

## THE 152ND ANNUAL SUMMER MEETING

## Bala, 2005

The summer meeting for 2005 was held in early July during a spell of exceptionally fine, sunny weather which made the choice of base hotel, The Bala Lake Hotel, overlooking the lake at Llangywer (Llangower), particularly attractive. The meeting had been organised by Mrs Frances Lynch Llewellyn with the help and advice of Einion Thomas, the archivist at University of Wales, Bangor, and a native of Bala. Fifty-three members attended.

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The central core of the hotel building was the single storey *cottage ornée*, **Fach Ddeiliog**, build by the antiquary Sir Richard Colt Hoare in 1800. He was the son of a wealthy banker and could indulge his passions for archaeology, travelling and sublime scenery. He was an assiduous traveller and used Fach Ddeiliog as a base for fishing holidays and to avoid the inconvenience of moving from inn to inn. He published illustrated accounts of his travels, several notable books on antiquities and translated the *Itinerarium* and *Descriptio Kambriae* of Giraldus Cambrensis (1806). On the Sunday evening Dr Stephen Briggs gave a talk on Colt Hoare and the history of Fach Ddeiliog, both before and after his ownership.

The meeting had begun earlier that evening with the installation of the new President, Dr Jeffrey Davies of the Department of the History at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, by his predecessor, the Revd Dr Roy Fenn who unfortunately could not be present for the rest of the meeting.

## MONDAY 11 JULY

The morning began with a short bus drive to **Llandderfel Church** where Frances Lynch spoke about the building and about the notable wooden figure, all that survives of the famous shrine of St Dderfel. A church is recorded here in the thirteenth century, but the present building is late medieval in date and has remained essentially unchanged, because eighteenth-century alterations were reversed during an extensive restoration in 1870. The chief fame of the church is the wooden effigy in the porch. This strange seated animal, probably a stag rather than a horse, is all that remains from the celebrated shrine of Derfel Gadarn, the focus of large pilgrimages in the later Middle Ages, associated with the healing of animals, especially cattle. At the Reformation the shrine was dismantled by Dr Ellis Price and the main statue sent to Thomas Cromwell in London where it was burnt.

The party moved a short distance across the Dee to **Palé Hall**, now a hotel, for coffee. Richard Haslam gave a talk about the earlier houses on the site and about the present imposing mansion built by the Scottish engineer of the Corwen–Bala railway, Henry Robertson (1816–88), who commissioned S. Pountney Smith of Shrewsbury to replace the old Palé with a larger version, built in 1869–71. Made to a superb standard, this eclectic Jacobethan irregular mansion was fitted internally with wonderful fireplaces and plasterwork. After a period as a hospital during the First World War central heating was installed, powered by a water turbine. This free heating ensured that the house survived a rather chequered history in recent decades, to be lavishly restored to its original glory by the present owner.

**The gardens** were as fine as the house, originally employing 14 gardeners. Caroline Kerkham described the landscape design and spoke about Thomas Ruddy who had been head gardener at Palé and a collector of antiquities, whose collection is now in the National Museum. She also spoke about William



Palé Hall, visited by the Cambrians on Monday 11 July 2005. This imposing mansion, designed by the architect S. Pountney Smith for Henry Robertson, the Scottish engineer of the Corwen–Bala railway, was built in 1869–71. *Photograph: Hugh Morgan*

Pamplin, Ruddy's uncle, who had retired to Llandderfel in 1863 after a very distinguished career as a botanical publisher. Members had seen his grave in Llandderfel churchyard.

At **Fron Goch** the party was met by Einion Thomas who spoke about the whiskey distillery founded here by R. J. Lloyd Price of Rhiwlas and turned into a prisoner of war camp during the First World War. In 1916 it housed members of the IRA, including Michael Collins, and became known as the 'Sandhurst of the IRA'.

Einion Thomas also spoke at the **Llyn Celyn Memorial Chapel** where the gravestones from the drowned graveyard of Capel Celyn had been resited after the controversial reservoir was established by Liverpool Corporation in 1965. He emphasised the political significance of the struggle against the drowning of the Treweryn valley, the theme of his lecture on Tuesday evening.

After a picnic lunch, the party visited **Castell Prysor** where Martin de Lanvadowisc was unable to be present to speak about the conclusions from his detailed survey of the earthwork remains (*Archaeology in Wales* 38, 36–42). He had provided a very full account for the programme booklet and Frances Lynch led the party on site where the identification and interpreted reconstruction of features were quite hotly debated. The site is a fortified boss of rock surrounded by several buildings, possibly of various dates, which may be interpreted as a *llys* of the Welsh princes. The motte is likely to have been built after 1220.

The party then drove into Ardudwy and visited the restored corn-drying kiln at **Tyddyn Du** where they were met by Peter Crew, archaeologist to the Snowdonia National Park, who had recently restored the kiln and the adjacent mill. The kiln was used to dry oats before the grain could be milled. It is a three-unit

structure—a store, a kiln with drying chamber above with a perforated tile floor, and a bagging chamber. The kiln has a date-stone of 1799 but the kiln floor has been reconstructed more than once. The perforated tiles can be shown to come from Buckley, Flintshire, and from Somerset.

On a spectacular drive back from Ffestiniog across Arenig to Bala the fully excavated and restored hillfort at **Bryn y Castell** and some sadly neglected early corrugated iron quarry-workers cottages were viewed from the bus.

In the evening the President, Dr J. L. Davies, gave his Presidential Address, ‘Fragile Heritage: the archaeology of the early Roman campaigns in Wales and the borderlands’ which is printed elsewhere in this volume.

#### TUESDAY 12 JULY

The morning began with a drive down the west side of the lake to **Caer Gai Roman fort**. Unfortunately the bus could not turn up to the site itself so Dr Davies spoke to the party in the bus from a point where the ramparts of the fort and the road leading to it from the south could be seen. He explained the history of the site which had been founded in the 70s AD as an earth and timber fort, converted to stone in about AD 100 and garrisoned until about AD 130. There was a hint of post-Roman re-defence. Archaeological work from the nineteenth century to the present day had revealed numerous additional sites, burials, temples, roads and civilian buildings ringing the central fort. Recent geophysical work had shown that the slopes below the fort were covered with substantial extramural buildings, some of which could be recognised as earthworks visible from the road.

The party then returned to the northern end of the lake and visited the flat fields at **Llanfor** where air photographs and geophysics had revealed a number of Roman structures, including two temporary camps, one certainly from the invasion period, a very large, possibly legionary fort (the only feature visible as an upstanding earthwork), a heavily defended compound of unusual shape and substantial wooden buildings which might date from the post-Roman period. David Hopewell of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, who had carried out the most recent geophysical work on the site, explained how the results were obtained.

**Llanfor Church** was visited next with Einion Thomas. The present church of 1875 is undistinguished and now redundant and closed. The party was allowed in through the kindness of Mr Ron Lloyd and was concerned to see the vulnerable condition of the surviving fifteenth-century screen. The site, originally known as Llanfawr, must have been a major ecclesiastical centre, close to the Roman focus of settlement and the eleventh-century ringwork. The presence of a sixth-century gravestone (CAVO SENIARGII, Cavo, son of Seniarjos [lies here] ) in the tower would tend to confirm its early importance. The church has a close connection with the Price family of Rhiwlas and is notable for R. J. Lloyd Price’s mausoleum built in the churchyard on the proceeds of a successful bet on the ‘good horse Bendigo’, immortalised in its inscription.

