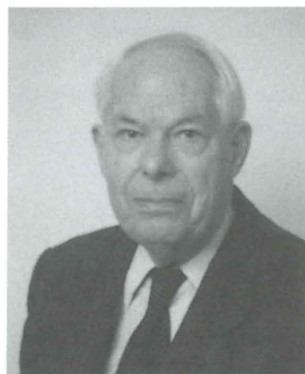


Obituaries

PIERRE-ROLAND GIOT

It is sad to record the death of an eminent French archaeologist less than five years after he had completed his term as President of this Association. Pierre-Roland Giot died at Rennes in Brittany on 1 January 2002. He was born in the département of Manche in Normandy on 23 September 1919 and began his studies at the Lycée Hoche, Versailles; his professional *formation* was in the universities of Paris, Grenoble and Rennes. His working life of over half a century was spent almost entirely in Brittany, where he became the mentor and doyen of the archaeological establishment and the leading authority on Breton prehistory and protohistory. His fluency in English (gained from his mother, a British national) enabled him to communicate readily with English-speaking international colleagues, while the Breton context naturally brought him into touch with Celticists in Wales. His English, however, never lost its French intonation, and his listeners needed to be alert for the odd sardonic comment amidst the outpouring of facts. This Association was much indebted to him for advice and guidance during three of its visits to Brittany — in 1953, 1981 and 1996. His presidential address, delivered at Morlaix in 1996 on the theme ‘The Western Seaways — Myth or Reality’, was intended in his puckish way as a call to re-evaluate the distribution maps promoted by Professor E. G. Bowen many years ago.



Giot's career was a remarkable story of success and distinction, thanks to the dogged industry which marked all his activities; as a life-long bachelor he was not distracted by family responsibilities. A geologist by training — as he never ceased to emphasise — he moved into anthropology and archaeology for his doctoral thesis on ‘Armoricans and Bretons’. The changing ethnographic composition of the inhabitants of Brittany over the centuries was a theme which occupied his researches until the very end. His final venture was to edit with Jacques Briard an important new book, due of early publication in English and French, concerning post-Roman emigration of British settlers to Armorica.

A prolific writer, Giot was as much at home in the meticulous recording of individual specimens as in the broad sweep of generalisation. English readers will remember him for his treatment of prehistoric Armorica in *Brittany*, published in 1960 by Thames and Hudson in their ‘Ancient Peoples and Places’ series (before the equivalent French text appeared). Giot's special interest lay in the field of archaeometry. He was an assiduous excavator and showed concern for the preservation and presentation of monuments afterwards. Nowhere was this better exemplified than in the huge chambered cairn of Barnenez, near Morlaix — his *Parthénon mégalithique* — which he was largely instrumental in saving from destruction, and which he showed with pride to the Cambrian visitors in 1996.

In his formal career Giot worked from 1943 onwards for the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, passing upwards through its various grades until his (official) retirement in 1986. His tasks included university teaching, administration of monuments, public relations and care of the prehistoric museum at Penmarc'h (though museum curatorship was not his forte). At the University of Rennes he was Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology. He was also Director of the regional organisation dealing with the prehistoric antiquities of Brittany.

His interest in the history of antiquarian studies and in local learned societies resulted in many published articles and made him *persona grata* with the voluntary sector. Having thrown in his lot with Brittany, he soon became captivated by the region and its people, and he applied himself to learning Breton. His achievements in Brittany were recognised in 1988 by the award of the Order of the Hermine by the Institut Culturel de Bretagne.

Numerous honour and distinctions came his way. He was a Commandeur des Palmes académiques, Chevalier des Arts et Lettres, and recipient of the bronze and silver medals of the CNRS. He was Président d'honneur of the Société Préhistorique Française. Abroad, his distinctions included Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy and Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. His Cambrian Presidency gave him special satisfaction, and this honour much impressed his Breton compatriots.

DONALD MOORE

KEITH PETER MASCETTI



With the sudden death of Keith Mascetti in February 2002 the Cambrian Archaeological Association lost one of its most dedicated, active and enthusiastic members. His formal membership of the Association began in 1960, but as an archaeology student at the then University College, Cardiff, he had already attended several of the Summer Meetings, encouraged by Dr V. E. Nash-Williams and Dr (later Professor) Leslie Alcock. He enjoyed these meetings greatly and from 1960 the Cambrians' Summer meetings became a fixed event in his calendar. Between August 1960 and August 2001 he is believed to have missed only one.

His lively enthusiasm ensured that he soon was asked to become an official Steward. In those days there was one on every coach to attempt to ensure punctuality (and, some said) obedience! He very soon became Chief Steward, usually assisted by a team of teenage members which met every evening to plan the next day's manoeuvres.

In 1967 he was elected to the Cambrians' General Committee, and remained a member until his death. His active involvement in many other voluntary organisations, as well as his profession as a senior educational psychologist, had given him sound experience in the ways of committees and his contributions to debates were both wise and to the point. In 1982 he was elected Chairman of the General Committee and served in that capacity for three years, the maximum term of office at that time.

He also took an active role in organising parts of the outdoor meetings, sometimes a day or half a day during the week's excursions. The visit to Flat Holm island during the Weston-Super-Mare meeting in 1985 was an outstanding example. He organised several entire Summer Meetings and one which he particularly enjoyed and was very proud of was in 1990, when he was able to share his beloved Breconshire with fellow Cambrians while they explored hidden corners of the area. His personal contacts enabled them to visit several houses and sites which were not normally accessible to the public.

The organisation of many of the Autumn Meetings was amongst his notable contributions to the activities of the Association. In 1969 he was made a member of the Meetings Sub-Committee. In 1992 he became Additional Meetings Secretary, continuing as a member of the General Committee in that capacity. He took the preparations very seriously and the events were meticulously planned. His wife

Nansi looked after the accommodation and lunches, and he always asked her to visit the restaurants twice, once to book but also once beforehand, incognito, to check and sample the menu. He and Nansi arranged about six of these meetings.

By the late 1990s Nansi suggested to him that the continued organisation of the gatherings was becoming too onerous for them. However, he contrived to organise one more Autumn Meeting — The ‘George Borrow Weekend’ in 1998, based at the Cleddau Bridge Hotel, Pembrokeshire. This theme was important to him, for George Borrow had been a major interest of his for many years. Even as students he and Nansi had wandered Wales in his footsteps, identifying what they could from his vivid descriptions. Cambrians may remember a tree in the garden of the Youth Hostel in Llangollen! Later they roamed the Iberian peninsula with Borrow’s book *The Bible in Spain* in their hands. Cambrians were perhaps fortunate in not being invited to enjoy an Autumn Meeting in a selection of these peninsular locations (it had been mooted), for some of them were primitive indeed. In later years, accompanied by Nansi, he cemented relations between the Cambrians and the George Borrow Society by attending several study weekends with them.

As the years passed he received recognition from many of the numerous voluntary and official organisations with which he was associated, including the Countryside Council for Wales, the Council for the Protection of Rural Wales, the Royal Institution of South Wales, the Council for National Parks, the Brecon Beacons National Park, the Gower Society, and the Youth Hostels Association (England and Wales). Amongst all these valued accolades, it was the invitation to be President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association which was most greatly prized. On the day when, at a Committee Meeting at the Theological College in Aberystwyth, he had been invited to accept the Presidency for 2000–01. He and Nansi drove back to Swansea and sat together in awed silence for the first half hour. Both agreed that that was a rare occasion indeed.

The Summer Meeting in his Presidential year was in his home city and was entitled ‘Swansea 2000’, in tune with the wider celebration of the Millennium. It was to him the jewel in his crown, and with the support of a small but dedicated Local Committee recruited from a carefully chosen group of his close friends, all Cambrians of course, he led a very successful meeting, referred to by many as ‘vintage Cambrian’. In his Presidential Lecture that week he described how the advent of steam trains (another passion of his) invigorated the antiquarian excursions of the Cambrians during the nineteenth century. He also made some mention of his early days. His godfather was a certain Mr Grimes, later the renowned Professor W. F. Grimes. Family legend has it that it was he who taught him to walk and to say his first words. Perhaps he even instilled in his godson the life-long interest in and love for archaeology, particularly the archaeology of Wales, which made Keith Mascetti such a dedicated and valuable member of this Association.

BERNARD MORRIS

PATRICIA MOORE



Mary Patricia Moore (née Crowley), O.StJ, BA, FSA, was born on 16 January 1928 and educated at Howell's School, Llandaff, and Penarth Grammar School.

I first met Patricia Crowley, as she then was, in June or July 1955. As a young graduate I had visited the Glamorgan Record Office at the suggestion of Professor A. H. Dodd, to look at the Fonmon MSS there, which contained the surviving papers of Colonel Philip Jones of Fonmon, a Cromwellian colonel. I became the subject of my MA thesis at the University of Wales, Bangor. I became a frequent visitor to the record office in the next few years and received much help and advice from Patricia.

