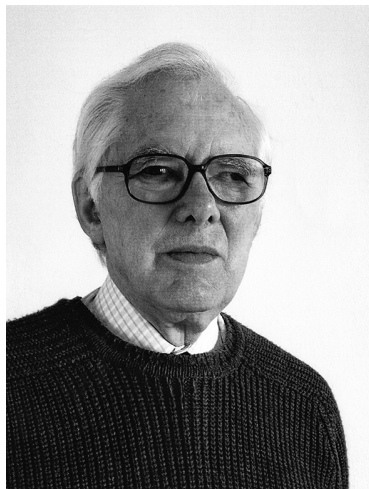


Obituaries

TONY CARR, 1938–2019



Antony David Carr was born in February 1938 in Dover where his father was a Customs Officer. His early life was spent in the Falkland Islands; then the family moved to Mauritius, where he picked up his great love and understanding of French culture; and finally returned to Anglesey, his mother's homeland, when Tony was 13. He was educated at Beaumaris Grammar School and the University College of North Wales — very effectively, as his triumph as the youngest winner of 'Brain of Britain' in 1956 and of 'Brain of Brains' in 1962 have demonstrated! He had a phenomenal memory throughout his life.

Bangor University has an outstanding archive collection and this was where he found his real calling — first-hand stories of major events or small laundry lists — papers of important players or ordinary workers — all part of the history he wanted to write! After post-graduate research for an MA on the Barons of Edeyrnion, his first job was in the Chelmsford Archive Office in Essex, which was itself a notable research environment.

Archives, and their significance as primary sources, became central to his research and teaching. Later he became head of the postgraduate course at Bangor to train archivists (the course on which he himself had been trained) and this was very close to his heart. He followed with avid interest the burgeoning careers of those that had been under his care, including the current head of the National Library of Wales. The legendary triumvirate at the Archives Office — Tomos Roberts, Alyn Giles Jones and Tony consolidated the fame of the Bangor archives early on, particularly as a repository of estate papers. After his retirement he continued his link with the archival collection at Bangor as Vice-President and then Honorary Fellow of the Institute for the Study of Welsh Estates which, since 2013, has been one of Bangor University's more prominent initiatives.

In 1964 he returned to Bangor to lecture in the History Department, to gain his PhD working on the Mostyn family papers and to build up Welsh History at the university, at a time when the subject was beginning to gain international attention.

He was one of a group of remarkable historians who revolutionized the understanding of late medieval Wales — R. Rees Davies, Ralph Griffiths, J. Beverley Smith, Llinos Beverley Smith, and Keith Williams Jones who was a colleague at Bangor. To Tony the evidence and 'facts' gleaned from documents and archives were the essential building blocks of this history. He gathered astoundingly detailed but revealing information about topics relating to the period in Wales that had never before been considered — the minutiae of everyday life; and although he shunned over-emphasis on theoretical discourse, his work was of remarkable originality — an aficionado, perhaps, of the Stubbsian tradition of analysing texts in detail as a basis for conclusions. But there was another tradition at Bangor led by A. H. Dodd and J. Gwynn Williams, of studying history from below in line with the *Annalistes* of France, and Tony frequently expressed his admiration of that school and its emphasis on the dynamics of society in its entirety.

Tony's Wales was not an insular Wales closed from the world; it was a European Wales, part of Europe and beyond — the influence, perhaps, of his overseas upbringing. This is perhaps most obvious in his book, *Owen of Wales* (1991), which traced the career of the 'last' of the House of Gwynedd, but it is also seen in the sixty-plus other publications that he made since 1962, five of them monographs — *Medieval Anglesey* (1982 and 2011), *Llywelyn ap Gruffydd* (1982), *Owen of Wales* (1991), *Medieval Wales* (1995), and then *The Gentry of North Wales*, a distillation of much of his research over the last half century, published as recently as 2017. He was working up to the end, preparing a new book to be entitled the *Medieval Welsh Worker*.

His very numerous articles reflect the significance of the publications of county history societies to Welsh history. He had a very long association with the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and was Editor of their *Transactions* from 1966–2006 — an astonishing 40 year stint. In the following year he became President of the society. His editorial work was a labour of love because he believed fervently in the importance of local history and the need for academic historians to support enthusiastic history societies and their publications.

