn adnabod mathau llynnoedd y DU, ac yna gosod llynnoedd Môn o fewn cyd-destun ehangach. Yn ystod ei hymchwil, roedd yn bosib llunio rhestrau o'r planhigion sydd yn tyfu ymhob llyn a gosod sylfaen fyddai'n hwyluso gwaith botanegwyr ac ecolegwyr y dyfodol i nodi a mesur newidiadau.

Yn ôl yr astudiaeth, credir fod tri math o lyn naturiol ym Môn: mae Llyn yr Wyth Eidion braidd yn alcaliaidd ac yn gartref i nifer cyfyng o blanhigion fel lili'r dŵr; mae Llynnoedd Coron a Phenrhyn yn weddol niwtral gydag amrediad mwy eang o blanhigion; ac mae Llyn Dinam yn fwy a'i ddŵr yn gyfoethog mewn alcalïau.

Ond mae dŵr llyn fel lobsgows cyfoethog o organebau meicroscopig yn ymateb i amgylchedd newidiol. Paleolimnoleg yw'r gwaith o astudio'r wybodaeth ffisegol, cemegol a biolegol sydd wedi crynhoi mewn gwaddodion dŵr dros amser, a thrwy gasglu samplau craidd o'r gwaddod ar wely'r llyn, gellir olrhain newidiadau y gorffennol â'r presennol yn yr ecosystemau. Mae'r samplau craidd yn cadarnhau newidiadau dramatig ers y 1950au, ac yn profi bod dulliau ffermio modern wedi peri cynnydd brawychus yn lefelau'r nitradau a ffosffadau sydd yn difaru i'r llynnoedd gan lygru ansawdd y dŵr - yn enwedig yn llynnoedd bas Môn.

Wrth ddod a'i darlith i ben, pwysleisiodd Catherine ein dyletswydd i gydnabod a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o'r argyfwng sydd yn ein wynebu: newid hinsawdd catastroffig a cholli bioamrywiaeth - planhigion ac anifeiliaid. Nid yw'r frwydr wedi ei cholli'n llwyr, ond fel y datgelodd ein dau siaradwr: mae'n ddyddiau dyrys â'r amgylchedd dan fygythiad.

*Ann Huws*

*Ann Huws*

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### **17<sup>th</sup> January 2025 – Robert Evans, 'Ty'n y Mynydd', Bumwerth – excavation of a post-medieval cottage.**

Frances introduced the evening's speaker, Rob Evans. Rob is an experienced field archaeologist who has worked in Wales for many years, first with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and then, as of 2024, with Heneb. Rob shared with AAS members a fascinating insight into a recent excavation on Anglesey. This was a community project carried out under the Ynys Cybi Landscape Partnership to investigate a post-medieval cottage, Ty'n y Mynydd, Bumwerth, Rhoscolyn.

Using estate and tithe maps, Rob demonstrated that, historically, there was a patchwork of different land ownership in this area of Ynys Môn. In the 1870s, Ty'n y Mynydd was tenanted out as part of the Plas Newydd Estate; it was, however, surrounded by Penrhos land.

are often linked to monastic sites. It must have come here via human intervention.

Rock Sea Lavender on Anglesey clings to rock crevices. Historically, its root was used for medicinal purposes, so was it too brought by trade routes from western Europe? With so many examples of seemingly non-native species, it is no surprise that of 17 new plants recorded in 2023 by the Anglesey Flora Group who identify and record plants, only Field Garlic is thought to be truly native.

James Robertson emphasised that whenever rare plants are spotted in isolated places, it is always wise to suspect human involvement. In conclusion, James recalled plant status definitions but added a new one of his own: 'Neo-native - a plant likely to have been introduced by humans, accidentally or deliberately, more than two centuries ago, whose place in nature is as valid as that of a native'.

Catherine Duigan took over the natural history mantle to present her own 'Brief History of the Anglesey Lakes.' These lakes came into being after the last Ice Age when natural depressions in the post-glacial sedimentary landscape formed small natural lakes.

Catherine referred to her own work in the 1990s as a freshwater ecologist for the Countryside Council for Wales collecting data on physical characteristics such as colour, odour and turbidity, as well as the chemistry and biology of lakes in order to classify UK lake types, and then to contextualise the Anglesey lakes. During her study, it was possible to draw up lists of plant species growing in each lake and to establish an environmental baseline against which botanists and ecologists of the future could measure change.

From this study, Anglesey appears to have three main natural lake types: Llyn yr Wyth Eidion is somewhat alkaline and home to a limited range of species such as water-lilies; Llyn Coron and Penrhyn are relatively neutral and have a wider range of flora; Llyn Dinam is larger and its water is alkali-rich.

But lake water is a rich soup of microscopic organisms that respond to changing environmental conditions. Paleolimnology is the study of physical, chemical and biological information preserved in aquatic sediments over time, and by taking core samples from lake floor sediment, it is possible to track past and current changes to the ecosystems. Such core sediment samples confirm a dramatic change since the 1950s, and show that our modern intensive farming methods have created alarmingly increased levels of nitrates and phosphates which leach into lake water critically affecting water quality - particularly in Anglesey's shallow lakes.

Bringing her talk to a close, Catherine emphasized our duty to acknowledge and raise awareness of the major crises facing us all: catastrophic climate change and a rapidly increasing loss of biodiversity - plant and animal. All is not lost, but as our two speakers affirmed: these are tough times for an environment in peril.

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The typography of the land is one of low rock outcrops separated by workable land that would support a mixture of pastoral and limited arable farming. The cottage of Ty'n y Mynydd was built into the lee of a rock outcrop to protect it from the prevailing coastal winds. It was abandoned around the time of World War I and, with the passage of a hundred years, had become ruinous and overgrown with vegetation - a challenge for the archaeological team! The aim of the project was to try and establish the site's chronological development and to see how the interior of the cottage was utilized.