She had been appointed assistant archivist in the Glamorgan Record Office in July 1951 after graduating with honours in French at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire at Cardiff. She eventually became Senior Assistant Archivist as the office expanded under the County Archivist, Madelaine Elsas. After the reorganisation of local government in 1973–74 she was appointed Glamorgan Archivist for the three new counties into which the old county had been divided: South, Mid and West Glamorgan. Following the setting up of the West Glamorgan Archive Service in 1992, she became Archivist for South and Mid Glamorgan. She had bitterly opposed the break-up of Glamorgan, but later gave the new arrangements her full support.

With a strong personality, Patricia quickly became one of the leading figures of the archive scene in Wales. Always smartly dressed, she was a well-known and respected figure who enforced standards in her office and did not suffer fools gladly. Like all archivists she was determined to collect as much material as possible for her county into the record office and to direct other records as appropriate into neighbouring repositories.

She took a leading part in the campaign to allow record offices in Wales to accept parish registers and other records as alternative repositories to the National Library of Wales. The campaign lasted several years in the 1970s. The assistance of the Welsh Counties Committee and Sir William Gladstone were instrumental in persuading the Governing Body of the Church in Wales to change their policy and to allow county record offices to accept the deposit of parish registers.

The first meeting of the group that was to organise the record office campaign was held at County Hall in Cardiff at the invitation of Miss Elsas. Bill Baker, County Archivist of Gwent, became the first chairman of what was to become the Welsh County Archivists' Group, an association of the senior local authority archivists in Wales which met over the years, usually in Aberystwyth or Llandrindod. Meetings were informal and no minutes were kept. After Bill Baker's retirement, Patricia took over the chairmanship and remained in the chair until she retired in 1993. In the early years attention was concentrated on the problem of parish records, but subsequently all subjects faced by local archivists were discussed.

Patricia took a particular interest in genealogy and lectured and conducted courses on tracing your ancestors to groups in South Wales. She set up a genealogy search-room in the Glamorgan Record Office. She was active nationally in Society of Archivists affairs, at one time serving as chairman of the south-west region and its representative on the council. She also served as chairman of the Publications Committee and was meticulous in ensuring that all the publications of the society were well produced. She served as the society's representative on the British Committee for Map and Information and Catalogue Systems and was knowledgeable about maps and their production. She was also at one time a member of the executive committee of the Association of County Archivists.

Patricia pursued a very active publications programme for the Glamorgan archives, reflecting her keen interest in typography and layout. All the publications were carefully produced. She wrote several of the catalogues for the exhibitions herself, and the record office annual reports from 1974 that she produced and edited did much to publicize the office. They included photographs, accessions and interesting reports. The Clwyd Record Office had a similar publication in North Wales.

News from the Glamorgan Record Office was included in *Morgannwg*, the journal of the Glamorgan History Society, of which Patricia was chairman for several years in the 1980s. She also acted as chairman of the G. T. Clark Commemorative Committee, which published a volume on the scholar-ironmaster in 1996. Her works on the Glamorgan sheriffs were enlivened with personal photographs supplied by many holders of this ancient public office.

Her busy schedule did not cease after she retired from the Glamorgan archives in May 1993. She became editor of *Archaeologia Cambrensis* in 1994. She and her husband had been long-time supporters of the Association and attended most of the conferences. She maintained the standard of the journal and supervised the appearance of seven issues, one or two of them produced with difficulty as her illness took hold. The last issue appeared just before her death, which also prevented her election as Vice-Chairman of the Association in August 2002.

She was involved with many professional and voluntary bodies in Wales and acted as honorary archivist to the Order of St John Priory for Wales and the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust, which had the benefit of her knowledge and help. She was a keen gardener who specialised in clematis and cacti, and contributed articles on a Glamorgan garden of Gertrude Jekyll and Raithwaite, a garden in Penarth, to *Gerddi*, the journal of the Trust, together with various snippets of information to its Bulletin.

In a full life, she had many other leisure interests. She loved cats, and enjoyed restful embroidery, designing and fashioning kneelers for the parish church of All Saints at Penarth. She was a frequent visitor to Stratford and Glyndebourne, and travelled widely on the continent, particularly to Brittany where she had many friends. With her husband, Donald, she visited East Africa, Malaysia and Germany.

She fought cancer with courage and was always upbeat and positive about the progress she was making.

Patricia died on 8 May 2002 and is survived by her husband, Donald.

GEOFFREY VEYSEY

MAURICE H. RIDGWAY

Canon Maurice Hill Ridgway, President of the Cambrians in 1995, died on 2 December 2002, at the age of 84, three days after removing to Ely. Born at Stockport the son of an Anglican clergyman, he followed in his father's footsteps and served in the diocese of Chester forty-two years holding incumbencies at Bunbury and Bowden. He was an honorary canon of Chester Cathedral and for almost fifty years a member of the Chester Diocesan advisory Committee. He designed the casket in Chester Cathedral holding the roll of honour for those who fell in the Second World War



Throughout his life he was a dedicated antiquarian and conservationist gaining early experience when he restored the church of St Boniface, Bunbury, which had been badly damaged by German bombs in 1940. For over fifty years he was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

His antiquarian interests were varied and followed a sequence over a period of sixty years. His

research was widespread, accurate, recorded in great detail, and enhanced by excellent photography and drawings, which drew upon personal observation and the study of primary sources. Throughout his life in whatever field he was working he regularly published the fruits of his research, which made him a worthy Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and an active member of local societies, notably the Chester Antiquarian Society, the Chester Archaeological Society and the Cambrians.

His first interest was in Cheshire's ancient stained glass, stimulated by his curacy at St Wilfred's, Grappenhall, which began his survey of stained glass from medieval times until the middle of the nineteenth century. These studies were published between 1947–62. Canon Ridgway readily shared his considerable knowledge and gave support to Mostyn Lewis in his *Stained Glass in North Wales up to 1850*, published in 1970. His collection on stained glass is on permanent loan to the British Society of Master Glass Painters archive.

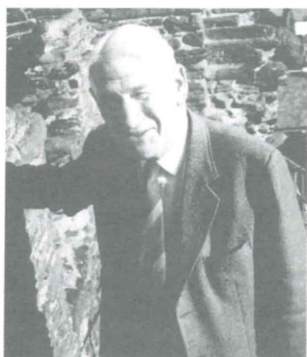
Side by side with his study of stained glass was his collaboration with F. H. Crossley, the distinguished Cheshire architectural historian, on rood screens, lofts and stalls, situated in Wales and Monmouthshire. In his Presidential address to the Cambrians in 1995 he recollected: 'about fifty years ago I well remember going to Aberystwyth when the G. T. Clark prize was first awarded, to receive that prize which had been awarded to Fred H. Crossley. He insisted that we should share it as we were working together on surveying the screens and rood lofts of Wales.'

The unsuccessful campaign against the closure of the Chester Assay Office in 1962 found a champion in Canon Ridgway who perpetuated the work done there by the Chester silversmiths and goldsmiths in North-West England and Wales, from Saxon times, in three beautifully produced volumes published over a period of nearly thirty years. His exacting scholarship in this field brought him national recognition and the gratitude of the citizens of Chester. He was made an honorary member of the Company of Goldsmiths, and the Grosvenor Museum designated the silver gallery, the Ridgway Gallery, in his honour, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1997. From these studies followed detailed inventories of the church plate of the diocese of St Asaph and Chester. The month before he died he was completing, with Philip Priestley, a compendium of silver marks used in the Chester area.

It was my privilege to act as his secretary when he was chairman of the St Asaph Diocesan Advisory Committee, which cared for the churches in the diocese. To this office he brought his vast knowledge of church furnishings and fabric, displaying a judgement which understood the practicalities of buildings, and a sense of humour and commonsense, which appealed to laity and clergy alike. Nowhere was this better demonstrated than in his contribution to the team, which restored the ancient church and shrine of St Melangell in northern Powys.

His antiquarian interests took second place, until he retired, to his work as a parish priest. He was a traditionalist and believed in the organisations of the church, Sunday school, church choir and Mother's Union, keeping in touch with all members of the community through regular visiting and involvement in the schools. He realised the importance of identifying the community with its past to understand its contemporary position through a knowledge of local history and in this respect he edited the *Bunbury Papers* and the *Bowdon Sheaf*. His strength as a parish priest was derived from his love of the 1662 *Book of Common Prayer*. His gravity and sincerity endeared him to church congregations on both sides of the border who as they got to know him were captivated by his charm and sense of humour. His antiquarian studies made him a man not only of the study but also of the outdoors and in his early days he often camped at the spot where he was doing his fieldwork. Retiring to a beautiful cottage at Rhydycroesau, with the garden half in England and half in Wales, he was able to become 'the compleat angler' and observer of bird life. He kept a very full diary, which if ever published, will reflect his happy marriage and the strength he received from Audrey his wife and their twin sons, three daughters and several grandchildren.