His association with the Cambrian Archaeological Association began in 1989 but after his retirement in 2002 he and his wife Glenda became more regular supporters of the Association and attended many of the summer and autumn meetings. He became President in 2008 during the meeting in the Conwy Valley and gave a notable Presidential Address on the significance of personal names, an example of the way broad historical trends can be revealed in small details of life. In a region of significant landowners his expertise on family estates and their growth was also in evidence as a site speaker.

The world of Welsh history has lost a very major scholar, but his influence will live on through the work of his many students, who were inspired by his example of industry and accuracy, and who had enjoyed his company and his generosity, as well as his lectures. Many members of the Association will also feel a sense of personal loss.

FRANCES LYNCH LLEWELLYN

MICHAEL T. COOMBE, 1931–2018

The Reverend Canon Michael Coombe, who died on 30 December 2018 at the age of 87, was a stalwart member of the Cambrian Association for many years. He first became a member in 1967 and subsequently served on a number of the Association's committees and sub-committees. He was a member of the General Committee between 1986–95, Meetings' Treasurer between 1991–85, a member of the Blodwen Jerman Prize sub-committee between 1994–99, and General Secretary and Trustee between 2004–08.

I first met Michael at the Cambrian Archaeological Association meeting at Caerleon and the Vale of Usk in 1970, when he helped to marshal people in and out of the many coaches we had in those days, and guiding us all on the routes we had to take. I soon discovered that at that time he was teaching at St Piran's preparatory school in Maidenhead. By coincidence this was a matter of only ten miles from Papplewick preparatory school, Ascot, where I taught, and that the two schools actually played matches against each other. From then on we always had plenty to talk about.

Michael's father was a clergyman and he went as a chorister to St George's School, Windsor, keeping up this connection for many years afterwards. He continued his education at Denstone College, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, after his father had moved to the Midlands. I believe that after graduation he began teaching at Lichfield Cathedral School.

He eventually decided to enter the church and the many and varied ecclesiastical appointments he held concurrently with his work for Cambrian Archaeological Association are summarized in the *Church Times*, as follows: Chaplain of St Piran's School, Maidenhead (1975–81); Honorary Assistant Curate of St Peter's, Maidenhead (1976–81); Assistant Chaplain of St Edmund's, Oslo (1981–84); St Mary's, Belgrade, with Zagreb (1984–86); Assistant Curate of Furze Platt (1986–88); Chaplain in Marseille with St Raphaël, Aix-en-Provence (1988–89); Chaplain of Reading Hospitals (1989–91); Priest-in-Charge of Clewer (1991–92); Assistant Curate in the New Windsor Team Ministry (1992–93); Assistant Curate of St Mark's, Reading (1993–95); Holy Trinity, Reading (1993–95); Precentor of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Gibraltar, and Port Chaplain (1995–2003); and Canon of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Gibraltar (2000–03).

After retiring to Exmouth he returned to teaching by helping out at various local schools as well as taking services in local churches, before becoming ill in the autumn of 2018. Michael died at Christmas time, but not before he had sent out to friends, including me, the *This England Country Calendar* for 2019, which will be a constant reminder of him for the rest of this year, as well as the Rambling Rector Rose he gave me many years ago, which will soon be flowering in my garden.

SYLVIA M. COWAN

SPRING MEETING, 2018

Lectoure, Gascony

Our base in Lomagne, the southern-eastern part of Gascony was the hilltop town of Lectoure, the Iron Age capital of the Lactorates tribe. The Romans established a town at the foot of the hill and a temple to Cybele on the summit which was later occupied by the cathedral which overlooked the rather fine eighteenth-century town house — the Hotel de Bastard — where we were staying for the week. All 46 of us arrived, via Toulouse, on the afternoon of Saturday 21 April and settled ourselves in before our gourmet dinner. The meeting was organised by Marie-Thérèse Castay.

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On Sunday morning some rose early for Mass, some for coffee but we all set out by mid-morning for a tour of the town defences of **Lectoure** whose outer ring is still complete. We examined the north tower and the statue of Marshal Jean Lannes (one of Napoleon's marshals who was the most notable son of Lectoure), the Royal Tannery (now in need of a new role) the medieval well (strangely sited to be only accessible from outside the walls) and the ruined castle of the Counts of Armagnac at the far end of the rock. After lunch we tackled the Cathedral and the fascinating museum in the old Bishop's Palace. Before dinner we were introduced to all the castles, *castelnau* and *bastides* of the region in a splendid *tour d'horizon* by Marie-Thérèse.