Most of the party then climbed to see the **castle ring-work** just behind the church. Unfortunately Mr Jack Spurgeon who had been due to speak at the site had been taken ill earlier that morning. Happily he was able to speak the next day and comment on this cluster of Norman earthwork castles at the northern end of the lake. Penucha’r Llan, the only ring-work amongst them, occupies a prominent ridge dominating the Dee Valley. The position has been artificially scarped all round, and from the outside has the appearance of a motte. The scarping, however, is crowned by a strong but incomplete ring-bank of earth and shale enclosing an oval area about 15 by 12 metres across. The bank is strongest around the northern perimeter, facing rising ground, but much diminished and in places barely marked to the south—the least vulnerable flank—where its uneven appearance might suggest mutilation or even unfinished work.

After lunch taken in Bala, the party visited **Rhiwlas**, at the kind invitation of Mr and Mrs Robin Price. Richard Haslam spoke about the history of the houses which had occupied this particularly beautiful site overlooking the river at the centre of one of the largest late medieval estates in Merioneth. The sixteenth-century house was known from illustrations by Dinely; this house had been enlarged and reshaped as a Gothic castle in the early nineteenth century. In turn this fanciful building had been almost entirely demolished in 1951 and a new, more modest but more comfortable, house had been built to a design of Clough Williams Ellis and Mr Price's father, a design which echoed the shape and size of its sixteenth-century predecessor. After visiting the main rooms of the house the party were entertained to a generous and very welcome tea during which they enjoyed the shade of the fine trees in the garden.

Before returning to the hotel the party briefly visited **Garth Goch** where the first sheepdog trials were held in 1873.

In the evening the public lecture was given by Einion Thomas on 'Trweryn and the revival of Plaid Cymru'. It was attended by several members of Cymdeithas Treftadaeth y Bala, some of whom had taken part in the events described.

#### WEDNESDAY 13 JULY

The morning was taken up by a visit to the church and pilgrimage centre at Pennant Melangell. The bus was not able to bring members directly to the church so members with cars followed the bus to Llangynog and ferried people the two miles up the valley to the church, with some members preferring to walk on yet another fine sunny day.

At **Pennant Mellangell church** the party was met by Bill Britnell of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust who had directed excavations at the site during the major restoration carried out by Robert Heaton in 1989–92. He spoke about the legend of the eighth-century saint Melangell and the establishment of the hermitage and refuge which became a major pilgrimage centre in the Middle Ages. He also outlined the results of his excavations. The earliest remains were two Bronze Age cremations but Christian burials had pre-dated the building of the twelfth-century church, one of these burials beneath an exceptionally large slab being the traditional grave of Melangell. This lay at the centre of an apsidal building which may have housed the twelfth-century shrine which has now been reassembled in the chancel. Volume 82 of the *Montgomeryshire Collections* for 1994 is entirely devoted to results of the excavation and restoration of the church.

The church has once more become a place of pilgrimage and refuge with a mission of counselling for cancer sufferers and the party was welcomed to the Canolfan Melangell where coffee was available. Members then returned to **Llangynog** where lunch was taken at the seventeenth-century Tanat Valley Inn. After lunch Bill Britnell spoke about the history of the village which had been a centre of stone and lead mining from an early date. There is a possibility of a prehistoric or Roman origin to the lead mines but the main period of work was the eighteenth-century. Transportation was always a problem despite the construction of the turnpike to Bala in the mid eighteenth century and the arrival of the Tanat Valley Light Railway in 1904 which led to a revival of slate quarrying.

The party boarded the bus again for the journey down the valley to **Llanrhaedr-yn-Mochnant**, stopping briefly to comment on the site of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery just east of the village revealed by aerial photography. The church at Llanrhaedr, notable for the incumbency of William Morgan during his work of translation, had been a *clas* church and the mother church for a wide area. Though none of the existing structure is proven to be earlier than the late Middle Ages, ninth- and tenth-century memorials and fragments of a Romanesque shrine like that at Pennant Melangell, testify to its earlier importance. The party was addressed by Bob Silvester of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust who spoke about the history of the church and the development of the village.





The church at Pennant Melangell, visited by the Cambrians on 13 July 2005. The church, dedicated to the female saint Melangell, is sited in a remote valley at the head of the river Tanat in Montgomeryshire. *Photograph: Jeff Evans.*

After returning to Bala a visit was made to the small motte and bailey, **Castell Gronw**, at Pen y Bont where Jack Spurgeon was able to give his talk, postponed from the previous day, on the group of mottes surrounding Bala. He believed that the cluster of four earthwork castles, including Castell Gronw and Penucha'r Llan, may represent a brief early Norman occupation, *c.* 1086–94, to provide a screen of satellites around the huge motte at Bala. In the absence of direct documentary evidence for Penllyn, like that for Edeirnion and adjacent commotes to the east, it should be added that this minor motte and bailey could also have been raised at any time in the eleventh century, when Penllyn was a disputed border commote of Powys claimed by Gwynedd. Castell Gronw was a relatively small motte but it was the only one to have a surviving bailey. Due to a lack of time it was not possible to visit Plas Rhiwaedog.

After dinner that evening the Public Lecture on the life of Michael D. Jones was delivered by Dr Dafydd Tudur from Bangor whose family have a long connection with Coleg Bala Bangor and the history of religious education in Wales.

#### THURSDAY 14 JULY

On this day the party was split; 14 members took their own cars on a tour of prehistoric sites in the area and the rest of the party spent the day in **Bala** under the guidance of Dr Iwan Bryn Williams, of the local history society who used to be headmaster of Ysgol y Berwyn.

The full day tour of Bala began at **Tomen y Bala**, where Professor Anthony Carr spoke on the medieval history of Bala. The motte itself is the largest in the district, although the bailey, if there were one, has disappeared under the town. It is most probably the castle seized in 1202 from Elise ap Madog of Penllyn by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth. The borough emerged early in the fourteenth century, being established by Roger Mortimer, justiciar of North Wales and receiving a charter from the crown in 1324, giving the right to election of a mayor. It was laid out on a grid plan, with the present High Street forming the spine, and had 53 burgage plots; the Saturday market and fairs of nearby Llanfor were transferred to the new borough.

Under the enthusiastic and learned guidance of Dr Williams, the group then explored the rich religious and educational history of late eighteenth and nineteenth century Bala. The former **Congregational Chapel** (across the road from the present structure of 1867) and former College were, of course closely linked with the subject of the previous evening's lecture, Michael D. Jones, who succeeded his father, the founder of the College (the first Nonconformist school in Wales) as minister there.