ARNOLD JOSEPH TAYLOR



Dr Arnold Taylor, President of our Association in 1970 and a recipient of the G. T. Clark Prize in 1956, died on 24 October 2002. In summing up such an accomplished career, one can do no better than quote the citation given by the President of the Society of Antiquaries of London when Taylor was awarded the Society's Gold Medal in 1988 for distinguished services to archaeology. The award recognized Taylor's 'work in two adjacent areas: the practical problems of conserving ancient monuments throughout his distinguished service which culminated in appointment as Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments; and, second, his outstanding contribution to knowledge derived from the combined study of evidence from physical remains and from documentary sources'.

Taylor was born on 24 July 1911 and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St John's College, Oxford. His first articles appeared in Merchant Taylors' publication the *Taylorian*, and hours spent studying the roof of the hall of his college led to his first publication in a national journal. Recognizing his clear potential, the Office of Works recruited Taylor as an Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments in 1935. The duties of Inspectors included undertaking research into the historical and architectural history of the monuments in State care, publishing the results in academic journals and writing the authoritative guidebook. One of Taylor's early tasks was to research Minster Lovell Hall in Oxfordshire leading to the publication of the first of ten official guidebooks he was eventually to produce.

During the War, like a number of his colleagues, he served as an intelligence officer, in his case in the RAF's photographic interpretation branch in North Africa and Italy. Upon his return to the Inspectorate in 1946, Taylor was appointed to the post of Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Wales succeeding Bryan O'Neil. Throughout his period as Inspector for Wales, the post was based in England providing Taylor with easy access to the Public Records Office in London's Chancery Lane. Visits to Wales consisted of grand tours around the Principality's monuments' in the company of the ancient monuments' architect, with the superintendent of works acting as chauffeur. These included not infrequent stops to stock up on fresh eggs and other farm produce, not readily available in south-east England in the era of post-war rationing.

Taylor's particular interest was in the upstanding monuments rather than in buried archaeology or earthworks and he was involved in major decisions on the preservation of sites, the condition of which is hard to imagine today in an age of well-tended ruins. The huge breach in the Great Tower at Raglan Castle had to be stabilised to prevent further collapse while retaining the full impact of the post-Civil War slighting, hidden concrete stitching was required to support the great overhangs at Rhuddlan Castle and so on. To all of this work, Taylor applied sound conservation principles to ensure that a 'treat as found' approach was adopted: preservation not restoration was paramount.

Taylor joined the Cambrians in 1937 and he became active in the Association's proceedings very soon after taking up his new appointment as Inspector for Wales. He is to be found in 1947 as one of the main guides at that year's summer meeting in Rhyl. Even at this early stage, he was questioning conventional interpretations of the architectural development of some of our monuments, particularly the still somewhat enigmatic dating of Ewloe Castle. In *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for that year Taylor published his first two papers using original documentary evidence to date building works at Welsh monuments, in this case Usk Castle and the Montgomery Town Wall. Taylor was to be the Cambrians' authoritative guide at many other monuments over the years, particularly the great castles of Edward I. Some

members may recall one of his favourite party tricks which was to stand on the battlements of Caernarfon Castle and release one end of a weighted copy of a pipe roll which was so long that it extended almost from wall-walk to the ground.

Sir Goronwy Edward's 1946 study of Edward I's castle-building in Wales set out much of the documentary evidence for such an extensive building programme in north Wales. Taylor had first become interested in this subject before the War noting that one particular master mason, Master James of St George, kept on cropping up in the accounts, being described from 1285 onwards as *magister operacionum Regis in Wallia*. Unlike his predecessors, Taylor was much better placed to link the historical evidence to the structural and architectural development of the castles and not just individually but as a group, as part of overall building campaigns.

Travelling from castle to castle, if need be in the same day, he was able to compare common design details and, in this way, he identified five constructional and architectural features that could not be paralleled in other English or Welsh castles and might, therefore, have their origins on the Continent. This led him, in the autumn of 1950, to set off on a two-week tour of Savoy, the former area ruled by the counts of Savoy in modern-day south-eastern France, Switzerland and northern Italy. Here, through studying documents in the archives and visiting the castles, he discovered that a number of the craftsmen working on Edward's castles, along with some of the building techniques and design features they employed, were of Savoyard origin. Clearly the links between Edward and his great uncle, Count Philip of Savoy, extended beyond routine family matters. A year later Taylor was back in Savoy and the result of his researches lay at the heart of many of his later publications on the Edwardian castles. He subsequently related the fascinating story of the detective work behind his discoveries in his *Albert Reckett Archaeological Lecture* delivered to the British Academy in 1977.

In 1955, shortly after he was promoted to Assistant Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Taylor took on the role of writing the sections of the *History of the King's Works* covering Wales between 1277 and 1330 (published in 1963). These served so well as free-standing accounts that they were published as a separate book by HMSO in 1974. This was subsequently reprinted by the Hambledon Press who also did us a great service by bringing together twenty-five of Taylor's most important papers in one volume entitled *Studies in Castles and Castle-Building* (1985).

Taylor's publications also included some fascinating historical cameos, one-off events discovered buried in the documents, from which he was able to draw wider inferences. One of the most idiosyncratic of these was an account published in 1967 in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* of a jury's verdict of accidental death on Maud Vras who, on a January morning in 1288, had been killed by a stone falling through the gatehouse portcullis slot at Montgomery Castle, whither she had gone to retrieve a borrowed kettle. This poor woman's death led to an analysis by Taylor, based on the limited surviving physical evidence, of how the original gatehouse passage might have been defended. Elsewhere, place-name evidence in an account of a dramatic shipwreck in 1310 at the mouth of the river Clwyd suggested to Taylor that Rhuddlan may not, after all, have been the location of Edward the Elder's Saxon burh of Cledemutha, although this is still subject to some debate.

Taylor had a particular affection for Conwy dating back to childhood holidays in north Wales and over the years he had an enormous influence on shaping the conservation policy for the castle and town walls, leading to much of what we see today. As a civil servant in the early 1950s, Taylor was not able to put his head too far above the pinnacled battlements in the campaign to persuade the local authority to pass the responsibility for the upkeep of the Conwy town walls, then in a dreadful condition, over to the State but, behind the scenes and unbeknown to his masters, he was highly active. Eventually in 1953 the castle and town walls were transferred to the Ministry of Works on a ninety-nine year lease. Over the next twenty years, Taylor was unstinting in his support of his successors in the post of Inspector for Wales,

in a programme to acquire and demolish derelict, unsightly, structures built against the outer face of the walls, a campaign he summed up in a paper published in the 1995 volume of the *Antiquaries Journal*. Not long before his death, despite failing eyesight, he was able to see a picture of the removal of the last of these buildings, Cadnant School, just outside the Upper Gate. He would have been delighted with the subsequent landscaping of the site completing his ambition for a continuous uncluttered southern aspect of the castle and town walls from his favourite viewpoint on Benarth Hill.

Shortly after he retired, Taylor found himself in the forefront of another campaign to preserve the medieval integrity of Conwy. Summer road congestion had turned the town into the A55's worst bottleneck, intolerable for inhabitants and travellers alike: a new, third, road crossing of the river was clearly needed. The Welsh Office highways' engineers decided to follow their predecessors in taking the shortest route, which lay to the south of Telford's and Brunel's road and rail bridges, but in this case with a modern bridge with a huge stanchion at its castle end and the road running along the Gyffin valley. The disfigurement of the setting of the medieval remains would have been appalling but the Ancient Monuments' Branch, by then embedded in the Welsh Office, was not allowed to object. Fortunately, this role was taken on with great energy by Taylor and it is no exaggeration to say that his championing of the case for an alternative, further down river, was a major factor in Nicholas Edwards' enlightened decision to authorize the much more expensive, but visually highly successful, river tunnel.

This review of Arnold Taylor's life has concentrated on his contribution to our understanding of Welsh monuments and to their preservation but his career, achievements and honours extended much further afield and onto the international stage. In 1961 he was promoted to the post of Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. Although based in London, his responsibilities also extended to Scotland and Wales. He was a Commissioner on the Welsh and English Royal Commissions on Ancient and Historical Monuments and all three countries took advantage of Taylor's extensive experience and learned advice by inviting him to be a member of their Ancient Monuments Boards following his retirement. He received an honorary D.Litt from the University of Wales in 1970 and was made a CBE in 1971. The following year he became a FBA. He had a long association with the Society of Antiquaries of London. Elected a Fellow in 1942, he served successively as its Secretary, Director and President receiving the Society's Gold Medal in 1988.

Internationally, Taylor was much respected in the field of castle studies. He was one of a small group of scholars who gathered together on a hilltop above the river Seine in northern France in 1960 to study Richard I's great castle at Château Gaillard. This led to the creation of the Colloque de Château Gaillard, an international conference on castle studies which continues to meet in different parts of Europe every two years. Taylor later became its President and attended his last meeting when the conference was based in south Wales. In 1980 he was given an honorary doctorate by Caen University for his contribution to international castle studies.

Taylor's interests extended well beyond castles and he was particularly concerned over the fate of historic churches with declining congregations and increasing redundancy of buildings. In his retirement he served on and became chairman of the Advisory Board for Redundant Churches and the first grants for historic churches were introduced during his chairmanship. It is no coincidence that in *Who's Who* he listed as one of his recreations 'resisting iconoclasts'.