The Cambrians during their perambulation of the town defences of Lectoure on the morning of Sunday 22 April. *Photograph: Heather James.*

Monday was our first day of excursions into the countryside. We visited **Aubiac** where we had some difficulty getting the key, but the interior of the church was worth waiting for. We saw the fine trefoil-shaped chancel and Romanesque frescoes of the Evangelists in the tower. From there we went to **Layrac** (all the 'ac' endings denoting settlements originating in the Gallo-Roman period). At Layrac we visited the twelfth-century church with a fine west door with a range of sculptures like those at Moissac. In the chancel floor recent restoration has revealed a mosaic, its date a little uncertain, of Samson and the Lion. Marie Thérèse Castay revealed this to us with a bottle of water and a soft cloth brought specially for the purpose.

In the afternoon, after a salad lunch in Layrac, we went to **Moirax**, a small village on the old Roman road which became part of Camino de Santiago, the celebrated pilgrimage route to Compostella — a great source interaction and human contact and hope as well as revenue in the Middle Ages, and increasingly so in the twenty-first century, as pilgrimage revives. From there we drove to the **Château de Sainte-Mère** to visit one of the best preserved and most typical of the thirteenth-century Gascon castles with its tall rectangular keep with two square towers reaching 27m in height at either end. The castle had been originally built in 1277 by Géraud de Monlezun, bishop of Lectoure as a fortified country residence. Here, we were welcomed to the site by its English owner, Piers Kileen.



On the morning of Monday 23 April the party visited the twelfth-century Église Saint-Martin de Layrac where our guide, Marie Thérèse Castay, drew our attention to the mosaic of Samson and the Lion on the floor of the chancel recently revealed by restoration work. *Photograph: Heather James.*

When we returned to Lectoure we met our lecturer for the evening, Dr Anais Comet, who spoke to us before dinner on *Village Fortification in the Gers in the Late Middle Ages*. This explained to us the context of the *castelnaux* — villages connected to castles and the *bastides* and representing the larger defended market centres — which we would be seeing in the following two days.

On Tuesday, the first visit of the day was to **Lagarde-Fimarcon** — now almost a ghost town. In the Middle Ages this had been the centre of a powerful lordship but at the Revolution all that was destroyed and the nineteenth-century village developed outside the defensive walls. By 1970 all the medieval village was empty and bought up by a single owner for holiday and event letting. We wandered amongst the empty cottages. At **Terraube**, another *castelnaux*, the castle and its defended village survived well and we were allowed to walk in the castle grounds, and then stroll down the central street of the tightly packed village. From Terraube we drove across to **Condom** for lunch at the Hotel Continental where the Cambrians had stayed in 2011. We were greeted as old friends and had a wonderful meal.

In the afternoon we went to **Saint-Orens-Pouy-Petit** where the medieval castle at the apex of the triangular defended hilltop village had been rebuilt in the Renaissance and from there we visited the **Mas-d'Auvignon** a thirteenth-century castle. The castle owner was keen to know how close its design was to the Edwardian castles of North Wales and the general consensus was that it was indeed close. Here we were quite near to Plantagenet lands and the Fimarcon family had links with Edward I, also Duke of Aquitaine.

The lecture that evening was a joint performance by our President, Dr Prys Morgan, and his cousin, Dr Nia Watkin Powell about their uncle Morgan Watkin (1878–1970) a scholar of medieval languages who may have been spying in Europe on behalf of Lloyd George.

On Wednesday we concentrated on the *bastides* — larger thirteenth-century foundations which were designed to encourage trade and usually had a large covered marketplace at the centre. These were defended towns rather than villages, and castles are not as prominent as in the *castelnaux*. The bastide is familiar in Wales because the towns founded by Edward I in North Wales follow this plan and purpose. We first visited **Monfort**, notable as the birthplace of the Renaissance poet, Salluste de Bartas, who wrote in French and Gascon, then we passed through Mauzevin to arrive at **Cologne** for a picnic lunch and a tour of the town. The central market there is fourteenth-century in date and very well preserved, with an outer stone and wood colonnade around a square two storey timbered tower which housed the meeting place of the six consuls who ran the town. The arcaded galleries around the square are also well preserved. We then moved to **Sarrant** which was a Gallo-Roman settlement on the Roman road from Toulouse to Lectoure. Remains of columns and statues have been found and it is possible that the fountain retains some original Roman work. In the fourteenth century it became a royal *castrum* with a large church at the centre and a small village clustering around it within a circular wall with a single gate-tower. Not much had changed, but over the years houses had been built against the wall; windows and doors had pierced it and gardens filled the moat. We discovered a most fascinating bookshop at the centre.