The site sits within an area of significant archaeology and a magnetometry survey was carried out to see whether any earlier evidence of land use or occupation could be determined but nothing obvious was detected. From the excavation evidence it appears that Ty'n y Mynydd was a single build, which benefited from the later addition of a pig sty and some alterations within the interior. It was

built directly onto the bedrock. The dairy, which formed part of the structure, was fitted with a wooden floor, in contrast to the domestic area of the cottage, which had a floor of beaten clay. Rob explained that the cottage appears to be of late eighteenth-century origin. This date is also borne out by the finds from the site. Archaeological evaluation and some excavation of the farmstead's plot showed it contained several enclosures, presumably for agricultural use. There were also trackways likely to be contemporary with the cottage and a small orchard of plum trees. The archaeological investigation also showed that, after the cottage ceased to be occupied, it was used for the storage of agricultural equipment until its final abandonment in the early twentieth century.

Rob emphasized that, whilst the archaeology of the site is of interest and helps to fill in some of the gaps in our knowledge of the area, it was the success of the community project that was most important. It worked two ways: it provided an opportunity for the archaeologists to share ideas and learn about the site from the local community and it provided local volunteers and students with archaeological skills and historical research training.

KJP



Orchard trench (2024).

Photo: From and with kind permission of Sian Evans, Heneb.

**21<sup>st</sup> February 2025. Lowri Ann Rees.**

### **Protest and unrest: the Amlwch Riot of 1817 in context.**

#### **Thomas Alan Roberts Memorial Lecture**

Frances warmly welcomed our evening's speaker, Dr Lowri Ann Rees, Senior Lecturer in Modern History at Bangor University. Lowri treated us to an engrossing account of the dramatic events that took place in the early nineteenth century on the northeast coast of Anglesey – the Amlwch Riots of 1817. Setting the scene, Lowri explained that this was a time of great hardship for the working people of Amlwch. By the late eighteenth century, Amlwch had grown into a sizeable settlement, its economy largely dependent on the copper mines at Parys Mountain, mines that at their zenith dominated the world's copper market. However, at the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, Britain's economy dipped, there was widespread inflation and increasing unemployment. Wages decreased and the price of food rose – a toxic cocktail of circumstances that forced the poorest in society into poverty. In Amlwch, the declining demand for copper saw the price of copper fall and wages falling accordingly. Competition for work in the mines was heightened as men returning from the wars sought employment. In addition, the local fishing industry was under strain due to a poor herring fishing season. This dire situation was exacerbated by a meagre agricultural harvest which increased the price of bread and put it above the reach of many. Lowri drew our attention to contemporary documentary sources that recorded that some people were reduced to begging. There was real concern that Amlwch was on the brink of famine.

Added to this miserable state of affairs, for those lucky enough to be employed in the mines, pay and working conditions were poor and relations with management uneasy. In 1811, the Mona Mine Company was established by Henry Paget, who was later to become the first Marquess of Anglesey. In the months leading up to the riots, there were accusations that miners were not being paid regularly by the Mona Mine agents and that some were waiting months for their pay. So, as Lowri explained, in Amlwch in 1817, tensions were high. This was a ticking timebomb! The spark that ignited the protests and riots, centred around a ship, the *Wellington* moored at Amlwch. It was laden with a cargo of oats and oatmeal – a staple food for the local people. Lowri painted a vivid picture of the desperation, frustration and anger of the poor and hungry folk of Amlwch as they looked out to sea at a ship full of food bound for the city of Liverpool.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of January, 1817, under cover of darkness, The *Wellington's* rudder was removed by a group of men and hidden in a local churchyard at Llanwenllwyfo. This disabled the ship and prevented it from sailing.

Whilst in the run up to this event, there had been some attempts by local authorities to try and alleviate the situation in the town, the help proposed came too little and too late. Following the audacious removal of the rudder, a meeting was held and mine officials invited. It was suggested that mine owners loaned the town money to help buy food for the poor. A limit of £300.00 was set by the mine agents on behalf of the mine owners, scarcely enough to provide for the town's needs. This stance of the Mona Mine Company quickly became news in the town and intensified feelings – making the mine officials targets of anger. Riots and protests broke out in the town and the situation became increasingly volatile.

Reaction to the troubles in Amlwch by the authorities was swift. On the 6<sup>th</sup> Feb, two magistrates were dispatched to the town. Thirty Special Constables were sworn in but were largely ineffectual. Three men accused of removing the *Wellington's* rudder were apprehended but such was the unrest in the town that only the suspected ringleader was taken into custody and removed to Beaumaris Gaol - a feat barely achieved as enroute at Llannerch-y-medd, crowds of protestors bore down on the captors and tried to release the prisoner.



Dr Lowri Ann Rees

Faced with such disturbances in the town, the magistrates were driven to write to Sir Robert Peel, at the time Chief Secretary of Ireland, for military support. This went against the wishes of the Marquess of Anglesey, who argued such action would reflect badly on the town authorities. Nevertheless, this seemed the only option. The appeal to Peel led to 164 men of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment being dispatched from Ireland to Amlwch. Strengthened by the force and protection of the military, by the 21<sup>st</sup> February, order was restored to the town. The rudder was returned to the *Wellington*, which continued its voyage unencumbered.

In the aftermath of the riots, three people were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Over the next few years, the fortunes of the copper industry started to improve and more work became available in the mines. Lowri concluded her talk by contextualizing the riots at Amlwch in a broader national context set in the post-war years of depression. She pointed out that in the early nineteenth century, industrial protests were common. However, the Amlwch riots were not driven by industrial unrest. This was a food riot. The town's folk were pushed to the limit, foresaw famine on the horizon and acted before it was too late.

KJP

**Reports on our March, April and May AAS lectures follow in the Autumn NL.**

## Parti Ymddeol Frances Lynch Llewellyn

Sadwrn - Mawrth 22<sup>ain</sup> 2025

Mae gwraig wadd mewn parti jiwbil yn haeddu'r gorau - cwmniaeth cyfeillion, bwyd blasus, lleoliad moethus, a thywydd braf. Mae hynny'n gryn gamp onid yw, ond llwyddodd parti ymddeol Frances Lynch Llewellyn i dicio pob boc - a rhagori ar hynny hefyd! Ond ar gyfer gwraig fu'n aelod o Gymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn ers trigain mlynedd, un fu'n Ymddiriedolwraig ers bron cyhyd, ac un sydd wedi cadeirio'r pwyllgorau ers blynnyddoedd lawer - rhaid oedd sicrhau'r gorau!