For us in Wales, Arnold Taylor's lasting memorial will be his published works of outstanding scholarship and that, through his efforts, Edward I's four greatest castles and town walls were successfully preserved and achieved international recognition by their inclusion in 1986 on the World Heritage List.

EASTER CONFERENCE 2000

Developments in Archaeological Field Techniques

The conference was held in Bangor from 28–30 April with delegates staying at the University of Wales Bangor Friddoedd residential site and the lectures being held in the main university buildings.

The aim of the conference was to bring members up to date with new techniques of fieldwork and interpretation and the lecturers had been asked to discuss their work in an accessible way, with the timetable allowing time for discussion. The intention was well fulfilled, there was lively debate after each contribution and those who attended (unfortunately only 26 members and friends) were rewarded with very clear expositions and fascinating case studies.

The conference opened with a lecture by Frances Lynch Llewellyn of University of Wales, Bangor, outlining the history of changing approaches to excavation and fieldwork to set the new techniques into context. The following morning Toby Driver of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCHAMW) spoke about his work in aerial photography and the computer techniques for transferring the new knowledge gained from photographs rapidly to maps where it can feed into planning and academic synthesis. He was followed by Joe Fenwick of the National University of Ireland, Galway, who described the geophysical work at Tara and at Rathcrogan. He used the results from the great mound at Rathcrogan to demonstrate the techniques of manipulation and combination of different instruments to build up an astonishingly full picture of sub-surface features. The final lecture in the morning was by Peter Crew of Snowdonia National Park, who described the results of air photography and geophysics at Llanfor and magnetic susceptibility work which he is combining with excavation at iron production sites in Merioneth.

The afternoon was devoted to computer demonstrations. David Thomas of RCAHMW gave a presentation of the industrial landscape of Blaenavon, showing how GIS (geographical information systems) could be used to enhance understanding of how that complex landscape had developed over time. Steve Dobson of the University of York and Steve Gilligan of University of Wales, Bangor, used their rapid survey of Telford's quarries at Penmon, Anglesey, to demonstrate how computer techniques could build onto limited survey data from such dangerous and difficult of access sites to provide an acceptable result which could be manipulated by others without complex software. The third session was given by Kate Geary of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust who described the content of the Trust's Sites and Monuments Record and how it might aid private researchers.

After tea there was the day's final lecture, by Dr Joanna Brück of University College, Dublin, on the need for explicit archaeological theory to link data and interpretation. She then described and evaluated some of the current theoretical standpoints. This lecture was followed by the Conference Dinner.

On the Sunday morning Dr Nigel Nayling of University of Wales, Lampeter, spoke about his work as a dendrochronologist, the factors which lead to successful dating and progress towards an adequate framework of dated structures in Wales. He was followed by Dr David Jenkins of the School of Agriculture and Forest Sciences, University of Wales, Bangor, who outlined a variety of analytical techniques, several of which he had pioneered himself, which were extending our understanding of materials used in the past. The final lecture was given by Dr Keri Brown of the Department of Bio-molecular Sciences, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, who surveyed the whole field of DNA studies and their impact on reconstructions of past population movements, providing a sober commentary on some of the wilder speculations in the press.

The Sunday afternoon was devoted to a field demonstration of EDM (electronic distance measuring)

survey and GPS (global positioning satellite) equipment and magnetometer work by Andrew Davidson and David Hopewell of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust. This was an opportunity for people to ask many practical questions and a lively discussion continued until teatime, when the conference dispersed.

FRANCES LYNCH LLEWELLYN

THE 147th ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING

Swansea, 2000

Whether this was the first year or the last year of a millennium, the turning point was well marked in the formal title of this year's Summer Meeting of the Association. Its base was the campus of University of Wales Swansea, finely-situated in Singleton Park close to the Swansea Bay foreshore. The meeting was organised by a local committee comprising Keith Mascetti (President elect), Bernice Cardy (booklet editor), Marion Davies (bookshop), Peter Freeman (treasurer), Nansi Mascetti (accommodation), Anne Morris (administration), Bernard Morris and Pam Morris (excursions).

Between sixty and eighty members and friends took part in the various excursions, with a larger number present at the evening lectures. The meeting opened on Sunday evening, 13 August with a lecture by Bernard Morris, who gave an illustrated introduction to the area's archaeology and history entitled 'In and around Swansea'.

MONDAY 14 AUGUST — Swansea

The first part of the morning was occupied by a walk around part of the site of the **early town of Swansea**, led by Bernard Morris. Successive rebuildings have left few early structures, but the street pattern preserves much of the ancient layout. The castle and the Cross Keys public house, the late Victorian business quarter in Wind Street and the renovated Maritime Quarter were seen before the walkers arrived at **Swansea Museum**. Believed to be the oldest museum in Wales, this was founded in 1835 and the present building was opened in 1841. The collections there were described by Mrs Bernice Cardy. A drive over Townhill gave panoramic views of the city and took the party to **Sketty Hall** for lunch, following which Thomas Lloyd spoke on the prolific architect William Jernegan and his work on this and other Swansea buildings. Bernard Morris described the complex structural development of this originally eighteenth-century mansion, before taking the party to see the nearby **Singleton Home Farm** of c. 1840, which retains numerous 'gothic' buildings based on P. F. Robinson's pattern-books, as well as genuine fragments taken from the old manor house in the town centre. Members then travelled to the **Guildhall** (1934) where they were received by the Lord Mayor, Councillor John Davies, and visited the Council Chamber and the Brangwyn Hall. The evening meeting saw the installation of Keith Mascetti as the Association's President, followed by his Presidential Lecture. This, entitled 'The Cambrians and the Railways: one hundred and fifty years of links', took as its theme the Cambrian's active use of rail travel from its earliest days. It was followed by a reception hosted by Keith and Nansi Mascetti.

TUESDAY 15 AUGUST — Neath

The first visit was to **Tabernacl** (1873), the Grade I listed chapel in the centre of Morrison, where Thomas Lloyd spoke of its architecture and the minister, the Revd Ieuan Davies spoke of its significance in the religious life of the area. **Scott's Pit, Llansamlet**, with its fine conserved 'Cornish' engine house



Thomas Lloyd addressing the Cambrians at the Gnoll Estate, Neath, on Tuesday 15 August 2000. The former mansion, once the home of the Mackworth family, is now only represented only by its cellars.
Photograph: Bernard Morris.

(c. 1820) was viewed briefly before the party arrived at the **Swansea Vale Railway**. Here Alan Williams, Chairman of the Railway Preservation Society, outlined its history before the party embarked for a short train ride. The next site in a busy morning was the **Gnoll Estate** overlooking Neath, once home of the Mackworth family of industrial entrepreneurs, now a country park. Here, Elizabeth Ford described the parkland and water features including the restored cascade, and Thomas Lloyd spoke on the mansion itself, now represented only by its cellars. Lunch was taken in the **Town Hall** at Neath (1820), by kind invitation of the Neath Antiquarian Society, the Mayor and Mayoress of Neath — Port Talbot, Councillor and Mrs John Rogers, being amongst the guests. In the afternoon **Neath Museum** in the Gwyn Hall (1887) and **St David's Church** (1864–69) were visited, short talks being given at these by Robert Merrill and Marion Woodham, and by Paul Bennett and Thomas Lloyd respectively. On the way to Neath Abbey a stop was made to view the well-preserved foundations of two gateways of the Roman fort of **Nidum**, and here Keith Mascetti and Bernard Morris described the site and added their personal reminiscences of the circumstances of the fort's discovery during housing development in 1949. At **Neath Abbey** (late twelfth- to late thirteenth-century plus the mansion created in the sixteenth century) Dr Lawrence Butler was the guide to the extensive remains of what had once been described as 'the fairest abbey in all Wales'. That evening's illustrated lecture, the first of two public ones, was given by Dr P. T. J. Morgan on 'The Greater Houses of West Glamorgan'.

WEDNESDAY 16 AUGUST — Gower I

After the general dampness of the preceding two days Wednesday began with sunshine, though moistness was to return by mid-afternoon. A visit to the typical Gower peninsula village of **Llanrhidian**



A tour of the remains of Neath Abbey was led by Dr Lawrence Butler later on Tuesday 15 August 2000. The abbey was once described as ‘the fairest abbey in all Wales’. *Photograph: Bernard Morris.*

began the morning, led by Rod Cooper, and included the church, mill and mill-pond, and the two standing stones on the Green. One of these was probably a broken wheel-cross, reputed by local folklore to have later served as a pillory. The hillfort of **Cil Ifor** was in clear view close to the village. Dr Lawrence Butler described the next site, **Weobley Castle**, a well-preserved fortified manor house of the early fourteenth century, overlooking the salt-marshes of the north Gower coast. From here the party went on to the simple **Bethesda Chapel** at Burry Green, built in 1814 for Calvinistic Methodists of Lady Barham’s connection, where the speaker was the Revd Tudor Lloyd. Lunch was then taken at the Greyhound Inn, Oldwalls. From there the party crossed the dividing ridge of Cefn Bryn to **Rhossili** at the south-western corner of the peninsula. Here, while some explored the village and its church, the main body walked through ‘**The Vile**’ (‘The Field’), a well-preserved area of medieval-style openfield strips and baulks. Here the guide was Bernard Morris. On the return to Swansea the two coaches carefully negotiated the **Parc le Breos** valley at Parkmill to enable all to visit the restored Severn-Cotswold long cairn there, where Dr Sian Rees spoke, followed by an exploration led by Bernice Cardy to the nearby **Cathole Cave**, a Late Paleolithic and Mesolithic site. In the evening the second public lecture, on ‘The Manor of Penmaen’, was given by Edward Harris.