From Sarrant we went to **Miramont-Latour** and visited the notable agricultural museum which has been developed within the Château de Latour. The chateau has been occupied by the de Lary family since the fifteenth century. They left during the Revolution but were able to regain the chateau and its land after the fall of Napoleon and are still living there now. The museum spreads through 15 rooms of the castle and stables and contains some remarkable farm implements. This was a really fascinating collection made even more enjoyable by the knowledge and enthusiasm of our guide, Patrick de Lary de Latour.

On Thursday our first visit of the day was to **Saint-Clar** a double bastide with a long and complicated history. The earlier town begins in the eleventh century but in 1289 Edward I of England became involved and a second bastide is established. Both were defended with walls and the markets flourished. To this day Saint-Clar is the national centre for the production of garlic and on Thursdays there is a major street



On the afternoon of the 23 April the Cambrians visited the fine Romanesque church Église Notre-Dame at Moirax. *Photograph: Heather James.*

market under the thirteen-century roof of the southern market hall. Most of our time in the town was taken up with the market, which spread beyond garlic to many gastronomic temptations and some interesting craft work.

We then drove to **Gramont** where we were booked in at Le Petit Feuillant for lunch. The restaurant lies next to the great Renaissance Château de Gramont and has now become a destination in its own right. In the thirteenth century the castle lay in the fiefdom of Simon de Montfort, the father of the Simon de Montfort more familiar to the Cambrians. Only a tall narrow tower of the original castle survives. In the fourteenth century a characteristic Gascon castle was built by the Montaut family in a bare military architecture, facing the village and the church. But beyond a Renaissance archway cut into the base of



Later on the afternoon of Monday 23 April the party visited the Château de Sainte-Mère, a characteristic thirteenth-century Gascon castle with a tall rectangular keep originally built by Géraud de Monlezun, bishop of Lectoure as a fortified country residence. *Photograph: Heather James.*

the Gascon castle lay a long courtyard overlooked by an elegant Renaissance chateau with large windows and classical detail, with impressive staircases and marble floors, representing a quite different symbol of power and prestige. The chateau remained the property of powerful politicians until the Revolution; then through the next hundred years the house declined. There were restorations at the end of the nineteenth century by M. de la Fontain de Goth, but sadly in the early twentieth century it was abandoned again. Then in 1961 it was bought by Roger and Marcelle Dichamp who devoted the rest of their lives to restoring the house and filling it with life and furniture. When we had caught our breath after that tremendous visit we drove to the village of **Lachapelle** not knowing what to expect next. We were visiting what was originally the private chapel of an eleventh-century castle, which became the parish church in the fifteenth century. In 1776 two wealthy brothers, the Abbés Goulard, were vicar and curate of the parish and they commissioned Mairaignon Champagne, a cabinetmaker more used to designing theatres, to provide a new interior for the church. He gave them a riot of baroque woodwork in white and gold, such as you would never expect to see in a remote rural village.

On leaving Lachapelle we called at the village of **Saint-Antoine Pont d'Arratz**, a pilgrim village on the road between Auvillar and Lectoure. It had been a commandery belonging to the Order of Saint Anthony who specialised in the care of people suffering from ergotism. The church is particularly interesting with an unusual combination of Romanesque and Gothic architecture and a fifteenth-century panel of wall



One of the early visits on Tuesday was to the Château de Terraube which forms an element of a further example of a thirteenth-century Gascon *castelnaud* with castle and defended village. *Photograph: Heather James.*

paintings on the north wall of the nave which were uncovered in 2006. They represent the life of Saint Blasius, and a noteworthy element is that the captions underneath and around the scenes are in the Gascon language.

In the evening Heather James, our General Secretary, gave us a wide-ranging account of the Gascon wine trade and its impact throughout Europe, not excluding Britain where the green, black and white pottery from Saintonge which spread in its slipstream, is an infallible indicator of high status settlements.