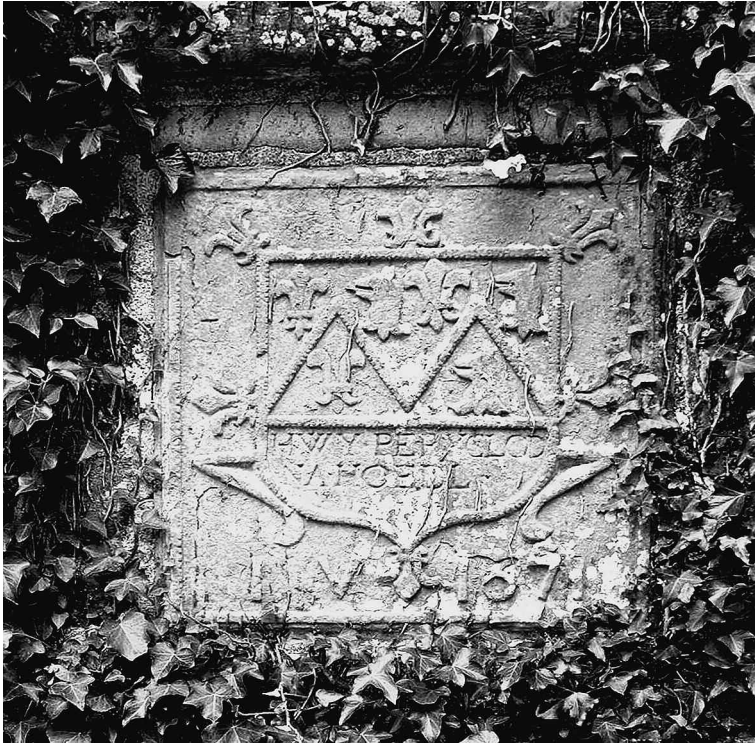
**Tegid Chapel** (1866) replaced the original Methodist foundation next door, of 1757 and enlargement of 1809. Here the abiding association remains that with Thomas Charles who, with his son in law Lewis Edwards established a dynasty that has served Wales and Welsh education with distinction through three further generations and into the twenty-first century, albeit *in partibus*. As a unique but fitting tribute to Thomas Charles' continuing Anglicanism the chapel has a spire, faithfully maintained and rebuilt at considerable cost. Here too was the site of the Methodist College from 1839 to 1867, before its removal to the large new buildings to the west of the town. The group then visited the home of Thomas Charles, now Barclay's Bank. They also briefly visited the small **Roman Catholic church** in the town, founded in 1948 in a seventeenth-century stable at the back of a small property in the High Street.

**Plas yn Dre** (where the group had an excellent buffet lunch), the town house of the Lloyds of Rhiwedog, was the home of Revd Simon Lloyd, the friend, colleague and from 1814 successor of Thomas Charles as leader of Bala Methodism.

The next visit, after lunch, was to the impressive buildings of the **Coleg y Bala Methodist College**, from 1867 the home of the original foundation by Tegid Chapel. This again was a monument to the Charles Edwards dynasty, established at Tegid Chapel by David Charles and his brother-in-law Lewis Edwards, moved by the latter to the new site and from 1891 under the principalship of his son, Dr Thomas Charles Edwards, the first Principal of Aberystwyth University College. Theological studies here ended in 1963, and the buildings are now a Youth Centre.

By kind permission of Mr and Mrs Hood we were then enabled to visit **Bodiwan**, just across the road, the house built in 1859 by Michael D. Jones, then teaching in the Congregational College, first established in the district in 1737. Following Michael D. Jones' bankruptcy, in 1871 the house was bought and enlarged as premises for the College. But personality disputes between Jones, dismissed as Principal, and his successor Thomas Lewis, inhibited development and the entire College was in 1886 transferred to Bangor.

The day was completed by a visit to the **church and churchyard of Llanycil**, the original parish church of Bala, where we were provided with an excellently informed tour of the many interesting graves, notably those of the Charles Edwards family. Some members found an example of unusual Welsh heraldry which was later transmitted to Dr Michael Siddons to join his definitive records. He writes: 'The initials look to me like RV. There were, of course, plenty of Vaughans around, including the family at Glanllyntegid nearby. The motto is one that I have not found elsewhere, although *Hwy pery clod na golud* was one used by Humphrey Llwyd. I have now included it in my list of mottoes in my soon-to-appear Vol. IV. The arms are strangely carved, but it appears to be a way of expressing Quarterly Gollwyn ap Tangno and Rhirid Flaidd. There were many families in the Bals are claiming descent from Rhirid Flaidd,



Welsh heraldic device dated 1671, recorded during the Cambrian's visit to the church and churchyard of Llanycil, on Thursday 14 July. Dr Michael Siddons kindly provided advice on the motto *Hwy pery clod na Hoell* which will appear in his forthcoming *The Development of Welsh Heraldry* vol. IV. Photograph: Jeff Evans.

including the Vaughans mentioned above. So it was presumably put up by one of them'. The church has been recently closed but, through the kindness of Mr Williams of Williams Coaches whose buses were used throughout the week, the church was opened specially by the sexton.

The altenerative tour of prehistoric sites started with a brief stop at the **Cefnddwysarn enclosure**, an undated hilltop enclosure similar to several in this area of the Dee valley and then went on to **Cefn Caer Euni** where the rest of the morning was spent visiting the two Bronze Age circles and the hillfort, accompanied by family and guests from Tyddyn Tudur, the nearby farm where the cars were parked. Frances Lynch Llewellyn described the two Bronze Age monuments which she had excavated in the early 1970s (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* 135 (1986), 8–120). The larger monument was a kerb circle which had originally had a pair of wooden posts at the centre, perhaps at either end of a grave, later demolished and covered with a level platform of stone bounded by large boulders. The smaller ring cairn with a triple ring of boulders had had a hollow centre. There was evidence of occupation pre-dating the monuments.

The **Caer Euni hillfort** is unexcavated but some of its history could be reconstructed from the visible earthworks. The extension of the enclosure to the south was clearly revealed by the kink in the inner rampart where the obsolete southern rampart could still be recognised. Pieces of vitrified stone were also identified, fallen into the inner ditch at the south end. An unpublished late Iron Age thermoluminescent date obtained from a sample from here was discussed.



After a picnic lunch the party drove across the valley to visit the **Tan y Coed Neolithic chambered tomb**, Rhyd y Glafaes, almost certainly a Cotswold-Severn tomb, part of a group of outliers which includes Capel Garmon in Denbighshire and Carnedd Hengwm North in Arddwy, both areas accessible from this nodal point in North Welsh geography. There is good evidence for a lateral chamber but the original shape of the cairn is uncertain.

The main afternoon visit was to the **Moel Ty Uchaf Kerb Circle**, a considerable climb in hot weather, but one that was rewarded with a magnificent views in all directions. As well as the very beautiful stone circle, there is a platform cairn on the col below and several stone cists of uncertain date. The main monument appears to be a free-standing circle but the stones are contiguous and form a kerb to a low platform of stone which has been disturbed in the centre, creating uncertainty about whether or not there had been a grave at that point.