Ac felly ar bnawn mwyn o Wanwyn, ymgasglodd yr Ymddiriedolwyr a'u partneriaid ym Mrynddu Llanfechell i ddathlu cyfraniad enfawr Frances i'r Gymdeithas, ac i ddymuno pob iechyd a hapusrwydd iddi ar ei hymddeoliad. Dyma gyfle arbennig i ddiolch iddi am fowldio'r Hynafiaethwyr i ffurfio'r Gymdeithas bell-gyrhaeddol ac uchel ei pharch yr ydyw heddiw.

Maer rhan fwyaf ohonom wedi adnabod Frances ers amser maith - rhai wedi gweithio â hi ar gloddiadau archaeolegol ac ymweliadau maes; rhai wedi cyd-wasanaethau â hi ar bwyllgorau dirifedi; rhai'n gyn-fyfyrwyr sydd â'u gyrfaoedd serenog wedi blodeuo dan arweiniad meistrolgar Frances; rhai'n ddinasyddion cyffredin wedi eu hudo at Gymdeithas sy'n sicrhau gweledigaeth a dealltwriaeth o hanes, archaeoleg a byd natur Môn trwy gyfrwng darlithoedd ac ymweliadau.

Wedi ymnythu'n glyd dan drawstiau hynafol Brynddu, neu'n ddiog ledorwedd mewn ystafell wydr heulog, buom yn gwledda fel arglwyddi ar dartenni sawrus, rholiau sosej blasus, brechdannau brau o bob math, teisennau sbwnj a siocled, slabiau hael o deisen lemwn, neu fara brith yn orlawn o ffrwyth - popeth wedi ei baratoi gan y gwahoddedigion, ei olchi i lawr â the neu goffi, ar cyfan wedi ei goreograffu a'i gydgorodio gan Jo Davidson a Helen Grove-White. Pe gallem bwysu bri mewn brechdannau, gallem dyngu bod Frances yn Drysor Cenedlaethol heb ei hail!

Wedi'n digoni a'n bodloni, ymgasglodd pawb yn neuadd fawr Brynddu i glywed teyrngedau gan gyd-Ymddiriedolwyr Frances: Andrew Davidson a Robin Grove-White. Eisteddai hithau fel brenhines yn ein mysg - weithiau'n gwenu'n rhadlon, weithiau'n gwingo o embaras, ond yn urddasol ddigyffro drwy'r cyfan - tra gwrandawai pawb yn astud ar y siaradwyr.

Soniodd Andrew am y blynnyddoedd hir o gydweithio, a'i gyfeillgarwch clos gyda Frances, gan beintio darlun byw o'i gallu a'i hysgolheictod. Cyfeiriodd at ei meistrolaeth arbennig o archaeoleg yng Nghymru, Iwerddon a thu hwnt; yr egni corfforol a meddyliol oedd yn caniatáu iddi arwain ymweliadau maes aml-safle (gan dael

## Frances Lynch Llewellyn's Retirement Party

Saturday - March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2025

The special guest at a jubilee party deserves the very best - the company of loyal friends, good food, a fabulous country-house setting, and wonderful weather. That's quite a big ask isn't it, but Frances Lynch Llewellyn's retirement party ticked all the boxes - and then some! But for a lady who has been a member of The Anglesey Antiquarian Society for 60 years, has served as Trustee for almost as long, and has chaired the Trustees' Committee for many years as well - only the best will do!

And so, on a warm Spring afternoon, Trustees and partners gathered at Brynddu in Llanfechell to celebrate Frances's enormous contribution to the Society, to thank her for shaping it into the wide-ranging and much-respected Society it is today, and to wish her health and happiness in her retirement as its Chairperson.

Most of us have known Frances for many years - some have worked with her on archaeological excavations and field trips; some have served with her on numerous committees; many are former students whose glittering careers have blossomed under her masterful stewardship; some are 'ordinary folk' drawn to a Society that ensures keen insight into the history, archaeology and natural world of Anglesey through its lectures and excursions.

Tucked into cosy armchairs under Brynddu's rough-hewn beams, or stretched out lazily in its sunny conservatory, we feasted like kings on creamy quiches, plump sausage rolls, a dizzying display of delicate sandwiches, pillowy sponge cakes, devilishly-rich chocolate cakes, tongue-tingling lemon drizzle cakes, and jewelled fruit cakes - all prepared by the guests, washed down with generous mugs of tea or coffee, and masterfully co-ordinated and choreographed by Jo Davidson and Helen Grove-White. If worth can be weighed in sandwiches, then Frances is a National Treasure beyond price!

Sated and well-satisfied, Trustees and partners gathered in Brynddu's elegant central hall to hear tributes by Frances's longer-serving fellow Trustees: Robin Grove-White and Andrew Davidson, as Frances - sometimes smiling broadly, sometimes squirming wryly, always serenely regal - and the rest of the company listened attentively.

Andrew drew on his long years of collaboration and friendship with Frances to paint a vivid picture of her formidable intellect and scholarliness. He referred to her expert mastery of archaeology in Wales, Ireland and beyond; her physical and mental stamina that allowed her to lead multi-site field trips (leaving students gasping in her wake!); her tireless work as editor of *Archaeology in Wales*, with the Cambrian Archaeological Association, and in the formation of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts which were established in 1974.



Trustees and friends join Frances in celebration, Brynddu.

Photo: Siôn Caffell

myfyrwyr yn stryffaglu'n ddi-anadl o'i hól!); ei gwaith diflino fel golygydd *Archaeology in Wales*, gyda Chymdeithas Hynafiaethau Cymru, ac wrth ffurfio pedair Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru a sefydlwyd yn 1974.