On Friday we undertook our longest journey away from Lectoure and the high point of our architectural tour since we were going to the great abbey of **Moissac** on the other side of the Garonne. The abbey claimed to have been founded in the sixth century, but a Merovingian seventh-century date is more likely. In 1047 it became a possession of the abbey of Cluny and by the beginning of the twelfth century there were 100 monks and the cloisters and the church were built, richly decorated with one of the finest ensembles of Romanesque art in France. The survival of this building through the troubles of the Albigensian Crusade, the Hundred Years War, the Wars of Religion, the French Revolution (when was used as a barracks) and finally the nineteenth-century enthusiasm for railways, is nothing short of a miracle. The closeness of the railway track was immediately apparent as soon as we descended from the bus to enter the visitor centre and take our tour of this incredible art gallery of biblical imagery. Most of the day was available



Our guide during the the visit to the notable agricultural museum within the Château de Latour on Wednesday was Patrick de Lary de Latour whose family have occupied it since the fifteenth century. *Photograph: Heather James.*

for viewing the church with its wonderful tympanum with Christ in majesty surrounded by Prophets and Apostles and scenes from His life, and the intriguing animal capitals of the narthex. But there were also opportunities for spending time on a rather good lunch and strolling through the old town to stand on the banks of the Garonne to admire this immensely important trading river.

On our return we stopped at **Auvillar**, a hilltop bastide above the Garonne, to visit two fascinating museums in the town — one relating to the river trade, boats and mills on the Garonne, the other a small museum celebrating the local pottery traditions. We were greeted here by an English woman who has been living in Auvillar for many years and is organiser of the rota of volunteers who keep this notable collection of nineteenth-century painted pottery open to the public. The style is floral, exuberant and quintessentially French.

When we returned to the Hotel du Bastard, before our last dinner together, we all gathered on the terrace to thank Marie-Thérèse Castay for our wonderful week. She was presented with a beautiful, framed photograph of Aberdaron Church and a fine plant for her garden. As a further tribute, an *englyn* written in her honour by Nia Watkin Powell was declaimed by our President Dr Prys Morgan tribute. Such a praise poem was a fitting tribute for such a well-planned excursion, so enjoyably delivered, by someone who is a notable translator of Welsh into French and soon to be inducted into the Gorsedd of Bards at the coming Eisteddfod.

FRANCES LYNCH

THE 165TH SUMMER MEETING

Llandrindod Wells, 2018

The meeting, held between Monday 2 July and Friday 6 July, was based at the Hotel Commodore in Llandrindod where we had the use of the de Winton room adjacent to our own dining area for the evening lectures and the Annual General Meeting during the week. The meeting, organised by Heather James, was of slightly shorter duration than usual since 2018 was a three-meeting year.

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On the Monday afternoon members were led on a guided tour of **Llandrindod Wells** by Mike Garner, a conservation architect whose practice is in the town, who had done much good work for the Townscape Heritage Programme 2004–9 restoring and enhancing many of the splendid late Victorian buildings of what was, from the 1860s onwards, Wales's premier spa town attracting thousands of visitors. Mr Garner explained how the hotels and shops and private dwellings were built to impress, using a variety of exuberant styles but with a degree of unity imposed by the ubiquitous use of red and yellow Ruabon



On the first afternoon of the meeting the Cambrians were led on a guided tour around the centre of Llandrindod Wells by the conservation architect Mike Garner (second left) who has been involved in the restoration of many of the splendid late Victorian buildings in the spa town. *Photograph: Marie-Thérèse Castay.*

bricks and terracotta tiles. The perambulation concluded outside the offices of Powys County Council, built in 1985–90 on the site of the Pump House Hotel. After the tour several members went to the park to look at the relocated foundations of Capel Maelog, an unusual double apsed medieval church excavated by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in the 1980s.

The first lecture of the week was a given by our Editor, Bill Britnell on ‘Llanelwedd Rocks — Radnorshire farming on the edge, in the 17–19th centuries’. We saw a wonderful series of illustrations, including paintings by the eighteenth-century artist Thomas Jones of Pencerrig (whose statue stands outside the hotel), in a talk which reflected on the material culture evident from paintings, documents and excavation of those living and farming in what is often perceived as a marginal location.