On returning to the cars the party went to see the enigmatic monument near **Branas Uchaf** and finally visited **Ty Tan Dderwen** where air photographs suggested the presence of a henge monument, set on flat lands by the river and surrounded by hills, a setting very typical of these Late Neolithic monuments.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the evening. It was followed by a short talk on Castell Carndochan for the benefit of those who might not wish to climb the hill the following morning. Frances Llewellyn showed slides taken earlier that summer which were commented on by Dr Lawrence Butler.

#### FRIDAY 16 JULY

**Castell Carndochan** is set on a high rock, dominating the route from the southern end of Bala lake towards Arddwy. Not all the party felt able to make the climb and they visited the nearby grave of



Dr Lawrence Butler addressing the Cambrians at their visit to Castell Carndochan on Friday 16 July 2005. The castle, set on a high rock, dominating the route from the southern end of Bala lake towards Arddwy, was built by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth in the thirteenth century. *Photograph: Jeff Evans.*



Michael D. Jones at **Hen Capel** and the village of **Llanuwchllyn**, associated with the family of O. M. Edwards and the development of the Urdd movement.

The other half of the party walked up from the bridge over the Afon Dyfrdwy and approached the castle from the north-west, a route made much easier by the long spell of dry weather. Dr Butler spoke about the significance of the castle in the expansion of Gwynedd in the early thirteenth century under Llywelyn ab Iorwerth. With Prysor, it commanded routes from the east into Arduwy. After the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd it was no longer occupied.

The surviving remains on an impressive rocky crag are poorly preserved. An isolated square tower stands on a battered base in the centre of an oval enclosure. To its north-east is a circular tower using an outcrop and set partly within the curtain wall. To the south-west is a well-built apsidal tower which, on the analogy of Castell-y-bere and Ewloe, may have been built for the second Llywelyn. To the south is possibly a semi-circular tower concealed by a later sheepfold. The position of the entrance is uncertain, being hidden by wall collapse.

The bus returned with the first party to pick up the walkers and take them to the medieval hall-house, **Plas Uchaf, Llangar**, now owned by the Landmark Trust. Our visit was just possible at this moment, between two holiday lettings! Dr Butler again spoke to the party here, outlining both the structural history of the house since its construction in 1435 (dendrochronological dating of the cruck-frame) and its social context within the late medieval development of local estates.



House and gardens at Rhug, visited by the Cambrians on 16 July 2006. The house was built in 1805 in a neo-classical style by Joseph Bromfield for the Vaughans of Nannau, complementing Humphrey Repton's redesign of the landscape setting, with immense views of the Berwyns across the artificial lake.  
*Photograph: Jeff Evans.*

The party then travelled a short distance to have lunch at the highly successful Farm Shop attached to the Rhug Estate. After lunch the whole party went to **Rhug** to see the house, gardens and motte. At Rhug we were welcomed by Jennifer, Lady Newborough, her head gardener and by Mrs Elena Williams a Cambrian member who has done historical research on the house. The group was then divided into two parties. Lady Newborough showed one party around the house, built in 1805 in a neo-classical style by Joseph Bromfield for the Vaughans of Nannau to whom the house had devolved from the Salusburys who established the estate in the fifteenth century. This new house was built to complement Humphrey Repton's redesign of the landscape setting, with immense views of the Berwyns across the artificial lake.

Meanwhile, the second party was examining the earlier estate centre: the large mound at the other side of the lake. This mound had originally been built as a Bronze Age burial mound, then enlarged as the basis of a castle motte noted in Domesday Book as a possession of the earl of Chester. The fifteenth-century *plas* complex developed close to this mound until by the late seventeenth century Rhug was the largest house in the county. This great rambling house was totally demolished when the new one was built. The history of the mound was revealed in the nineteenth century when an icehouse was built into it and the central Bronze Age cist was discovered.



Rhug mound visited by the Cambrians on 16 July 2006. The mound had originally been built as a Bronze Age burial mound, then enlarged as the basis of a castle motte noted in Domesday Book as a possession of the earl of Chester. The history of the mound was revealed in the nineteenth century when an icehouse was built into it and the central Bronze Age cist was discovered. *Photograph: Jeff Evans.*

**Rhug Chapel** is a rare example of a private chapel reflecting the ‘high church’ liturgical experiments of the reign of Charles I. The chapel was built by Colonel William Salusbury. In the sixteenth century the family were intermittent recusants but by 1637 the deed of endowment says clearly that services are to be celebrated according to the ceremonies of the Church of England. The plan of the chapel is a simple rectangle with the altar (nineteenth-century, as is the screen) at the east, and the door at the west end where a staircase rises to the seventeenth-century gallery. The roof and the upper walls are wonderfully decorated with polychrome painting, carved cartouches and bosses and four buxom cut-out, carved and painted angels. On the north wall is a painted panel portraying the transient nature of human life and including a number of Welsh verses, one from the Catholic martyr, Richard Gwyn. Other Welsh inscriptions come from Bishop Morgan’s translation of the Bible.

From Rhug the party drove down to **Llangar Church** where Dr Lawrence Butler once again spoke. This isolated church, abandoned when a new church was built in the nineteenth century, has two particularly noteworthy features: the medieval and later wall-paintings and the unrestored eighteenth-century interior furnishings. Additionally it has been the subject of thorough archaeological scrutiny and architectural conservation (*Archaeologia Cambrensis* 129 (1980), 64–132). The rectangular medieval structure retains much of the old walling though it has been rebuilt west of the porch on three occasions between 1615 and 1702. The interior still retains its mid eighteenth-century furniture with the axial focus



Llangar Church, visited by the Cambrians on Friday 16 July 2005. The church has two particularly noteworthy features—medieval and later wall-paintings and the unrestored eighteenth-century interior furnishings. *Photograph: Jeff Evans.*

upon the altar at the east end being changed to a new focus on the three-decker pulpit midway along the south wall. Improving biblical texts (in Welsh) were painted on the walls. These were found to conceal extensive medieval paintings with figures of saints and the seven deadly sins.

The party then returned to Fach Ddeiliog for dinner and dispersed after breakfast the next day, after a week of unbroken sunshine, which must almost certainly be a record for a Cambrian Summer Meeting!

FRANCES LYNCH LLEWELLYN and PETER LLEWELLYN

#### AUTUMN MEETING 2005

## Swansea

The Autumn Meeting in 2005 held at Swansea between 23–25 September was based on the Ramada Jarvis Hotel. It was well organised by Professor Muriel Chamberlain and Mrs Nansi Mascetti on the theme of Parks and Gardens, originally suggested by Mr Donald Moore.

Prominent speakers had been engaged for the event and their erudite contributions enlivened the visits to the various sites on the programme. The proceedings were not without their lighter moments as when a wedding party momentarily stole the speaker's thunder at Penllergaer or when the controversy on the original purpose of the cloisters at Aberglasney raised its hoary head yet again.

On Friday evening, Dr C. S. Briggs of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales started the conference with a finely illustrated lecture on the recognition and renewal of historic parks and gardens and though this was directed mainly to sites in Wales the canvas was broadened to provide a most comprehensive overall view.

On Saturday morning, Dr Elizabeth Whittle of Cadw explained the genesis of the *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales*, published in six volumes, and this too was illustrated.