THURSDAY 17 AUGUST — Ystrad Towy

This day, spent in the vicinity of Llandeilo, gave us the best weather of the week, with good sunshine and but one brisk shower. The first visit was to **Aberglasney** where both the mansion and its gardens are now displaying the benefits of a notable restoration programme which has rescued them from dereliction. Here, Thomas Lloyd described the mansion, its history and that of its various families and Jenny Scarrett conducted a tour of the gardens. Archaeological work around the former gatehouse and



The Cambrians visiting the standing stones on the green at the Gower village of Llanrhidian on Wednesday 16 August 2000. *Photograph: Bernard Morris.*

along the west frontage of the house has revealed the early approach, whilst amongst the series of beautifully restored walled gardens, the casemated ‘cloister’ garden (attributed to the seventeenth century) is attracting archaeological debate. The party then travelled the short distance to **Newton House** in **Dinefwr Park**, where after an introduction by Steve Batsford and Thomas Lloyd the house was open to exploration, lunch being also provided here. Although the building was refaced in 1856–58 to designs by R. K. Penson, it remains in essence the mansion built here in *c.* 1660 which, with its lost gardens, is well shown in two panoramic paintings from the same century. After lunch members were able to explore the wooded parkland and most climbed to the medieval castle of **Dinefwr** high above the Towy, where Dr Sian Rees spoke of its history and described the extensive works carried out by Cadw to prepare it for public access. An even steeper climb later took the party to **Dryslwyn Castle**, on the summit of a great natural knoll six kilometres downstream from Dinefwr, where Dr Chris Caple pointed out the layout of the castle, which had been fully excavated under his direction, and of the adjacent **medieval borough**. Both Dryslwyn and Dinefwr retained work safely attributed to their Welsh lords, including their single massive internal round towers. The AGM planned for the evening was postponed for administrative reasons, but was replaced by a useful general discussion of ideas for the future of the Association.

FRIDAY 18 AUGUST — GOWER II

The day began with a visit to **Arthur’s Stone**, on the long ridge of Cefn Bryn — aptly called ‘the backbone of Gower’. Here Bernice Cardy pointed out that the twenty-five ton capstone of this megalithic monument had originally lain on the old ground surface. This had been dug away to enable the nine supporting stones to be inserted below it, forming a pair of simple chambers. The shape of the

resulting depression, about 24 metres in diameter, suggests that the mound which is likely to have once covered the structure was a round one. Much folklore had become associated with the site. Next, the coaches proceeded to **Penrice Park**, where, at the medieval **Penrice Castle** (thirteenth century), the rain which had begun at Arthur's Stone became a steady downpour. In true Cambrian fashion the weather was ignored as Jack Spurgeon delivered an account of the castle's structural development, based upon the latest investigations for the Royal Commission's *Glamorgan Inventory*. Moving down to the Georgian **Mansion** of Penrice Castle, built by Thomas Mansel Talbot in the 1770s, Thomas Methuen-Campbell gave an account of its construction, and of the family associated with it and with the layout of its extensive parkland. By this time the rain had eased and there was time to visit the small **Orangery** (c. 1800) and to view the park. Following lunch at Oxwich the sun was shining on the beautiful bay, and remained with us for the rest of the day. The final site visit was to **Oystermouth Castle** (c. 1150–1340), a well-preserved building with extensive residential accommodation appropriate to its status as a favoured seat of the marcher lords of Gower in the thirteenth century. Jack Spurgeon was the speaker here and again was able to describe its development as revealed by the Royal Commission's researches. In the evening Professor Muriel Chamberlain spoke on the strong links between 'Swansea and Egyptology', before members visited the University's **Egypt Centre**, which houses a fine collection of early Egyptian artifacts (see note below). The meeting then concluded with a reception hosted by Mrs Nansi Mascetti.

BERNARD MORRIS

Note of the Cambrian's visit to the Swansea Egypt Centre

The centre houses the Egyptology collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, given to Swansea University in 1971. The fine new building in which it is now displayed was made possible by a grant from the Lottery Heritage Fund and opened in 1998. The immediate reason for both the donation and the grant was, of course, the distinction of the present Department of Classics and Ancient History, now headed by Professor Alan Lloyd, a former chairman of the Egypt Exploration Society. But it is particularly fitting that they should have come to Swansea. There is a long connection between Swansea and the developing British interest in Egyptology.

Perhaps the strongest link was created by a soldier, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell of Kilvey (1841–1925). Francis Grenfell was a son of the Cornish family who established the very important Grenfell copper works in Swansea in the nineteenth century. Although born in London, he was brought up in Swansea and always regarded it as his home. When a peerage was bestowed upon him in 1902 he took his title from the local Kilvey Hill, which overlooked his childhood home in St Thomas. His memoirs contain fascinating stories of his early years, including his disappointment when their governess refused to allow him and his sister, Mary, to look through the gardener's telescope at the last execution outside Swansea gaol!

Francis went on to a distinguished career in the army. While in South Africa in 1879 he had the unhappy task of retrieving the body of the Prince Imperial (Napoleon III's only son) who had been killed in a skirmish with the Zulus. He was Governor-General of Malta (1899–1903), Commander-in-Chief in Ireland (1904–08) and represented the British army at the coronation of the last tsar of Russia in 1896. But his most immediately relevant posting was as Sirdar or Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army from 1885 to 1892. In 1882 Britain had occupied Egypt, nominally to help the Khedive (Viceroy) Tewfik against his rebellious army, in reality to safeguard the Suez Canal and Britain's communications with India. The Egyptian army then had to be rebuilt and this task fell mainly to Grenfell. He won golden opinions from Kipling who wrote admiringly of him 'making riflemen out of mud' and it was in fact this



A mummification practical at the Egypt Centre, University of Wales Swansea. Here a party of school children practise on the 'dummy mummy' one of the most popular hands-on activities in the museum. The internal organs can be taken out and placed in canopic jars and the brain removed through the nose before the mummy is sent off to the other world with magic amulets and bandaging. © *Egypt Centre, University of Wales Swansea.*

army (quite as much as Winston Churchill and the Lancers) who defeated the forces of the Khalifa at Omdurman in 1898.

But Grenfell also became interested in archaeology. He began excavating at Aswan in 1885–86 on rock tombs dating from the sixth and twelfth dynasties. He asked for professional help from the Egyptian authorities but Egyptian archaeology was then dominated by the French who were determined not to be helpful to the British. Grenfell then wrote to the British prime minister, Lord Salisbury, and the Treasury authorized the British Museum to spend £150 on the purchase of Egyptian antiquities. (The Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge also authorized £100.) Grenfell then secured the services of a rising young archaeologist, Wallis Budge. Grenfell and Budge went to Aswan together on Thomas Cook's new steamer, the *Prince Abbas*. Grenfell, who was a man of both humanity and humour, described how the Egyptians cheered the new tourist trade and, as an afterthought, their Commander-in-Chief.

They were, however, stepping into a minefield. The Egyptian Antiquities Service under a Frenchman named Grebaut were determined to thwart Budge and Lord Cromer, who was in name, although not in title, the British governor of Egypt by this time, not only did not want an unnecessary row with the French but genuinely disapproved of the haemorrhage of Egyptian antiquities to the museums of Europe. For Grenfell there was an additional complication. His sister, Mary, had visited him in Egypt and had decided that it would be a splendid idea for the Royal Institution of South Wales to have an Egyptian collection. Mary was a formidable woman in her own right. She and her cousin, Charles Kingsley's daughter, had gone off to train as nurses intending to emulate Florence Nightingale and serve in the

Franco-Prussian war. The war had been over too quickly but Mary had used her energy and organizational skills to provide health services for the poor of Swansea. In the winter of 1887–88 Budge was commissioned to buy ‘a fine coffin and mummy for Akhim’ for Swansea’.

Grebaut persuaded the Egyptian police to seal up a house in Luxor where the Swansea mummy and other objects intended for the British Museum were being stored. Budge hired workmen to dig under the walls and get them out. (Their obvious expertise convinced Budge that they were professional tomb robbers.) They did not take the mummy, partly because it was too big, partly because they wanted Grenfell to support them against Grebaut before Cromer — which, greatly embarrassed, he did.