Tuesday was devoted to Hergest Court and Hergest Croft by kind invitation of Mr Lawrence Banks. Mr Banks is the great grandson of R. W. Banks, a founder member, indefatigable supporter and photographer of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. The family has, uniquely, maintained a continuous membership of the Association since 1846. **Hergest Court** is described as ‘one of the most important medieval sites on the Welsh Marches’ in the Pevsner’s *Herefordshire*. Lawrence Banks explained how his grandfather, W. H. Banks, had a long antiquarian interest in the house and was finally able to purchase it in 1912. After a welcome cooling drink, we embarked on a tour of both the inside and outside of the building under the spirited and comprehensive guidance of Mr Allan Lloyd, who has a lifetime’s knowledge of the history and architecture of the house. He began by explaining that the lawn where we sat occupied the area of a now lost thirteenth-century great hall to which, on the west, a later two storey solar block had been added (now surviving as a granary) and on the east a chamber, rebuilt in the fifteenth century, reusing a beam dendro-dated to 1267. Standing on the east lawn, Allan Lloyd pointed out how the late medieval house was extended northwards in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The defensive qualities of the site were very apparent from the lawn with the ground falling steeply away to the valley of the river Arrow. It was in this late medieval house that Lewis Glyn Cothi, then resident bard to the Vaughans, the possessors of the famous *Red Book of Hergest*, would have worked on his own contributions to the manuscript; and the legends evolved of Black Vaughan reappearing in the guise of a black dog presaging family catastrophes (to reappear in Conan Doyle’s *The Hound of the Baskervilles* it is said). The complexities of the present house and its cellars defy brief description, but our final visit to the granary, with its splendid medieval fireplace, was easier.

We then arrived at **Hergest Croft** where lunch had been organised in what had been the dining room of the house, built in 1895 on the marriage of W. H. Banks, whose mother remained at Ridgebourne, the Banks’ home since their arrival in Radnorshire in the mid-nineteenth century. Wonderful gardens were developed around both houses, especially Hergest Croft, and the house now mainly serves their many visitors and is the home of the family archives.

After lunch the party divided into two groups, which were alternately guided around the celebrated gardens with their many champion trees by Mrs Elizabeth Banks (a former President of the Royal Horticultural Society) and visiting the Banks family archive. Mrs Heather Pegg, the archivist, had laid out a special display for the Cambrians which highlighted items which have a connection with the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

Appropriately, the evening lecture was given by Dr Ceridwen Lloyd-Morgan on the *Red Book of Hergest*. This priceless manuscript contains the Tales of the Mabinogi, much Welsh poetry and the medical texts supposedly by Rhiwallon, of Meddygon Myddfai fame. She explained how the manuscript had been compiled for Hopkyn ap Tomas ab Einion in Glamorgan, then came into the possession of the Vaughans of Tretower and then of Hergest Court. Passing through various hands it was given to Jesus College and is now in the Bodleian where Cambrians saw it in 2010. Dr Lloyd Morgan’s lecture was also a fascinating exposition of scribal techniques and roles.



Hergest Croft, Herefordshire, where the Cambrians had lunch on Tuesday 2 July. The house was begun in 1895 to a design by Richard Drew. It is of brick and stone with a tile-hung first floor and terracotta details in an Arts and Crafts style. It is associated with an arboretum and gardens which was once said to house one of the finest collections of exotic trees and shrubs in private hands. *Photograph: Marie-Thérèse Castay.*

Wednesday saw the party take to two minibuses in order to get up a narrow track and lanes to Pilleth and Cascob churches. Close to **Pilleth Church** is the site of the Battle of Bryn Glas of 1402 where Owain Glyndŵr inflicted what the late R. R. Davies described as ‘the most devastating and decisive English defeat in the field during the rebellion’. Looking down onto the valley, Heather James described the strategy of the battle and the lie of the land, allowing Glyndŵr to bring off a final flanking attack. The church undoubtedly suffered in the battle and supposedly many of the dead lie buried in the churchyard. It has recently been the subject of a felicitous restoration by the Friends of Pilleth Church which included re-roofing and a white lime wash render applied to the exterior. Despite the turbulent history around it, it is a peaceful place.

We then made our way several miles up a very narrow lane to the remote site of **Cascob**, now a small hamlet with a typical Radnorshire church. Heather James briefly described the exterior and interior. A particular reason for the Cambrians to visit this church is the memorial slab to William Jenkins Rees (1772–1855), vicar of Cascob. In the last afternoon of his Presidency Professor Prys Morgan gave a rousing address on his life as a campaigner for the revival of the Eisteddfod and of the Welsh language, and an active member of the Cambrians, the Cymmrodorion Society and the Welsh Manuscripts Society.