Next, Graham Rankin came to give an illustrated account of the restoration of Aberglasney at Llangathen in Carmarthenshire. This was spellbinding as he explained the hands-on approach which he had brought to bear in his capacity of Director of Operations for the Aberglasney Restoration Trust. He described the contrast with his previous experience and told how he had met and faced up to the challenges of the project, thus providing a fascinating insight into the difficulties of creating and maintaining this jewel of an undertaking.

The party then left by coach for **Aberglasney** where lunch was followed by a tour of the garden led by Graham Rankin. This included the new winter garden which had been most sensitively and imaginatively contrived in the courtyard of the partly restored mansion to bring it to life and purposed to provide an extra point of interest for out-of-season visitors.

In the evening Professor Ralph Griffiths of the University of Wales Swansea gave a masterly illustrated talk on the history of the estates and gardens created by members of the Vivian family at Singleton and Clyne in the immediate area of Swansea. In particular, he highlighted the contributions made by Sarah Vivian at Singleton Abbey and Admiral Algernon Walker-Heneage-Vivian at Clyne Castle.

This was supplemented on Sunday morning by a well-planned and illustrated lecture given by Ivor Stokes on the parks and gardens of Swansea. As he had been Director of Parks for the City of Swansea before taking up his appointment at the National Botanic Garden of Wales he was in a unique position to tell of the horticultural developments of the sites mentioned by Professor Griffiths and this he did in a most absorbing way.





Part of the gardens at Aberglasney, visited by the Cambrians on the 24 September 2005.

*Photograph: Photograph: Hugh Morgan.*

The tempo then changed from current achievement to former glory and latter-day aspirations at Penllergaer. As Director of the Penllergaer Trust, Michael Norman inspired the audience with his enthusiasm for rescuing the pioneer work of the Dillwyn Llewellyn family who in Victorian times had created a paradise in and overlooking the Llan valley on the northern outskirts of Swansea. Happily, he was able to enhance the illustrations with photographs taken by John Dillwyn Llewellyn and members of his family.

After lunch the party were taken by coach to **Penllergaer** where an eye of faith was required to visualise what the site had been like in its heyday and what it might yet become if Michael Norman's efforts can be crowned with success. Despite a couple of unwelcome showers the more stalwart members of the party followed Michael Norman down slippery paths into the valley and up long-neglected steps to the walled garden where there had been rear-heated vineries and an orchid house in former days.

The contrast could not have been more marked when the coach then took the party to **Clyne Gardens** which had been lovingly looked after by Ivor Stokes and his successors. He picked up the theme of his morning talk and directed attention to specimens of plants, shrubs and trees introduced by the Admiral from all over the world and which had flourished in the benign climate at Clyne.

The meeting was rounded off by an evening visit to Plantasia, which as the name implies is a hothouse displaying tropical plants in the heart of Swansea. The wine reception at this venue was promoted in conjunction with the West Glamorgan branch of the Welsh Historic Gardens Trust.

HUGH MORGAN

## Eisteddfod Lecture 2006

An illustrated lecture on the subject of ‘Chwareli a Chymreictod’ (‘Quarries and Welsh identity’) was given by David Gwyn on behalf of the Cambrian Archaeological Association at the National Eisteddfod at Faenol in 2006. The main points of the Welsh lecture are summarised below, followed by a brief outline in English.

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Mr Cadeirydd, annwyl gyfeillion,

Mae’n bleser melys ac anrhyder mawr siarad wrth y *Cambrians* ar faes yr eisteddfod heddiw, ond yng ngholeuni ein testun, ‘Chwareli a Chymreictod’, nid wyf yn sicr os ydy’n addas neu’n eironeg ein bod ni’n mwynhau yr eisteddfod genedlaethol ym mharc y Faenol—cyn-gartref i un o’r teuloedd a fu’n elwa allan o waith caled y chwarelwr. Ac wrth gwrs, mae hyn yn ein harwain yn syth i’n rhagdybiaethau mwyaf cadarn am natur chwarelwyr llech-feini gogledd-orllewin Cymru sef ei grefydd anghydfurfiol, ei barch at addysg a llenyddiaeth, ac ei radicaliaeth gwleidyddol. Efe oedd y gelyn naturiol ac angenrheidiol i blas a phersondy. Mae hynny yn ei dro yn dôd â ni i’r hynan-ddelwedd sydd gennym fel Cymru Cymraeg am ein cymdeithas, ac am ein dealltwriaeth o’r diwyllant arbennig hwn.

Defnyddiwyd y Gymraeg yn y chwareli ar wyneb y graig, yn y felin, yn y cwt injan a hyd yn oed weithiau, yn ystafell y bwrdd—yr unig ddiwydiant o bwys cenedlaethol yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg a gynhaliwyd trwy iaith lleiafrifol. Mewn erthygl a gyhoeddwyd yng Nghylchgrawn *Cymdeithas Hanes Sir Feirionydd* ym 1998, mae Gwenfair Parry yn cyfeirio at gryfder yr iaith, a’r diwylliant Cymreig ym mlaenau plwyf Ffestiniog mewn un o’r trefi newydd diwydiannol a lamodd i fodolaeth dros Cymru gyfan yn y bedwaredd ganrif a’r bymtheg. Mae Parry yn olrhain hanes cymreictod yn y tai a strydoedd newydd—roedd rhan fwyaf y pobol a ddaeth i Ffestiniog i weithio yn y chwareli yn Gymry’n bur.

A oedd profiad Ffestiniog yn unigryw ymhlith y pentrefi a threfi chwarelyddol? Mae’r un stori yn cael ei hadrodd, mwy neu lai, yng ngwaith Davies, ‘Community and Social Structure in Bethesda’, a ymddangosodd yng nghylchgrawn *Trafodion Cymdeithas Hanes Sir Gaernarfon* ym 1980. Bu trigolion Mynydd Llandygái, Caellwyngrydd a Bethesda yn bobol gyda’u gwreiddiau ym mhridd Arfon a Sir Fôn. Datblygodd Nantlle yn debyg i Ffestiniog, heb ei ddominyddu gan un chwarel fawr na chan un tîrfeddiannwr arbennig. Hyd at 1800 bu grwpiau o chwarelwyr yn gweithio’r graig ac yn marchnata’r llechi’n llwyddiannus iawn ar eu liwt eu hunain, nes i entrepreneuriaid o’r tu allan gymeryd drosodd. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o’r cwmnïau chwarelyddol yn nwylo Saeson, er i’r Rhosydd yn Ffestiniog a Dorothea yn Nantlle aros yn nwylo pobl lleol am gyfnod.

Gan hynny, nid yw’n syndod mai un o’r themau sydd yn cael ei adrodd yn aml iawn yw’r gwrthdaro rhwng dau ddiwylliant. Dywedwyd ‘Ni ellir gweithio chwarel yn Saesneg’ cyn belled yn ôl â’r 1840au, pryd canodd un bardd gwlad fel y canlyn:

Os bydd eisïau cael swyddogion,  
Danfon ffwrdd a wneir yn union,  
Un ai Gwyddel, Sais neu Scotsman  
Sydd mewn swyddau braidd ymhobman.