Rhaid cofio bod Frances yn un o'r ysgolheigion crochenwaith cynhanesyddol mwyaf blaenllaw, ac mae ei myrdd gyhoeddiadau - ac yn arbennig felly *Prehistoric Anglesey* a gyhoeddwyd am y tro cyntaf yn 1970 - yn cadarnhau ei lle fel cawres y byd archaeolegol. Mae wedi ennill sawl gwobr a'i phenodi i sawl swydd bwysig: bu'n llywydd Cymdeithas Hynafiaethau Cymru, Cymrawd Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr (Society of Antiquaries), ac fe'i hanrhydeddwyd gyda'r MBE rhai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Wrth gloi ei deyrnged, pwysleisiodd Andrew mor lwcus yw'r Hynafiaethwyr o gael Frances fel aelod a Chadeirydd yr Ymddiriedolwyr.

Yna cododd Robin Grove-White i roi ei deyrnged yntau. Cofiodd am holl waith Frances ar ran y Gymdeithas - Cymdeithas yr ymaelododd â hi yn 1964; cafodd ei hethol yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor cwta flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach; bu'n Is-gadeirydd o 1992 i 2012, ac yn Gadeirydd hyd heddiw. Ffurfiwyd Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn yn 1911, a bu 12 Cadeirydd ers hynny - pob un â'i ddoniau bid siwr, ond nid oes arall wedi cynnig cyfraniad mor unigryw ac aml-ddimensiwn, gan ymestyn a mireinio ein deall o hanes Môn, â Frances. Cyn eistedd, darlennodd Robin deyrnged gan Ian Jones, Ysgrifennydd yr Ymddiriedolwyr. Mewn neges twymgalon, mynegodd Ian y pleser a'r fraint mae wedi brofi o gydweithio gyda Frances, a phwysleisiodd yr ysbrydoliaeth arbennig mae hi wedi gynnig i ni i gyd.

Ac ar hynny, daeth amser popian y siampên! Prysurodd Jo a Helen i'w dywallt, a safodd pawb i gynnig llwncdestun llon i Frances: boed iddi fwynhau iechyd a dedwyddwch yn ei hymddeoliad. Ond na phetruswch, nid yw Frances yn ysgwyd llwch y Gymdeithas oddi ar ei sodlau - dim ond ildio'r Gadair. Rydym yn hynod falch o wybod ei bod am aros gyda ni i wyllo'r Gymdeithas yn parhau i ffynnu.

Ann Huws



Robin and Andrew lead tributes to Frances.

Photo: Siôn Caffell



Photo: Siôn Caffell

Frances is one of the foremost prehistoric pottery scholars, and her many publications - particularly *Prehistoric Anglesey* first published in 1970 - confirm her to be a titan of the archaeological world. She has also won many prestigious awards and held many responsible positions: she is past president of The Cambrians, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was awarded the MBE some years ago. Drawing his speech to a close, Andrew emphasised how very fortunate the Society is to have Frances as a member and Trustees' Chairperson.

Then Robin Grove-White sprang forward to lend his own words of appreciation. He reminded us of Frances's work for the Society - a Society she first joined in 1964, was elected to its Committee just one year later, voted Vice-Chairperson from 1992 to 2012, and has been Chairperson ever since. The Society was formed in 1911, and there have been 12 Chairpersons - all with their own talents of course, but no other has offered so unique and multi-dimensional a contribution to broaden and refine our grasp of Anglesey's history as Frances. Robin read out a tribute sent in by Trustees' Secretary Ian Jones. In a heart-felt message, Ian expressed the pleasure and privilege of working with Frances, and emphasised what an enormous inspiration she has been to us all.

And with that it was time to pop the champagne corks! Jo and Helen poured, we toasted Frances in fine style, and wished her good health and happiness in her retirement. But fear not, Frances is not leaving the Antiquarians or the Trustees - she is merely relinquishing the Chair. We are all enormously glad to know she will remain among us as the Society continues to flourish and succeed.

Ann Huws



Guest of Honour, Frances Lynch Llewellyn.

Photo: Siôn Caffell



Frances's fieldtrips are always informing and fun. We look forward to many more! Photo supplied fondly by Margaret Bradbury - St. Peter's Church, Llanbedrgoch.



## Ysgol Undydd Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn - Chwefror 15<sup>fed</sup> 2025

Thema gogleisiol Ysgol Undydd Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn 2025 oedd *Môn ac Iwerddon: Cysylltiadau Trwy'r Oesoedd*, ac ar fore oer o Chwefror prysurodd mintai gref i Ganolfan Rheolaeth Prifysgol Bangor ar gyfer rhaglen o ddarlithoedd yn ymchwilio'r cysylltiadau cythryblus yn hanes Cymru ac Iwerddon.

Ar ran y Gymdeithas, camodd Dr Sylvia Pinches yn sionc at y ddarlithell i lansi'r gynhadledd. Cyhoeddodd gyfraniad hael Llywodraeth Iwerddon o £500 tuag at gost cynnal y digwyddiad, cyn galw ar Dr Lowri Rees o Brifysgol Bangor i ddod ymlaen ac estyn croeso cynnes i baw ac yn arbennig Mrs Denise McQuade, Conswl Cyffredinol Iwerddon yng Nghaerdydd. Mewn anerchiad byr pwysleisiodd Mrs McQuade fod y cysylltiadau rhwng ein dwy genedl yn pontio'r canrifoedd, a mynegodd ei bwriad fel Conswl i gynnal y cysylltiadau hyn yn ogystal â sefydlu rhai newydd.

Mr Jon Gower oedd siaradwr cyntaf y dydd gyda *The Crossroads of the Waves: Anglesey and cargoes across the Irish Sea*. Darluniodd yr uwch-draffordd fasnach fodern a'i lorïau trymlwythog yn teithio i Gaerdybi ar eu ffordd i wledydd Ewrop a thu hwnt. Ond bu teithio dros Fôr Iwerddon yn arferiad canrifoedd, a phobl wedi cris-groesi ymhell cyn cof - goresgynwyr, masnachwyr, crefftwyr, chwedleuwyr a chwyldrowyr - ac mae anifeiliaid hefyd yn defnyddio ei wyntoedd a'i gerhyntau i ymfudo.