We then made our way to Presteigne for lunch and many members visited the **Judges Lodging** in the former Shire Hall. With the end of the court sittings there in 1970 its future looked uncertain but under



On the Wednesday morning the Cambrians visited Cascob Church, a typical Radnorshire church, where Heather James provided a brief description of its history. The church holds a memorial to William Jenkins Rees, vicar between 1796 and 1806, who as Professor Prys Morgan explained had been a prominent campaigner for the revival of the Eisteddfod and of the Welsh language, and an active member of the Cambrians, the Cymmrodorion Society and the Welsh Manuscripts Society. *Photograph: Marie-Thérèse Castay.*

the guidance of Dr Charles Kightly it has been restored as an atmospheric gas-lit living museum as it would have appeared in the 1870s, helped by the discovery of a treasure trove of Victorian furniture and household fittings in the attic.

From Presteigne we went to Knighton and **Offa's Dyke Centre** where Mr Jim Saunders gave a slide show with many images of stretches of the dyke. He described the challenges of management both of the monument and the long distance Offa's Dyke path. Heather James passed around some illustrations she had intended to use in the field, had time allowed, and described the seminal survey and recording work carried out by Sir Cyril Fox in the 1930s, published serially in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. Sian Rees then led a group of members to the section of Dyke preserved, mostly in woodland close to the Centre where further discussion ensued.

The year 2018 was the one year in four that the G. T. Clark Awards were made for the most accomplished published works upon the Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods in Wales. Fortunately, all five prize winners, respectively Elizabeth Walker, David Hopewell, Thomas Charles-Edwards, Neil Ludlow and David Gwyn, had been able to accept the Association's invitation to dinner and the presentations, made by the retiring President, Professor Prys Morgan. The presidential



The retiring President, Professor Prys Morgan (right) handing over the presidential badge of office to the incoming President, Dr Mark Redknapp, on the evening of the 4 July in Llandrindod Wells. *Photograph: Marie-Thérèse Castay.*

badge of office was then handed over the incoming President, Dr Mark Redknapp, whose wide-ranging and profusely illustrated Presidential Address relating to Wales and the sea is published in this volume of *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. This was followed by a convivial wine-reception.

Thursday was devoted to a visit to the cathedral and city of Hereford. Our time at the **Hereford Cathedral** was divided between the Mappa Mundi in its new display area with other treasured manuscripts, alongside the famous chained library, and the Cathedral itself where a number of recent projects had been realised. Most notably these include the reconstructed superstructure over the shrine of St Thomas Cantilupe which is highly coloured, as it would have been in the Middle Ages, in deep reds, blues and purples. We had the services of the Cathedral guides and, in the library, of our member, Jean Currie, who works as a guide there and was also on hand to lead us through the Vicars Choral College to College Hall where we had a simple lunch in the splendid room hung with episcopal portraits. At the President's suggestion, we then assembled on the cloister lawn for a group photograph.

After lunch we visited The **Black and White House Museum**. This is a three storey Jacobean timber-framed house, the sole survivor of a whole row of similar houses cleared away in the 1800s, now standing alone in the open market place. After various uses it is now a house museum run by Herefordshire Museums Service with reconstructed period rooms and good views of well-preserved original sixteenth- and seventeenth-century wall paintings.



The Cambrians gathered for a group photograph in the cloisters of Hereford Cathedral on the penultimate day of the Summer Meeting. *Photograph: Marie-Thérèse Castay.*

Reconvening outside the west front of the Cathedral, the group met Tim Hoverd, Projects Manager with Herefordshire Archaeology, who has many years of experience in excavating in the city and leading tours. We went first to **Castle Green** where the Norman bailey of a substantial castle mound had been constructed over the cemetery of the Saxon monastery of St Guthlac, predecessor of the Cathedral. Only some of the rampart and ditch remained since most was cleared after the Civil War and the area became an attractive park with a monument to Lord Nelson in its centre. From there we crossed the river Wye by the pedestrian Victoria Bridge into the **Bishop's Meadow**. From here we looked back towards the cathedral and the fine riverbank buildings sketched by Turner in 1795. Tim Hoverd then explained the rather complex history of the medieval Rowe Ditch and the causeway across the meadows from results of excavations carried out as part of the Hereford Flood Alleviation scheme. We recrossed the river on the historic Wye Bridge and assembled promptly to be picked up by our bus.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the evening and before the business part of the meeting Professor Prys Morgan presented Professor Muriel Chamberlain with a hamper as a token of the Association's appreciation of her years of service as Chairman of Trustees. We were glad to hear that Muriel will, however, continue to serve as a trustee. Following the meeting Heather James gave an informal slide presentation of members and places at Cambrian meetings over the past decade.