The mummy and its coffin arrived in Swansea in 1888, along with some other objects including funerary figures from Aswan and a bronze mirror from Thebes. Mary Grenfell performed the opening ceremony of the new Egyptian gallery in the Royal Institution that same year. The mummy, always known to the citizens of Swansea as the priest Tem Hor, and its coffin fell into a sad state of repair. To the fascination of local children the bones of one foot became visible. The present author at one time thought it must be the result of the fracas at Luxor but in fact it was the result of a Luftwaffe bomb that damaged the Royal Institution during the Second World War. In the early 1990s it was sent for x-ray and proper conservation and is now splendidly displayed in Swansea Museum (the former Royal Institution). We now know that the priest’s name was simply Hor, that he was the son of a priest and temple musician and that his principal duties would have been concerned with clothing the images.

Some of the other objects from the gallery have been lent to the Egypt Centre. There have also been gifts or loans from the Egypt Exploration Society, the National Museum of Wales, the University of Wales Aberystwyth and various private collections. There are also some interesting watercolours by Ernest Harold Jones (1877–1911), a Carmarthen artist who accompanied expeditions to Egypt in the early years of the twentieth century.

It would be quite inappropriate to conclude this account without some mention of Emeritus Professor Gwyn Griffiths, who first established the Swansea Classics Department as a center of excellence in the study of Egyptology and of his wife, Kate Bosse Griffiths, herself a distinguished archaeologist, trained in the rigorous German school. After the Wellcome collection was given to Swansea in 1971 she became its honorary curator, giving years of entirely unpaid voluntary work to its classification and conservation.

The centre comprises two galleries, evocatively named ‘The House of Life’ and ‘The House of Death’, which fascinate not only Cambrians but also local school children, whose interest in archaeology is most imaginatively stimulated by special programmes provided for them.

For more information on the Field Marshall and the Grenfell family in general see the present writer’s articles ‘Field Marshall Lord Grenfell of Kilvey’ in *Gower* 23 (1972), 39–43, and ‘The Grenfells of Kilvey’ in Steward Williams (ed.), *Glamorgan Historian* 9, 123–42. For further information about the collections visit the centre’s website: <www.swansea.ac.uk/egypt>.

MURIEL E. CHAMBERLAIN

AUTUMN MEETING 2000

The Isle of Man

The programme of visits had been planned by Dr Lawrence Butler and the administrative arrangements were made by Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn with the help of Mrs Jenny Woodcock of the Centre for

Manx Studies. The Association is particularly grateful to Mrs Woodcock for her work, to Dr Peter Davey and especially to Mr Marshall Cubbon for sharing with us his immense love and knowledge of the island.

Sixty-three members attended and were accommodated in the **Castle Mona Hotel**. The core of this building had been the Manx residence of the Duke of Atholl when he had been 'Lord of Man'. It had been a hotel since 1830 and had fine public rooms.

On the first night Dr Andrew Foxon of the Manx National Museum gave an entertaining and useful introduction to the island, its archaeology, history and current circumstances.

SATURDAY 30 SEPTEMBER

Saturday morning was devoted to lectures held in the conference room of the Manx Museum. The Cambrians were welcomed to the island by the Director of Manx National Heritage, Stephen Harrison, and reminded of the first visit of the Association's members in 1865 when they had been invited to provide the Governor with a report on the state of the island's monuments. Dr Peter Davey, Director of the Centre for Manx Studies (a research centre supported by the University of Liverpool and Manx National Heritage) outlined the prehistory of the island. He was followed by Nick Johnson of the Centre for Manx Studies who spoke on the early Christian period and particularly of the distribution of early church sites (*keeills*). The final lecture was by Sir David Wilson, the retired Director of the British Museum, who discussed the Norse settlement on the island and its connections with Scandinavia and with Britain.

The afternoon was spent in Peel, at the **House of Mannanan**, an award-winning interpretation centre on the harbour front and at **Peel Castle** and **Cathedral**. Recent excavations had revealed Mesolithic and Iron Age occupation on this rocky island. In the seventh century a 'Celtic' monastery was established with several churches, initially wooden, then stone, and a round tower. Viking raids destroyed the monastery in 1098 and the island became a fortress and the seat of the early Norse kings. A Norse rampart has been found beneath the later curtain wall on the east side. Conversion to Christianity led to the establishment of a major church, St German's Cathedral, rebuilt in stone in the twelfth century and enlarged in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. From then on ecclesiastical and civil government occupied the island side by side — with some friction. The bishops moved out to Bishopscourt in the thirteenth century and civil fortification became dominant. The Gatehouse is fourteenth-century and the curtain wall and flanking towers round the entire island are fourteenth- to fifteenth-century. The living quarters on the east side were improved several times. The Civil War defences in the centre reflect the use of artillery. After that defences decayed until a flurry of activity in the early nineteenth century. The Cathedral, already partly roofless, was last used for an episcopal ceremony in 1784 when Bishop Crigan was consecrated.

The final site of the day visited was **Braidd**, a site excavated in 1935–37. It has been variously interpreted, especially the circular structure where no internal postholes were found, leading to 'stone circle' interpretations. It is now recognised as a large late prehistoric house (with thick wall) perhaps rebuilt (with thinner wall) in the Viking period when two more typical long houses were added. The east one has the bowed sides which are particularly characteristic of Viking houses; the end walls would have been of timber and turf.

On the return journey a short stop was made at **Tynwald**, the Viking assembly mound where Manx laws are still promulgated. The traditions of the site were explained by Mr Marshall Cubbon the previous Director the Manx Museum whose guidance and explanations over the whole three days of the visit were much appreciated by all.

In the evening there was a reception in the **Manx Museum** at which the Cambrians were welcomed

by members of the committee of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society. Members were able to study the exhibitions in the galleries before and after this reception.

SUNDAY 1 OCTOBER

On Sunday morning Dr Lawrence Butler gave a lecture on the Isle of Man in the Middle Ages as an introduction to the morning's visits to Rushen Abbey and Castle Rushen at Castletown. **Rushen Abbey**, was a Cistercian Abbey founded by King Olaf I in 1134 with monks from Furness Abbey in Cumbria. The abbey became a major landowner and the Abbott was a powerful political figure. The *Chronicles of the Kings of Man* (1016–1316) are likely to have been written here. After the Dissolution in 1537 the site had a chequered history and little except the fifteenth-century tower remains standing, but excavations have revealed the foundations of claustral buildings. Dr Butler and Dr Davey, who had both excavated on the site, led the party around the ruins, after which they viewed the new interpretative exhibition.

Castle Rushen is a major fortress, a massive square keep surrounded by an outer wall with towers and moat, commanding the harbour at Castletown and its good agricultural hinterland. The castle was begun in the twelfth century and became the main centre of power in the thirteenth century (eclipsing Peel). The defences were strengthened in the fourteenth century, a very turbulent time when Scotland and England (and even France) fought for control of the island. The island was granted to the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, in 1405 and under their 300-year rule the island was relatively stable. Castle Rushen was besieged by Parliamentary forces in 1651 but was eventually surrendered by the doughty Countess of Derby who had been betrayed by her steward, William Christian ('Illiam Dhone') who had his own agenda for the revival of native Manx land rights. Several of the castle rooms have been furnished to show different periods of its history and actors are on hand to bring it to life.

St Michael's Island with its twelfth-century church and circular fort built by the Stanleys in the sixteenth century, provided an invigorating walk before lunch was taken at the Golf Links Hotel. After lunch the party visited **Balladoole** where excavations found evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation, Bronze Age burial, and a rampart likely to have been first built in the Late Bronze Age with occupation continuing into the Iron Age. At one end was a rich Viking boat burial (excavated by Bersu) containing a man with sacrificed woman and livestock. It overlay earlier lintel graves. At the other was the foundation of an early medieval church

Gregneash Folk Museum is a traditional crofter village owned by Manx National Heritage. Unfortunately we visited it in the rain, but members were able to watch demonstrations of spinning, weaving and blacksmithing and take tea in the cafe. The hardier members went on to visit nearby **Meayll Circle**, a unique megalithic monument of the earlier Neolithic (c. 3000 BC) consisting of six pairs of rectangular chambers with passage entrances from the edge of a stone-walled cairn.

After dinner Mr Philip Gawne who works at Gregneash Museum and is the Manx Language Development Officer for the island, spoke about his work to increase the use of Manx in everyday life, particularly within the nursery school movement.

MONDAY 2 OCTOBER

In the morning the party visited sites in the northern part of the island starting with **King Orry's Grave** a large megalithic tomb with two chambers, one at either end of a long cairn bisected by the road. Both chambers are segmented galleries with forecourts and tall façades; the northern one much larger and more impressive than the southern. Broadly similar types of structure are found in Scotland and the north of Ireland. The northern chamber was excavated by B. R. S. Megaw in 1953–54.

Laxey Wheel was built in 1854 to drain the lead mines further up the valley. It was always an



King Orry's Grave megalithic tomb, Isle of Man, visited by the Cambrians during their Autumn Meeting in 2000. *Photograph: Frances Lynch.*

'attraction' because of its great size. Mining, especially in Laxey and Foxdale, was a major nineteenth-century industry but the monks of Rushen had also worked mines, and there is now some evidence for Bronze Age mining on the island. Despite the strong wind many members climbed to the top of the wheel.