Yna daeth Dr Mark Redknap ymlaen i gyflwyno: *When the Vikings set foot on Anglesey*. Lledawgrymodd nad grŵp ethnig oedd y Llu Du ond 'disgrifiad swydd'. Disodliwyd yr arweinwyr o Ddulyn yn y 10fed Ganrif gynnar, a daethant i Fôn gan ysbeilio'r mynachdai cyfoethog. Mae archaeoleg wedi dadorchuddio gemwaith cywrair o darddiad Sgandinafaidd, ac er mai treisgar tu hwnt fu sawl cyffyrddiad, ymddengys nad ymosodiadau ysbeilio'n unig oedd rhain. Disgrifiodd Dr Redknap aneddiad pwysig y Llu Du yn Llanbedrgoch - nid aneddiad ysbeilwyr mo hwn, ond pentref ymsefydlwyr, ffermwyr, masnachwyr a chrefftwyr.

Dygodd darlith yr Athro Emeritws Paul O'Leary deitl gogleisiol - *A Balloon, a Coffin and a Treaty: Anglesey and Ireland in the period of Union*. Dyma dri gwrthrych yn gweithredu fel 'pegiau' i gynnal trafodaeth o'r berthynas rhwng Môn ac Iwerddon yn y 121 mlynedd pan fu Iwerddon gyfan yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Blynnyddoedd cythryblus oedd y rhai arweiniodd at Ddeddf Uno 1800, a'r cysylltiad rhwng Llundain a'r weinyddiaeth yn Nulyn yn anodd - taith flinderus mewn coets, mordaith beryglus wedyn, a'r cyfan yn gallu cymryd hyd at dri diwrnod. Yn sgîl y Ddeddf, daeth 100 Aelod Seneddol i gynrychioli Iwerddon yn San Steffan ac os oeddynt i fynychu'r Senedd yn rheolaidd, rhaid oedd sicrhau gwell cludiant. Bu taith balŵn lwyddiannus Sadler o Ddulyn i Fôn yn 1817 yn fwy o sioe nag o ddatrys, ond taniodd chwyldro gyda ffyrdd, pontydd, rheilffyrdd, llongau stêm, a gosod cebl telegraff tanfor yn dilyn.

Chwaraeodd Caerdybi ran allweddol yn hanes Iwerddon. Wedi marwolaeth Terence MacSwiney mewn carchar yn Llundain, ac i'w

## Anglesey Antiquarians Society Day School February 15<sup>th</sup> 2025

The theme of Anglesey Antiquarian Society's 2025 Day School was *Anglesey and Ireland: Connections Through Time*, and on a cold winter's morning a keen band of delegates sped to Bangor University Management Centre for a programme of lectures investigating the, at times, turbulent connections in the history of Wales and Ireland.

On behalf of the Society, Dr Sylvia Pinches stepped forward to launch the conference and announced the Irish Government's much appreciated donation of £500 towards the cost of holding the event, before calling on Dr Lowri Rees of Bangor University to extend a warm welcome to all, and especially to Mrs Denise McQuade, the Consul General of Ireland in Cardiff. Mrs McQuade addressed the conference, reminding us that connections between our two nations span centuries, and emphasising her intention as Consul to support existing connections and forge new ones.

The first speaker, Mr Jon Gower, presented *The Crossroads of the Waves: Anglesey and cargoes across the Irish Sea*. He conjured an image of a Celtic trading super-highway as lorries from all over Ireland cross to Holyhead laden with goods bound for far-flung parts of Europe and beyond. But two-way Irish Sea travel is centuries' old, and people have always criss-crossed the waves - invaders, traders, craftsmen, storytellers, revolutionaries - and animal species also use its winds and currents to migrate.

Next came Dr Mark Redknap with: *When the Vikings set foot on Anglesey*. He suggested that being a Viking was more a 'job description' than an ethnic group. Viking rulers were displaced from Dublin in the early 10th Century, they crossed to Anglesey and plundered wealthy monasteries. Archaeology has unearthed exquisite examples of Scandinavian craftsmanship, and although contact was certainly violent at times, the Vikings may not just have been raiding parties. Dr Redknap described an important settlement in Llanbedrgoch - it seems Vikings weren't always plunderers but colonisers, traders, farmers and craftsmen.

Professor Emeritus Paul O'Leary's lecture bore an intriguing title - *A Balloon, a Coffin and a Treaty: Anglesey and Ireland in the period of Union*. The three objects are 'pegs' on which to hang an exploration of the relationship between Anglesey and Ireland in the 121 years when the whole of Ireland was part of the United Kingdom. Years leading up to the 1800 Act of Union were turbulent, and communications between London and the administration in Dublin difficult - an arduous coach journey and perilous sea crossing could take three days. The Act introduced 100 Irish MPs to Westminster and if they were to attend Parliament regularly, a faster means of travel was needed. Although Sadler's successful 1817 balloon crossing from Dublin to Anglesey was more showmanship than solution, it sparked a communications revolution: roads, bridges, railways, steamboats, and an undersea electric telegraph cable followed.

Holyhead played a key part in Irish history: after Terence MacSwiney



Lowri Ann Rees



Andrew Davidson



Jon Gower



Dafydd Gwyn



Marged Haycock



Denise McQuade



Paul O'Leary



Sylvia Pinches



Mark Redknap

arch deithio trwy Gaergybi tua'i famwlad, bu gwrthdaro ffyrnig rhwng y galarwyr a'r wladwriaeth Brydeinig gan beri theatr boliticaidd a sgandal ryngwladol. Ond daeth rôl holl-bwysig Caergybi mewn materion gwladwriaethol i'w anterth yn ystod y trafodaethau llafurus i sicrhau cytundeb fyddai'n dod a Rhyfel Annibyniaeth Iwerddon i ben. Dros gyfnod o dri mis dirdynol, gwibiodd dirprwyaethau a dogfennau cyfrinachol 'nôl a blaen trwy'r porthladd. Caergybi - lle digon di-nod, ond un chwaraeodd ran dyngedfennol yn 121 mlynedd yr Undeb.