Mewn gweithfeydd sydd yma'n Nghymru  
 Gwelir Saeson yn busnesu;  
 Rhaid cael Cymru i dorri'r garreg.  
 Nid yw'r graig yn deall Saesneg.

'Gwelir Saeson yn busnesu'; o bosib. Daeth rhai arbennigwyr o Loegr megis y Salts, y Twiggs a'r Burgesses i gloddfa Cae Braich y Cafn (Penrhyn), i suddo siafyydd y tanciau dwr, gan drosglwyddio sgiliau a ddysgwyd ym meusydd glo Hanley, ger Stoke on Trent yn Swydd Stafford. Daeth teulu Kellow o chwarel Delabole yng Nghernyw i Gwm Croesor, lle oedd Moses Kellow, rheolwr chwareli'r Parc a Chroesor, yn gyfrifol am ddatblygu'r diwydiant cyflenwi trydan cynnar yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru. Ond mor prin oedd nifer y 'pobol dwad', ac mor gryf oedd y Gymraeg yn y pentrefi newydd yng nghysgod y tommenydd glas, fel y ddaeth y Saeson i fabwysiadu'r Gymraeg o fewn cenhedlaeth. Ni wyddom ond am un Gwyddel a daeth yn lech-chwarelwyr yng Ngwynedd yn oes Victoria, ac yn ôl Hopley fe drodd ef yn brotestant trwy rhodd o feibl gan John Elias.

Effeithiodd pwysau'r ugeinfed ganrif ar uniaithrwydd y diwydiant yn fwy na dim o'r blaen. Daeth un neu ddau o Bwyliaid i Ffestiniog i weithio yn yr Oakeley wedi i'r rhyfel darfod. Yn fwy diweddar mae criw o Latfia wedi ymuno â gweithlu McAlpine's yn yr un gloddfa. Yn Chwarel Aberllefenni cyn i'r gwaith tan-ddaear orffen yn 2003, bu ddau chwarelwr Cymraeg eu hiaith yn gweithio yn yr agorydd, ond Saesneg oedd iaith arferol y saith yn y felin.

Eto mae'r pwyslais ar farddoniaith, iaith a chrefydd mewn hanesiaeth Cymru (yn hytrach na hanes technoleg neu economeg) yn anwybyddu rhywbeth arall. Cynhaliwyd y diwydiant llechi oddi fewn Cymru, o leiaf tan droiad y bedwaredd ganrif a'r bymtheg a'r ugeinfed ganrif. Bu'r chwareli yn prynu olwynion dwr, byrddau llifio a phlaen, wagenni ac agerbeiriannau gan ffowndriau Caernarfon a Phorthmadog. Yn iard chwarel Dinorwic, sef Amgueddfa Lechi Cymru yn awr, mae'r olwyn ddŵr fwyaf ar dir mawr Prydain yn parhau i weithio, wedi'i hadeiladu gan DeWinton yng Nghaernarfon ym 1870. Yn union fel oedd yr adnoddau dynol yn dod o oddi fewn y clych, felly hefyd oedd yr adnoddau technegol yn cael eu prynu yn lleol, o leiaf tan blynnydoedd cynnar yr ugeinfed ganrif.

Bu deinameg yr ugeinfed ganrif yn wahanol; yr oedd y galw am lechi yn llai ac fel canlyniad 'roedd economi y chwareli yn dynnach. Bu'r gofyn am systemau mwy cost-effeithiol—peiriannau trydan neu danwydd mewnol o Loughborough neu Lincoln, rhaff-fyrdd awyrol o Aberdeen—yn gorfodi rheolwyr a pheirannwyr bellach i edrych o tu allan i Gymru er mwyn gyfarparu'r gweithle.

Er hynny, nid yw'n syndod felly fod diwydiant arbennig ar ymylon Prydain wedi cynnal ei hiaith arbennig ar ryw raddfa o'r cyfnod cyn-ddiwydiannol hyd at heddiw. Nid yw'n syndod chwaith fod y berthynas fregus rhwng gweithwyr a meistri wedi llunio ein dealltwriaeth o'r diwydiant.

Yr astudiaeth mwyaf treiddgar o ddiwylliant y chwarelwr yw llyfr R. Merfyn Jones, *The North Wales Quarrymen 1874–1922* (1981), a hynny o garfan hanes lafur. Mae'r ysgol hon yn dadlau fod profiad y dosbarth gweithiol yn y cyfnod diwydiannol yn cael ei ddiffinio trwy greu undebau a thrwy dŵf mudiadau gwleidyddol. Wrth gwrs, er nid yw'r llyfr yn hanes yr Undeb ei hun, mae cyfnod yr astudiaeth yn ein hatgoffa mai ym 1874 y sefydlwyd yr Undeb ac fe ymunodd â'r Transport and General Workers' Union ym 1922. Yr hanner ganrif hon yw'r cyfnod sydd yn ymddangos mewn arddangosfeydd a llyfrau hanes, oes y siaced wen a'r het *bowler* oherwydd argaeledd ffotographau. Petai hanes y chwarelwr yn ôl i 1800 yn cael ei astudio, fe fyddai y stori yn un bŵr wahanol. Ni fyddai lawer o son am wleidyddiaeth yn y cyfnod cynnar, ac fe fyddai llawer mwy o bwysau ar faterion crefyddol a pherthynas economïadd y gweithwyr a'r meistri. Fe fyddai y stori hefyd yn wahanol ar ol 1922 wedi i'r systemau gweithio newid.

Mae'r dadansoddiad hanesyddol o'r mater yma o ogwydd cenedlaetholdeb yn fwy cymleth byth. Yn y 60au ffilmwyd criw yn gweithio yn chwarel Dinorwic—tad a'i feibion—mewn sefyllfa sydd yn dangos

y newidiadau modern yn y chwarel. Gwelir y ffordd haearn yn glirio'r baw ond mae lorïau hefyd yn ymddangos; clywir siarad yn y cwt am wleidyddiaeth, ond hefyd gwelir 'pin-ups' o'r dyddiadolion Saesneg ar y wal. Ond beth yw ystyr y sîn lle mae un o'r meibion yn canu 'Hogiau ni' tra mae'n pileru'r slabiau yn y glaw ar waelod y fargen? Mae'r symboliaeth yn amlwg; y pwyslais yw ar gryfder, crefft a phenderfyniad y chwarelwr ifanc cyffredin, a'i ddiwylliant nas gwerthfawrogir mewn byd creulon sydd yn dirywio o'i gwmpas. Tri degawd ymlaen, yr oedd yn naturiol i gynrychiolwyr Plaid Cymry i gymharu y streic a aeth ymlaen yn ffactori Friction Dynamics ger Caernarfon â'r cload allan yn y Penrhyn. Mae'r traddodiad Llafur a'r traddodiad genedlaethol yn cytuno ar un peth, fod y Cymro wedi dioddef cam yn y chwarel. Mae llenyddiaeth yn adrodd yr un stori, lle mae nofelau a straeon byrion yn disgrifio pwysau gwrthdaro diwydiannol yn ogystal â galar personol y teuluoedd a fu'n byw gyda phroffedigaeth yn y pentrefi a threfi chwarelyddol.