Maughold Church and Crosses, Maughold was the site of a major 'Celtic' monastery and there were five churches, fine crosses and gravestones within its enclosure. Mr Marshall Cubbon spoke about the collection of fine crosses preserved at the site. He explained that they fall into two main groups: pre-Scandinavian (*Hic Iacet* stones and simple cross-inscribed slabs (seventh to ninth-century) and Viking period (tenth to eleventh-century). The latter are normally larger and much more elaborately decorated, with complex plaitwork (also seen in some North Welsh sculpture) and enigmatic scenes from Norse mythology. A Welsh link to Maughold is demonstrated by Guriat's stone which is believed to commemorate the Manx father of Merfyn Frych.

A picnic lunch was taken at Ramsey before the party moved on to **Andreas Church** where another fine collection of crosses was examined. Time did not allow a close examination of **Ballaugh Old Church**, but it was seen from the outside. It is one of many churches repaired and extended (1717) by Bishop Wilson, often out of his own limited means. He was a notable churchman, and the most fondly remembered Bishop of Man. The new church at Ballaugh was also noted, an unusual nineteenth-century building designed by John Welch, an architect who also worked in Wales. Mr Vernon Hughes gave a short account John Welch, from Overton-on-Dee, and his younger brother Edward, who often acted as his clerk of works. Amongst Welch's designs in Wales were those for the gaol in Beaumaris, the Buckley Arms Hotel and a terrace of houses on the front at Beaumaris.

The party was able to see the exterior and visit the chapel at **Bishopscourt**, the residence of the Bishops of Sodor and Man from the thirteenth to the twentieth century; now a private house. Bishop Simon in 1230 moved the bishop's residence and court from Peel. The core of the surviving building, however, is fourteenth-century, but it was largely rebuilt in the eighteenth century.

A short way down the road is the church of **Kirkmichael**, the burial place of the bishops and a major early Christian centre. There is another group of fine crosses here, including Gaut's Cross, thought to mark the beginning of the series. His favourite ring-chain pattern is seen at Penmon in Anglesey. The runic inscription identifies the donor and the carver, Gaut, who claims to have made all (?many) other crosses in Man.

The AGM of the Association was held after dinner at the Castle Mona Hotel. The party dispersed on the Tuesday morning and all returned safely to the mainland despite the storm which had sprung up in the night.

FRANCES LYNCH LLEWELLYN

Eisteddfod Lecture 2000

The Association's Annual Lecture at the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales took place at Llanelli in the year 2000, and was delivered in Welsh by Muriel Bowen Evans, one of the Association's long-standing members, on the subject 'Gwneud Hanes Lleol' ('Doing Local History').

The lecture gave a personal perspective, moving initially from medieval and early modern writers like Gerald de Barri and George Owen, to eighteenth-century travel books and nineteenth-century monographs. This genre of local history marched very closely with the examination of antiquities and ancient buildings, and was stimulated by the foundation of the Cambrian Archaeological Association which encouraged fieldwork and specialist study. The establishment of the National Library of Wales widened the opportunities for research and the various county societies did much to inform their members.

The speaker went on to comment on her own experience with regard to local history at school and university and to recall with pleasure her first Cambrian week at Rhyl.

Her first teaching post brought increasing awareness of the 'new' local history, in gestation at least since the 1920s when the National Council for Social Service had been encouraging the study of local history as a positive and cultural influence in society. In 1934 a Local History Sub-Committee had been formed and in due course this gave rise to the British Association for Local History.

In terms of content and methods of study, serious local history has moved forward. A most significant factor in facilitating this was the establishment of county record offices, the first in Wales being those of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, established in 1939. The extensive and ever-growing collections of the record office have broadened the fields of investigation. The release of Census returns, in itself important, made many aware of the potential of modern technology in local history, an ever-expanding field.

The speaker spent the remainder of her talk demonstrating how the study of local history can illuminate broad themes and bring increased understanding of why people acted in a particular way. Her example was taken from a parish in rural Carmarthenshire in the period of acute distress and discontent between the 1820s and 1840s, and consisted of an analysis of society in Tre-lech a'r Betws. This parish, where the evolution of a vocal group can be traced in the documents available, was one of the strongholds of Rebecca in the second stage of the movement.

Grants and Awards

RESEARCH FUND

This fund exists for the encouragement of research within the field of the Association's interest. Its scope includes travel, fieldwork, excavation and associated scientific services, historical research, and other appropriate forms of assistance such as photography, photocopying, typing, and preparation of drawings for publication. Awards are normally in the range of £100–150 or more and are restricted to projects connected directly or indirectly with Wales and the Marches. Application forms may be obtained from the current General Secretary (name and address given opposite Contents page). Completed forms and copies (preferably up to six) should be returned by the end of October of any year for allocation in the following January. Late applications may be submitted before the beginning of January, but such late applications will only be considered if funds have not been fully allocated.

During the past year the Association has granted awards to the following:

Neil Fairburn: Radiocarbon dating of samples from burnt mounds at Crawcwellt, Merioneth.

Trostrey Group: Radiocarbon dating of samples from the Bronze Age ritual complex at Trostrey, Monmouthshire.

Bob Silvester: Purchase of a digital copy of a map of the Brecon Estates of Lord Cambden made by Edward Thomas in 1780, from the original in Kent Record Office. (The copy is to be deposited with the National Library of Wales.)

BENEFACTORS' FUND

The Association established this fund to make grants to students and other young people under the age of 25 who are engaged in archaeological studies or activities, particularly relating to Wales and the Marches. Grants are normally in the region of £25–50 and are meant to assist in covering the cost of books or equipment and the payment of fees, subscriptions or any other expenses considered appropriate. Grants towards the cost of excavation are not included as these are covered by the Association's Research Fund. Applications giving full details should be addressed to the current General Secretary (name and address given opposite Contents page).

BLODWEN JERMAN COMPETITION 2001

There were fewer entries this year, being thirty-one altogether. On the other hand we were delighted to welcome entries from three new schools. We were interested in particular in the entry from Glan Ely School at Cardiff, and although they did not win the prize, they had three entries that were commended, and were awarded a token prize.

Fishguard High School again won the over-eleven section, and they had three entries that were highly commended and on that was commended. The winner this year was Rylan Edwards who submitted an excellent account entitled 'Llawhaden Castle'. He is a keen photographer and produced useful and clear photographs. His written English is good and direct, and he appreciated the support from his family and

teachers, and clearly knew how to research a guidebook and other reference works. We very much liked his remark that 'most of the castle was there!'. Anna Johns, writing on the subject of 'Cilgerran Castle', Fiona Harries writing on 'St David's at Prendergast', and Luke Jenkins writing in Welsh about 'Castell Penfro', were all highly commended. We also commended Kyle Yates writing on 'Carew Castle', Cael Quinn, David Rawlings and Nickey Green on 'Caerphilly Castle', Damien Thomas and Brendon Jones and James Brooknyre writing separately on 'Caerphilly Castle'.

In the under-elevens section there were only two entries. That of nine-and-a-half-year-old Callum Stocker was as good as most entries in the older section. Callum is at Ysgol y Tywyn, Llanfihangel, adjacent to RAF Valley, in Anglesey. His subject was Llyn Cerrig Bach, and he had got his father to take photographs, as he engagingly reported, from his aeroplane. It was a superb piece of work from one so young and I met the head teacher and his class teacher who said it was all his idea and that he had enjoyed doing it. We asked him to write a short report for himself. The other entry was also from Ynys Mon. It took the form of a large folder from the pupils, many of whom I met on my travels in Wales. These pupils had moved into a new, specially designed building which fitted the area and the growing number of pupils and their teachers. After their move at Easter they decided they would like to record the history of their old school buildings (which was not the first school house) from 1874, as reconstituted under the 1870 Education Act. The pupils and friends put in an ample amount of the topographical and geographical description and produced a most interesting account of life in the crowded and restricting old buildings not far away. They also wrote about what the new building, Ysgol Parc y Bont, means to them and the village of Llanddaniel. Although we did not expect such an entry, there is nothing in our rules against it, and we judged it worthy of a cash reward and the Editor's attention. The folder is now on show with other souvenirs in the entrance to the school. The entries from the Anglesey schools were interesting in that the pupils are bilingual and chatter half in English, half in Welsh, switching from one language to the other and back, often in mid sentence. To a visitor, whose Welsh is not too fluent, and is spasmodic at times, I appreciated and enjoyed the conversations, and could have stayed long after the official hometime.

I must thank fellow Cambrians for much help. Diana Boon travels from near Stroud to Church Stretton to the home of Sylvia Cowan who acts as a pivot. Donald Moore kindly looked at the entries in Welsh and compared them with our adjudication of the English entries. We had retained almost the same subjects as for the previous year. And we still have not had a single entry on a historic garden or restoration. The prize money has been raised to £50 for an outright winner, and all the helpers, even Canon Michael Combe in Gibraltar, pay their own expenses, for we have agreed we are privileged to be trusted to carry out such an enjoyable task.