Wedi bwffé blasus, dychwelodd y cynadleddwyr i'w seddau ar gyfer darlith Dr Dafydd Gwyn: *Unprecedented Novelty and Magnitude: trade and movement across Anglesey 1816-1873*. Fel y pwysleisiodd yr Athro O'Leary yn ystod y bore, cydnabyddwyd ym mlyneddau cynnar y 19eg Ganrif fod angen gwell cysylltiadau gydag Iwerddon. Peirianwyr cyffredin eu cefndir ond eang eu gwledigaeth wireddodd y freuddwyd - Telford adeiladodd Pont Menai a Chob Fali; Stephenson ddyluniodd Pont Rheilffordd Britannia; Rendell a Hawkshaw gynlluniodd Morglawdd Caergybi. Hefyd rhaid cofio porthladdoedd a goleudai Iwerddon a Môn oedd yn rhan holl-bwysig o uwch-draffordd Môr Iwerddon.

Nid campau technegol yn unig mo rhain, ond symbolau o'r nerth sydd mewn undod hefyd. Wedi'r cyfan, mae unrhyw wlad sy'n gallu adeiladu rhywbeth mor drawiadol â Phont Menai yn wlad i'w thrin gyda pharch! Cafodd maint a chwmpas y campweithiau peirianyddol hyn effaith aruthrol, nid yn unig ym Môn ond hefyd ar fasnach a gwleidyddiaeth yn Iwerddon, y Deyrnas Unedig a thu hwnt.

Darlithydd olaf y dydd oedd yr Athro Marged Haycock gyda: *Draw Dros y Don - Cecile O'Rahilly yng Nghymru a chysylltiadau dysg rhwng Iwerddon a Chymru, 1900-1950*. Ysgolor mewn ieithoedd Celtaidd oedd Cecile O'Rahilly, ac yn rhugl mewn Gwyddeleg, Cymraeg a Ffrangeg. Wedi graddio gydag anrhydedd o Goleg Prifysgol Dilyn, daeth i Fangor i astudio gyda Syr Ifor Williams a Syr John Morris Jones. Ymysg ei myrdd gyhoeddiadau mae Ireland and Wales - their historical and literary relations.

Bu'n athrawes Ffrangeg mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru, e.e. Biwmares a Chaerdydd, cyn dychwelyd i Ddilyn i dderbyn swydd yn Sefydliad Astudiaethau Uwch Dilyn. Maes o law, fe'i penodwyd yn Athro Astudiaethau Celtaidd - y ferch gyntaf i dderbyn swydd o'r fath. Mae gyrfa Cecile yn dangos sut mae cysylltiadau personol yn cael effaith ar fywyd a dysg. O ganlyniad i'w dylanwad hi, teithiodd cewri iaith a llenyddiaeth Cymru yn rheolaidd i ddarlithio yn Iwerddon, ac anfon eu myfyrwyr mwyaf disglair i astudio yno hefyd. Dyma man cychwyn perthynas ysgolheigaidd hir a ffrwythlon rhwng ein dwy wlad, a Cecile O'Rahilly fu'n rhan o'i sefydlu.

Gyda diwrnod llwyddiannus yn dirwyn i ben, daeth Dr Sylvia Pinches ymlaen i arwain cwestiynau ac estyn diolchiadau i bawb fu'n gweithio'n ddiflino i sicrhau llwyddiant y digwyddiad. Talodd deyrnged weddus i Frances Lynch Llewellyn fydd yn ymddeol fel Cadeirydd Ymddiriedolwyr Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Môn ym mis Mai. Fel y pwysleisiodd Dr Pinches, bu'n ddiwrnod am hanes a gwleidyddiaeth, technoleg a pheirianeg, addysg a diwylliant. Ond yn bennaf, bu'n ddiwrnod am bobl a'r hunaniaeth Celtaidd a rannwn. Gofod trawsnewidiol yn hwyluso cyswllt yw Môr Iwerddon, ond pobl a'r cysylltiadau rhyngom sydd yn rhoi afiaeth i'r cyfan!

Ann Huws

died in a London gaol, the repatriation of his coffin via Holyhead sparked bitter conflict between mourners and the British state resulting in a dramatic political spectacle and far-reaching international scandal. Holyhead's crucial role in matters of state culminated in the gruelling treaty negotiations of 1921 that brought the Irish War of Independence to an end. Over a tense three-month period, delegations and secret documents whizzed back and forth through the port; ultimately, so did the Anglo-Irish Treaty itself. Holyhead - an unprepossessing place, yet it played a monumental part in the 121 years of the Union.

After a buffet lunch, delegates returned for Dr Dafydd Gwyn's lecture: *Unprecedented Novelty and Magnitude: trade and movement across Anglesey 1816-1873*. As Professor O'Leary stated earlier, a need for better communication links with Ireland was acknowledged early in the 19th Century. But it was humbly-born yet visionary engineers who brought the demand for colossal construction projects to fruition - Telford built the Menai suspension bridge and Stanley embankment; Stephenson designed the Britannia railway bridge; Rendell and Hawkshaw the Holyhead breakwater. And we mustn't forget harbours and lighthouses in Ireland and Anglesey which formed a vital part of this Irish Sea super-highway.

Such feats of engineering were not just technical achievements, but symbols of strength in union too. After all, any kingdom that could build something as impressive as the Menai Suspension Bridge was not one to mess with. The scope and magnitude of these engineering works had enormous impact, not only on Anglesey, but on trade and politics in Ireland, the United Kingdom and beyond.

The last speaker of the day was Professor Marged Haycock with: *Over the Sea - Cecile O'Rahilly in Wales and the scholarly connections between Ireland and Wales 1900-1950*. Cecile O'Rahilly was a scholar of Celtic languages and fluent in Irish, Welsh and French. After graduating with honours from University College Dublin, she came to Bangor to study under Sir Ifor Williams and Sir John Morris Jones. Among her many publications is Ireland and Wales - their historical and literary relations.

Cecile taught French at schools in Wales, e.g. Beaumaris and Cardiff, before returning to Dublin to take up a post at the Dublin Institute of Advance Studies. She was eventually appointed professor of Celtic Studies - the first woman to hold the post. Cecile's career shows how personal ties affect lives and learning. Because of her influence, the language and literary giants of Wales regularly crossed to Ireland to give lectures, and they also sent their best students to study there. It was the beginning of a long and fruitful scholarly relationship between our two countries which Cecile O'Rahilly helped to establish.