Yn sicr, erbyn heddiw, mae adolygiadaeth hanesyddol wedi cymeryd lle ar ryw raddfa; mae astudiaeth Dr Edward Davies am feddygon y chwareli wedi adfer eu henw da, ond hefyd bu'r ymateb i erthygl Dr Dafydd Roberts 'Y deryn nos a'i deithiau' yn cadarnháu fod y syniad o'r chwarelwr fel dyn moesol a dirwester selog yn fyw ac yn iach ym 1988 o leiaf. Gan hynny, mae'n debyg y bydd astudiaethau mwy manwl am dechnoleg a datblygiadau economaidd yn ein tywys i dir newydd; er engraifft, buasai ein dealltwriaeth o streiciau y Penrhyn yn wahanol petai y gallem brofi bod y chwarel yn wir anbroffidiol yn yr 1890au fel sydd yn debyg o fod yn gywir.

Gwaetha'r modd, mae'r chwarelwr yn icon, beth bynnag mae hynny yn olygu, ond ni wneir cyfianwder i bobol y gorffennol trwy stereoteipiau, ac na fydd y Gymru fydd yn cael ei hybu trwy ragdybiaethau diher. Tybiaf mai gwir arwyddocad yr hen chwarelwyr i'r Gymru gyfoes yw'r ffaith y bu pobol cyffredin Sir Gaernarfon a Sir Feirionydd yn troi oddiar eu ffermydd a'u tyddynod i ymateb i'r galw gan y byd newydd. Er oedd yn broses creulon, mewn amser o drawsnewid ac adnewyddu, mae hyn yn rhan anatod o ddatblygiad cymdeithas ac yn her sydd o flaen Cymru yn awr.

The slate quarryman of north-west Wales has traditionally been perceived as an icon of Welshness on account of his nonconformist Christianity, his respect for learning and his radical politics, as therefore the natural and necessary enemy of the great house and of the established church. It is suggested that this perception has become central to the self-image of Welsh-language Wales.

The strength of the Welsh language in the quarrying communities has traditionally been ascribed to their recruitment from within the immediate area, though it is argued here that it also owes something to the way in which the industry could be technically resourced from within the region. Perceptions of the quarrymen have been central to both socialist and nationalist interpretations of Welsh history. It is argued here that the culture of the quarryman represented a response to a wholly novel set of social and economic circumstances and that his language was the only important link to the pre-industrial world. It is suggested that within post-industrial Wales, the true significance of the quarryman is not as an icon of a vanished past but as an exemplar of social renewal.

DAVID GWYN



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## 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 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) or printed out from the Associations website <<http://www.cambrians.org.uk>>. 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 2005 the Association granted award to the following:

Dr Tom Mighall: radiocarbon dating of pollen horizons in Merioneth showing contamination from mineral exploitation.

Dr Robert Johnston: for radiocarbon dating in connection with post-excavation work on structures excavated above Egryn, Merioneth.

Mrs Margaret Dunn: for the first stage of a project dating late medieval to early modern houses around Beddgelert by dendrochronology.

Dr Harold Mytum: towards a project recording graveyards in north Pembrokeshire.

Miss Aimee Pritchard: towards the cost of photographic work on the twelfth-century church at Tywyn, Merioneth.

### 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 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).

**CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
FUND INCOME ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005**

	£		£
<b>LIFE MEMBERS FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	2,909	Balance Brought Forward	2,874
To GT Clark fund	1	Bank interest	1
	2,910	increase in investment value	35
			2,910
<b>EDUCATIONAL FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	21,894	Balance Brought Forward	21,058
B Jerman Prizes	480	Income from Investments	679
		Bank Interest	202
		Increase in Investment Value	145
	22,374	Meetings Surplus	290
			22,374
<b>GT CLARK TRUST FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	4,279	Balance Brought Forward	4,067
Awards	–	Income from Investments	103
		Bank Interest	51
		From contingency fund	35
		From life members fund	1
	4,279	Increase in investment value	22
			4,279
<b>CONTINGENCY FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	1,613	Balance Brought Forward	1,613
To GT Clark trust fund	35	Bank Interest	35
	1,648		1,648
<b>MONOGRAPHS ACCOUNTS</b>			
Cadw	8,381	General account	6,146
		Book Sales	2,125
		Bank Interest	110
	8,381		8,381
<b>RESEARCH FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	72,668	Balance Brought Forward	66,973
Grants	2,435	Income from Investments	3,229
		Bank Interest	137
	75,103	Increase in Investment Value	4,764
			75,103
<b>ADDITIONAL MEETINGS FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	–	Balance Brought Forward	–
Summer meeting	4,089	Summer meeting	4,882
Summer meeting	4,882		
Admin refund	504		
Educational fund	289		
	4,882		4,882
<b>INDEX FUND</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	392	Balance Brought Forward	1,438
Index 1981–2000	1,500	Bank Interest	27
Printers	1,507	Index sales	1,934
	3,399		3,399
<b>PUBLICATIONS ACCOUNT</b>			
Balance Carried Forward	125	Balance Brought Forward	125
	125		125

**CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
GENERAL FUND INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005**

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>INCOME</b>	<b>£</b>
Archaeologia Cambrensis			Grant Archaeologia Cambrensis	
Vol. 151	11378.10		Vol 150	3498.91
Less Grant	<u>1859.25</u>		Annual subscriptions 2005	11853.75
		9518.85	Book Sales	179.01
Archaeologia Cambrensis			Investment income	6255.94
Vol. 152	10295.51		Bank interest	768.97
Less Grant	<u>1255.32</u>		Gift aid tax reclaimed	5974.22
		9040.19	Increase in valuation of investments	842.30
Subscriptions		99.00		
Deposit Chester Meeting 2006		350.00		
Monograph account		6145.61		
 <b>ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES</b>				
Insurance	174.75			
Stationery	635.79			
Accountants Fees	675.63			
Postage	753.07			
Room Hire	47.00			
Mileage/ Accommodation	<u>722.70</u>			
		3008.94		
Administration Refunds	<u>503.52</u>			
		2505.42		
Excess of Income over Expenditure		1714.03		
		<u>29373.10</u>		<u>29373.10</u>
 <b>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</b>				
Balance Carried Forward	148798.22		Balance Brought Forward	147084.19
			Excess of Income over Expenditure	1714.03
	<u>148798.22</u>			<u>148798.22</u>



**CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2005**

	£	At Cost £	Value as at 31/12/04 £	Value as at 31/12/05 £
<b>ACCUMULATED ACCOUNTS</b>				
Life Members	2,909			
Index Fund	392			
GT Clark Trust Fund	4,279			
Research Fund	72,668			
Contingency Fund	1,613			
Additional Meetings Fund	–			
Educational Fund	21,894			
General Fund	148,798			
Publications	125			
<b>CAPITAL ASSETS</b>				
Life Members Fund Investment				
C A Z		2,940	2,835	2,871
GT Clark Fund Investment				
C A Z		1,800	1,791	1,813
Research Fund Investment				
M & G Charifund Units		2,998	33,549	37,968
C A Z		28,100	28,119	28,464
Educational Fund Investment				
C A Z		12,000	11,829	11,974
General Fund Investment				
C A Z		69,100	68,642	69,485
Natwest Charity Bond		50,000	50,000	50,000
		<u>166,938</u>	<u>196,765</u>	<u>202,575</u>
<b>CASH AT BANK</b>				
Life Members Fund				38
Index Fund				392
GT Clark Trust				2,465
Research Fund				6,237
Contingency Fund				1,613
Additional Meetings Fund				
Educational Fund				9,919
General Fund – Current				99
General Fund – Reserve				29,215
Monographs – Current				–
Monographs – Reserve				–
Publications				125
				<u>252,678</u>
				<u>252,678</u>

**CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005**

	General Fund £	Designated Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2005 £	2004 £
<b>Incoming Resources from generated funds:</b>					
<i>Voluntary income</i>					
Subscriptions	11,854	–	–	11,854	8,383
Donations	–	–	–	–	1,500
Grants	6,613	–	–	6,613	1,036
Gift Aid reclaim	5,974	–	–	5,974	1,437
<i>Activities for generating funds</i>					
investment Income	6,256	3,908	103	10,267	9,964
Bank Interest	769	476	87	1,332	716
<i>Income from resources from charitable activity</i>					
Additional Meetings	–	4,882	–	4,882	25,992
Meeting Surplus	–	290	–	290	1,282
Meetings Refund 2004	–	–	–	–	500
Monograph Book Sales	–	2,125	–	2,125	233
Book Sales	179	–	–	179	961
Newsletter Flyer	–	1,934	–	1,934	–
Administration Refunds	504	–	–	504	832
	<u>32,149</u>	<u>13,615</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>45,954</u>	<u>52,836</u>
<b>Resources Expended</b>					
<i>Charitable Expenditure</i>					
Grant	–	2,435	–	2,435	2,450
Archaeologia Cambrensis	21,674	–	–	21,674	9,469
B Jerman Competition	–	480	–	480	275
Cawd- Monograph accounts	–	8,381	–	8,381	–
Festival of History exhibition	–	–	–	–	97
Deposit Summer Meeting 2004	350	–	–	350	–
Additional Meetings	–	4,882	–	4,882	28,272
	<u>22,024</u>	<u>16,178</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>38,202</u>	<u>40,563</u>
<i>Governance costs</i>					
Subscriptions	99	–	–	99	130
Accountants' Fees	676	–	–	676	801
Rent/Room Hire	47	–	–	47	109
insurance	175	–	–	175	175
Officers' Expenses	2,111	–	–	2,111	1,064
Index Fund – Expenses	–	3,007	–	3,007	1,433
	<u>3,108</u>	<u>3,007</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>6,115</u>	<u>3,712</u>
<b>Total Resources Expended</b>	<u>25,132</u>	<u>19,185</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>44,317</u>	<u>44,275</u>
Net incoming resources before recognised losses	7,017	(5,570)	190	1,637	8,561
Transfer between funds	(6,146)	6,147	–	–	–
Gain on revaluation of investment	842	4,944	22	5,808	4,206
Net income for the year	1,714	5,520	212	7,445	12,767
Reserves brought forward	147,084	94,082	4,067	245,233	232,466
Reserves carried forward	<u>148,798</u>	<u>99,602</u>	<u>4,279</u>	<u>252,678</u>	<u>245,233</u>

Further details on the restricted and designated funds can be found in the notes to the accounts

<b>CASH AT BANK</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
Life Members Fund	38.48	38.48
Index Fund	1437.68	391.77
G T Clark Trust	2276.22	2465.16
Research Fund	5305.85	6236.53
Contingency Fund	1613.03	1613.03
Additional Meetings Fund	0	0
Educational Fund	9229.17	9919.29
General Fund – Current	96.37	98.93
General Fund – Reserve	22200.00	29214.78
Monographs – Current	32.99	0
Monographs – Reserve	6112.62	0
Publications	124.91	124.91
	<u>48467.32</u>	<u>50102.88</u>

<b>CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2004</b>		<b>2005</b>	
	<b>COST</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>COST</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
<u>Life Members Fund Investment</u>				
Govt Stock	2940.00	2836.05	2940.00	2870.85
<u>G T Clark Trust Fund Investment</u>				
Charities Aid Foundation	1800.00	1791.44	1800.00	1813.43
<u>Research Fund Investment</u>				
M & G Charifund Units	2997.56	33548.83	2997.56	37967.63
Govt Stock				
Charities Aid Foundation	28100.00	28118.76	28100.00	28463.80
<u>Educational Fund Investment</u>				
Charities Aid Foundation	12000.00	11829.35	12000.00	11974.50
<u>General Fund Investment</u>				
Charities Aid Foundation	69100.00	68642.21	69100.00	69484.51
<u>Natwest charity Bond</u>	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00	50000.00
	166937.56	196766.64	166937.56	202574.72
<b>Total Accumulated Funds</b>		<b>245233.96</b>		<b>252677.60</b>

**CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
SUMMARY FUND INCOME ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2005**

	B/fwd £	Income £	Expenditure £	Assets gain £	Transfer £	C/fwd £
<i>Designated funds</i>						
Life Members	2,875	1	–	35	1	2,909
index Fund	1,438	1,961	3,007	–	–	392
Research Fund	66,973	3,366	2,435	4,764	–	72,668
Contingency Fund	1,613	35	–	–	35	1,613
Additional Meetings Fund	–	4,882	4,882	–	–	–
Educational Fund	21,059	1,170	480	145	–	21,894
Monographs Fund	–	2,235	8,381	–	6,146	0
Publications	125	–	–	–	–	125
	94,082	13,649	19,185	4,944	6,110	99,601
<i>Restricted Funds</i>						
GT Cork Trust Fund	4,068	153	–	22	35	4,279
	98,150	13,649	19,185	4,944	6,110	99,601



# The Cambrian Archaeological Association, 2005–06

## Cymdeithas Hynafiathau Cymru, 2005–06

Registered Charity Number 216249

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The library of exchange transactions from corresponding societies is housed at the National Library and Gallery of Wales, Cardiff, by kind permission of the Director. (A list of corresponding societies is given towards the end of the List of Members.) These are available for consultation (Tuesday to Friday, closed on public holidays), or can be borrowed by post for a period of one month, on the understanding that the borrower will refund the museum for the outward postage and pay the return postage. Requests for access to the exchange transactions should be addressed to: The Hon. Librarian, CAA Library, National Museum and Gallery of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NP.

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### **Archaeologia Cambrensis** ISSN 0306-6924

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

### **Indexes**

The index to *Archaeologia Cambrensis 1847–1900* is out of print but is available for consultation in many libraries.

*Index to Archaeologia Cambrensis 1901–1960*, compiled by T. Rowland Powell, with lists and notes by Donald Moore, 1976. Pp. xxi + 313. Soft cover £6, bound in blue cloth £9.

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