JOAN BECK

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
General Fund Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31 December 2000

EXPENDITURE	£	£	INCOME	£
Archaeologia Cambrensis			Annual Subscription 2000	7,820.00
Vol. 145	8,738.82		Refund from Additional Meetings	100.00
Less: Grants	2,071.88		Tax refund on Covenants	483.85
		6,666.94	Book Sales	4,312.50
Subscriptions		93.00	Postage Re. Index	5.77
Deposit Summer Meeting 2001		50.00	Investment Income	603.43
Archaeologia Cambrensis			Bank Interest	6,483.28
Vol. 146		10,093.22	Monograph Account	141.27
			Increase in Valuation of Investments . .	139.20
Administration Expenses				
Accountants' Fees	587.50			
Trustee Fee	679.18			
Rent/Room Hire	285.00			
Insurance	504.27			
Officers' Expenses	<u>1,592.19</u>			
	3,648.14			
Administration Refunds	633.44			
		3,014.70		
Excess of income over expenditure		<u>171.44</u>		
		<u>20,089.30</u>		<u>20,089.30</u>

Appropriation Account

Balance carried forward	123,453.53	Balance brought forward	123,282.09
		Excess of income over expenditure . . .	171.44
	<u>123,453.53</u>		<u>123,453.53</u>

Fund Income Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 2000
Life Members' Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward	2,978.46	Balance brought forward	2,978.03
Decrease in value of investments	2,940.00	Bank Interest	0.43
		Maturity of Government Stock	2,940.00
	5,918.46		5,918.46

Educational Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward	14,997.10	Balance brought forward	13,994.69
		Income from investments	132.60
		Bank Interest	597.32
		Donations	105.00
		Meeting Surplus	138.15
		Increase in Investment Value	29.34
	14,997.10		14,997.10

G.T. Clark Trust Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward	4,439.25	Balance brought forward	4,176.92
		Income from investments	119.36
		Bank Interest	114.70
		Increase in Investment Value	28.27
	4,439.25		4,439.25

Contingency Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward	1,612.90	Balance brought forward	1,102.62
		Bank Interest	10.28
		Return of Swansea Meeting Deposit . . .	500.00
	1,162.90		1,612.90

Monographs Accounts

	£		£
Postage	142.35	Book Sales	135.00
General A/C	141.27	Bank Interest	148.62
	<u>283.62</u>		<u>283.62</u>

Research Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward	63,049.45	Balance brought forward	58,035.10
.....	4,600.00	Income from investments	2,496.92
Grants Investment in CAZ	1,313.00	Bank Interest	748.73
	<u>68,962.45</u>	Maturity of Government Stock	4,600.00
		Increase in Investment Value	3,081.70
			<u>68,962.45</u>

Additional Meetings Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward		Balance brought forward	436.00
I.O.M. Meeting	2,830.19	I.O.M. Meeting	3,300.80
Meeting Admin Costs	768.46		
Meeting Surplus to Education Fund	138.15		
	<u>3,736.80</u>		<u>3,736.80</u>

Index Fund

	£		£
Balance carried forward	5,652.57	Balance brought forward	5,416.93
Photocopying Expenses	30.00	Bank Interest	265.64
	<u>5,682.57</u>		<u>5,682.57</u>

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31 December 2000

	General Purpose £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2000 £	1999 (Restated) £
Incoming resources				
Subscriptions	7,820.00		7,820.00	9,741.00
Donations	105.00		105.00	996.00
Grants	2,072.00		2,072.00	0.00
Investment income	3,352.00		3,352.00	3,955.00
Bank interest	8,051.00		8,051.00	6,057.00
Additional meetings	3,301.00		3,301.00	2,933.00
Meeting surplus	138.00		138.00	450.00
Increase in valuation of investment	3,278.00		3,278.00	0.00
Maturity of Investment	7,540.00		7,540.00	3,000.00
Monograph Book Sales	135.00		135.00	0.00
Tax refunds (Covenants)	484.00		484.00	546.00
Administration Refunds	633.00		633.00	252.00
Postage Re. Index	6.00		6.00	30.00
Meeting Refund	600.00		600.00	0.00
Book Sales	4,313.00		4,313.00	0.00
	<u>41,828.00</u>		<u>41,828.00</u>	<u>27,960.00</u>
Resources expended				
Direct charitable expenditure				
Grants	1,313.00		1,313.00	1,557.00
	<u>1,313.00</u>		<u>1,313.00</u>	<u>1,557.00</u>
Other expenditure				
Archaeologia Cambrensis	18,832.00		18,832.00	0.00
Subscriptions	93.00		93.00	82.00
Monographs	142.00		142.00	253.00
Index Fund - Photocopying	30.00		30.00	0.00
Accountants' fees	588.00		588.00	969.00
Trustee fees	679.00		679.00	558.00
Rent/room hire	285.00		285.00	75.00
Insurance	504.00		504.00	275.00
Officers' expenses	1,592.00		1,592.00	1,583.00
Blodwen Jerman competition	0.00		0.00	-65.00
New Investment	7,540.00		7,540.00	3,000.00
Additional Meetings	3,737.00		3,737.00	2,885.00
Deposit re. Swansea Meeting	50.00		50.00	500.00
Data Protection Registration	0.00		0.00	75.00
Purchase of Computer	0.00		0.00	500.00
Decrease in Valuation of Investments	0.00		0.00	426.00
	<u>34,072.00</u>		<u>34,072.00</u>	<u>11,116.00</u>
Total resources expended	<u>35,385.00</u>		<u>35,385.00</u>	<u>12,673.00</u>
Net incoming/(outgoing)	6,443.00		6,443.00	15,287.00
	<u>209,740.00</u>		<u>209,740.00</u>	<u>194,453.00</u>
	<u>216,183.00</u>		<u>216,183.00</u>	<u>209,740.00</u>

The Cambrian Archaeological Association

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Registered Charity Number 216249

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Publications for Sale

The Association holds currently holds stock of the publications listed below. Further details of availability and costs including postage and packing can be obtained from the current General Secretary (name and address given opposite contents page). The Association publishes a Newsletter which is distributed to members at the beginning of each year. Additional copies may be obtained from the General Secretary. Members possessing unwanted copies of the Associations publications in good condition are invited to donate them to the book stock, to be included in items offered for sale. Out-of-print volumes may thus become available to others seeking to obtain them.

Archaeologia Cambrensis ISSN 0306-6924

Following recent sales, the Association now holds few copies of the journal before 1964.

Indexes

Index to Archaeologia Cambrensis 1901–1960, compiled by T. Rowland Powel, with lists and notes by Donald Moore, 1976. Pp. xxi + 313. Soft cover £6, bound in blue cloth £9. (A third volume of the Index covering the period 1961–1980 is currently in preparation.)

Programme booklets of Annual Summer Meetings

Glasgow (1968); Vale of Usk (1970); South Brecknock (1974); Winchester (1975); South Pembrokeshire (1976); Aberystwyth, South Montgomeryshire and North Radnorshire (1977); Gwent and the Forest of Dean (1978); Lleyn and Snowdonia (1979); Swansea, Gower and West Glamorgan (1980); Chester (1981); Cumbria and the Lake District (1982); Vale of Glamorgan (1983); Anglesey (1984); Old Carmarthenshire (1985); Avon (1986); Hereford (1987); Llandudno: The Cantref of Rhos

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Cambrian Archaeological Monographs ISSN 0266-593X

- 1 *Monographs and Collections I, Roman Sites*, edited by G. Boon, 1978. Pp. ix + 129, 64 figs, 12 pls. ISBN 0 947846 22 0. £10 (excl. postage).
- 2 *Gwernvale and Penywyrlod: Two Neolithic Long Cairns in the Black Mountains of Brecknock*, by W. J. Britnell and H. N. Savory. Pp. viii + 167, 67 figs, 26 pls. ISBN 0 947846 00 X. £30 (excl. postage).
- 3 *Trefignath and Din Dryfol: The Excavation of Two Megalithic Tombs in Anglesey*, by C. A. Smith and F. M. Lynch, 1987. Pp. xvi + 135, 53 figs, 38 pls. ISBN 0 947846 01 8. £35 (excl. postage).
- 4 *Excavations at Chepstow, 1973–1974*, by R. Shoesmith, 1991. Pp. ix + 174, 81 figs, 15 pls. ISBN 0 947846 02 6. £34 (excl. postage).
- 5 *Excavations in the Brenig Valley: A Mesolithic and Bronze Age Landscape in North Wales*, by Frances Lynch, 1993. Pp. xii + 234, 98 figs, 14 pls, one film fiche. ISBN 0 947846 04 2. £35 (excl. postage).
- 6 *The Graeanog Ridge: The Evolution of a Farming Landscape and its Settlements in North-West Wales*, by P. J. Fasham, R. S. Kelly, M. A. Mason and R. B. White, 1998. Pp. xx + 180, 55 figs, 23 pls. ISBN 0 947846 05 0. £21 (excl. postage).