As a successful day drew to a close, Dr Sylvia Pinches fielded questions and offered thanks to all who had worked tirelessly to ensure the event's success. She also paid fitting tribute to Frances Lynch Llewellyn who retires as Anglesey Antiquarian Society Trustees Chairperson in May. As Dr Pinches emphasised, the day was about history and politics, technology and engineering, education and culture. But most of all, it was about people and shared Celtic identity. The Irish Sea is a transformative space that enables interconnections, but it is people and the connections between us that make everything zing!

Ann Huws



Question Time

Photo: Siôn Caffell

# Anglesey Antiquarians' Memorandum of Understanding with GeoMôn: Why Bother?

Dr Rob Crossley

It was in the Rift System of Africa that I first saw the benefits of geologists, archaeologists and historians working together. Rising levels of Lake Malawi in the late 1970's were flooding farms, homes and hotels, whilst threatening infrastructure such as road, railways and ports. What should the government do? Many of the coastal settlements were built on the freely-draining ground of old beach sand ridges, which represented successive "tide lines" of past high levels of the lake. Our university team of earth scientists was surveying these ancient beach ridge levels, but how could we discover quickly and cheaply how old these beach levels were?

Historians worked with us in the field to collect oral histories that extended the colonial records of lake levels further back in time. Archaeologists undertook "quick look" excavations at key locations on the eroding sand ridges and river banks to identify their approximate ages by the debris from broken pottery and worked stone that they contained. The results showed that the lake had reached (and did not exceed) the 1981 peak level only twice in the last two thousand years whilst the oral histories suggested, to our surprise, that the lake had been at least 50 metres lower within the last few hundred years. This shifted government concern to the long-term sustainability of major hydro-electric schemes on the Shire River, which outflows from Lake Malawi.

This 3-way study was not particularly expensive – the main progress came from stitching existing information from the three disciplines together, to get a clear overall picture. Follow up work on the deep lake floor confirmed the existence of low lake levels (Delvaux 1995) and these "baseline" studies have continued to inform decision-making through to the present day (Bekalu, 2024), as planners struggle to understand the potential impact of climate change.

Another interesting discovery arose mainly by accident during our evening discussions. We puzzled over why artefacts across a range of ages occurred in the correct stratigraphic sequence in places where "normal" processes of natural or man-made sedimentation were not expected. At these mystery sites sediment appeared to be accumulating at rates of between about 50cm and 100cm per thousand years. The answer turned out to be termites, and to a lesser extent ants, bringing sediment up to the surface as they dug deep, in the dry season, to reach groundwater. This process is now

recognized as accounting for the red tropical soils, sometimes more than 5 metres thick, which contain stratigraphically consistent sequences of stone artefact horizons spanning tens of thousands of years, that occur across much of Central Africa.

The key to all of these findings is pooling observations to make new findings: historians and archaeologists can bring relatively high resolution time constraints to studies of sedimentary sequences. This complements the reciprocal help that geologists can provide, by identifying sedimentary context, and the provenance of rocks, mortar and pottery clays in archaeological sites and historical buildings.

Anglesey, with its rich history, archaeology and geology, is well placed to benefit from more interaction between us all through field trips, presentations and publications. This is why the Trustees of GeoMôn joined together with the Anglesey Antiquarians' Society and Field Club to put a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place to mark our joint interest in furthering this potentially important collaboration for the Island.

GeoMôn, is a charity run entirely by volunteers, and was admitted to the UNESCO Global Geoparks network in 2009, when there were less than 50 in the World. UNESCO helps promote dialogue between the Global Geoparks (today 213 in 48 countries and counting...) and our annual contribution helps UNESCO "police" standards and to continue to expand the network.

Our MOU aligns nicely with one of GeoMôn's objectives, which includes promoting Anglesey's geodiversity and geoheritage, the historical, cultural and economic importance of the area, and encouraging further geological and related research (GeoMôn, 2024). GeoMôn aims to run a field trip, come rain or shine, at least once a month throughout the year and it would great if we could identify some locations or themes that would be suitable for some combined events.

References:

Bekalu, 2024. Unpacking the buzz on the rising groundwater levels of Lake Malawi

Delvaux, 1995. Age of Lake Malawi (Nyasa) and Water Level Fluctuations. Mus. roy. Afr. centr., Tervuren (Belg.), Dept. Geol. Min., Rapp. ann. 1993 & 1994, 99-108.

GeoMôn, 2024. GeoMôn UNESCO Global Geopark

## Meddwl am ysgrifennu rhywbeth ar gyfer y Trafodion?

Ydych chi wedi meddwl am ysgrifennu rhywbeth ar gyfer y *Trafodion*? Os ydych chi wedi bod yn ymchwilio rhyw agwedd o hanes Ynys Môn, yn cloddio i orffennol pentref neu berson nodedig, yn astudio rhyw agwedd ar y bywyd gwylt, beth am rannu eich gwybodaeth gyda'ch cyd Hynafiaethwyr? Croesewir erthyglau a nodiadau byrion ar 'bob agwedd ar archaeoleg, gwyddor naturiol, celf, llenyddiaeth, hanes a phynciau tebyg cyn belled ag y maent yn ymwneud ag Ynys Môn' (fel y dywed ein Cyfansoddiad) a gellir eu hysgrifennu yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg. Dylai erthyglau i'w cyhoeddi fod rhwng 4,000 ac 8,000 o eiriau o hyd; nodiadau byr rhwng 1,500-2,500 o eiriau.

Nid yw hyn mor frawychus ag y gallai swnio. Os oes gennych syniad am erthygl neu nodyn byr, cysylltwch â mi i drafod y posibilrwydd. Rhoddir arweiniad, a bydd Tafllen Arddull am bethau fel troednodiadau yn cael ei hanfon atoch. Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer cyflwyno erthygl ar gyfer cyhoeddiad y flwyddyn ganlynol yw 30 Medi, er mwyn caniatáu ar gyfer golygu a pharatoi i'w hargraffu, ond gorau po gyntaf y byddwch yn amlinellu eich syniad neu'n anfon drafft o'ch erthygl, gorau po gyntaf y gallwn ddechrau cydweithio i'w chael yn barod i'w chyhoeddi.

Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gennych. Anfonwch eich syniadau at: Y Golygyddes: Dr Sylvia Pinches yn EditorTAAS@outlook.com neu ffoniwch 07971 430960 am sgwrs.

## Thinking of writing something for the Transactions?

Have you thought about writing something for the *Transactions*? If you have been researching some aspect of Anglesey's history, digging into the past of a village or notable person, studying some aspect of the wildlife, why not share your knowledge with your fellow Antiquarians? Articles and short notes on 'all aspects of archaeology, natural science, art, literature, history and kindred subjects as far as they pertain to Anglesey' (as our Constitution says) are welcome and may be written in English or Welsh. Articles for publication should be between 4,000 and 8,000 words in length; short notes between 1,500-2,500 words.

This is not as daunting as it might sound. If you have an idea for an article or short note, please get in touch with me to discuss the possibility. Guidance will be given, and a Style Sheet about things such as footnotes will be sent to you. The deadline for submitting an article for the following year's publication is 30th September, to allow for editing and preparation for printing, but the sooner you outline your idea or send a draft of your article, the sooner we can start working together on getting it ready for publication.

I look forward to hearing from you. Please send your ideas to: The Editor: Dr Sylvia Pinches at EditorTAAS@outlook.com or telephone 07971 430960 for a chat.

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## AAS EXCURSIONS SUMMER 2025

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### **Saturday May 17<sup>th</sup>, 1.00pm - Newborough: geology, history, poetry and philanthropy.**

Meet at the Prichard Jones Institute for a walk around the village, visiting the church and the site of Llys Rhosyr. Return to the Institute to view the building, its library and collections and have afternoon tea (price to be confirmed). Meet at 1.00p.m. at the Prichard Jones Institute, Newborough, LL61 6SY. To book, contact Sylvia Pinches on [sylviapinches@gmail.com](mailto:sylviapinches@gmail.com) or 07971430960.

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### **Saturday June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1.00pm - Churches in the care of the Friends of Friendless Churches**

This trip will visit three Ynys Môn churches that are owned by the charity Friends of Friendless Churches, in the company of their director Rachel Morley. The churches are the 12<sup>th</sup> century St Mary's, Tal-y-Llyn, and St Peulan's, Llanbeulan, as well as the 15<sup>th</sup> century St Twrog's, Bodwrog, at which restoration is just being completed. We will hear about the work the Friends do and the history of the churches.

Parking is very limited at these churches, so we will meet at a car park in Llangefni where car sharing will be arranged. Numbers are limited to 25. To apply please contact Warren Kovach at [warrenk@hanesmon.org.uk](mailto:warrenk@hanesmon.org.uk), who will send further details. We will have a panad at Neuadd Llangristiolus on the way back to Llangefni; a donation of £2 to cover costs would be appreciated.

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### **Saturday July 12<sup>th</sup>, 1.00pm - Llanfeirian/Bodorgan/Aberffraw.**

Itinerary to be confirmed, but will include discussion on the Llanfeirian project, visit and short walk to see the abandoned Sant Meirion church probable site and the recently opened permissive paths on the Bodorgan Estate land and future proposed developments of these paths. Tea at Llys Llywelyn (individuals to pay on the day) and short late afternoon nature walk to highlight local flora. Numbers are limited to 20.

Please contact Rhys at [trhysd Davies@gmail.com](mailto:trhysd Davies@gmail.com) if you wish to attend, further details will be confirmed nearer the time.

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### **Saturday 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2.00pm - Porthaethwy/ Menai Bridge**

#### **Historic Waterfront Walk in Menai Bridge led by Joanna Robertson**

Meet in the car park in Coed Cynrol/Church Island car park; most Town car parks are fee-paying. This leisurely stroll along the Afon Menai Strait takes in viewpoints, significant locations and buildings, as well as the Grade 1 listed Suspension Bridge, which will celebrate its 200<sup>th</sup> birthday in 2026. Numbers limited to 25; if 20 people would like to visit the Menai Heritage Bridges Museum (cost £5 per person), they will open after the walk for us.

Please book with Joanna at [joannar2010@gmail.com](mailto:joannar2010@gmail.com) and indicate if you'd like to visit the Museum **no later than 1<sup>st</sup> August**.

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### **Saturday, September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1.00pm - Oriel Môn, Bedd Branwen and Llanbabo Church**

At Oriel Môn we will start by visiting the Archaeological Gallery to see the Bronze Age urn found at Bedd Branwen in 1813. We will then drive in convoy via Trefor to Glan Alaw Farm at Elim to see the barrow. Frances Lynch will speak about her excavation of the site in 1965, finding 10 more urns, but no evidence of Early Mediaeval burials. Prof. Sara Elin Roberts will speak about the fame of this site by the River Alaw, the alleged grave of Branwen in mediaeval myth and poetry. From Elim we will drive to Llanbabo to visit the church with its early 15<sup>th</sup> century image of King Pabo, carved by the same artist who carved the effigy of St Iestyn which we saw last year at Llaniestyn.

We start at 1.00 pm at Oriel Môn before heading out to Bedd Branwen and Llanbabo. The roads will be narrow, please pack cars each with 4 people. Redundant cars can be left in the Oriel Môn car park.

Contact Frances Llewellyn ([flynchllewellyn@gmail.com](mailto:flynchllewellyn@gmail.com)) or 01248 364865.

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## **New Archive Accessions will be published in the Autumn Newsletter**

### **Archifau Ynys Môn**

Ffôn 01248 751930 neu [archifdyarchives@ynysmon.gov.uk](mailto: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](mailto: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>

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The next edition of the newsletter will be published in Autumn 2025. Please forward any articles to: Karen Pollock, Tanffordd Bach, Glanrafon, Llangoed, LL58 8SY or [kjo.pollock@pm.me](mailto:kjo.pollock@pm.me)

The production of this newsletter has been a team effort.

With much thanks to all contributors of this NL for reports, photos and articles.

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