On Friday morning many members were not able to stay for the final morning's activities in Llandrindod itself. A small group however walked down to **Rock Park**. This 12-acre area was set aside at the time of Enclosure of Commons in the 1860s. Initially it was an open hillslope on either side of the Arlais Brook, a tributary of the Ithon, the site of the first spa activities in the later seventeenth

century. Subsequent tree planting created a splendid Victorian Arboretum, now cared for by the Friends of Rock Park. Originally there were many mineral springs; today only one is accessible, encased in a marble drinking fountain, which members duly sampled. The 1895 Pump House is now used as a Complementary Health Centre but the 1908 Treatment Centre and other buildings are struggling to find a sustainable modern use.

We then walked back to the **National Cycle Museum** for the final visit of the week, where we had a splendid tour by an enthusiastic and knowledgeable volunteer guide. Beginning with the ‘penny-farthings’ we progressed through all the technical developments leading to the modern high-tech racing cycles, with a great deal of social history on the way.

HEATHER JAMES

AUTUMN MEETING, 2018

The Physicians of Myddfai

The meeting, organised by Heather James took place between the Friday 28 September and Sunday 30 September and was based at The Plough Rhosmaen, Llandeilo. Some members stayed at the White Hart Hotel and a number of local members attended as non-residents.

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On Friday we assembled at The Plough Rhosmaen in the early afternoon and made our way in cars to **Dinefwr Park** on a beautiful still and sunny autumn afternoon. The party then divided with most being led by Dr Sian Rees to walk up to the castle. Heather James led another group on a short walk in the park. Sian Rees pointed out that the castle perched on a crag above the Tywi floodplain is on such an obviously defensive position that a prehistoric fortification has been suggested but no evidence has been found nor that it was, as Welsh tradition asserts, an early medieval fortified site. Thus the castle may well be a new work by the Lord Rhys, Prince of Deheubarth, in the late twelfth century. Even during his lifetime and certainly after his death in 1197, the Lord Rhys’s sons and grandsons fought over control of his lands in Deheubarth and over possession of Dinefwr Castle. Particularly pertinent to the theme of our weekend was the fact that Rhys Gryg was finally confirmed in control of Dinefwr since the ‘physicians’ Rhiwallon and his sons are named as his court physicians in the preface to one of the Welsh medical books. The great circular keep and adjacent Welsh gate at Dinefwr may have been Rhys Gryg’s work. In 1213 his castle was besieged by his own brother Rhys Ieuanc and even though the defenders, the *Brut* tells us, retreated to the tower, this too was taken. However, much of what we see today dates to the Edwardian conquest of the late thirteenth century with a new gate and a remodelled entrance passage. Considerable sums were spent on the castle in the 1320s and repairs and some new building carried out after the Glyndŵr Revolt. Thereafter it seems to have been abandoned in favour of Newton House.

Heather James led the second group towards **Newton House**, and pointed out the row of cottages forming one side of a courtyard to the side and rear of the 1850s house. Parts of surviving buildings on other sides of the courtyard may belong to Gruffydd ap Nicolas’s new house of the mid fifteenth century which replaced the castle as principal residence. Pausing in front of the house she showed a plan of the park and the location of the recently discovered Roman forts. Whilst Capability Brown visited Dinefwr in 1775 a great deal of the park landscaping, of which he approved, had already been carried out by George

Rice and his wife Cecil. A short walk to the north and then west of Newton House provided a splendid view and an appreciation of the veteran trees and park landscaping.

The whole group then reassembled outside the house where Dr Don Williams spoke about his fascination with the famous breed of White Park Cattle. It is popularly believed that they descend from the white cattle with red markings specified as the honour price for any insult to the king in the Welsh Laws. Whilst white cattle were undoubtedly present in medieval herds it is unlikely that the present herd has such an ancient descent. The modern herd's descent is minutely documented in the *Dynevor Herd Book* and the health of the present herd is due to its acquisition in 1974 by Lawrence Alderson who returned some to the Park in 1992 and continues to advise the National Trust. Don Williams said that he had been struck by the similarities between the breed and the Italian Chianina white cattle. When the Roman forts were discovered and excavated in the Park in 2003 he could not but wonder whether the British White Parks might have originally been a Roman introduction. With his contacts he proposed that the National Trust undertake some DNA testing of the two breeds. His first overture was rebuffed but a few years later met with a more favourable reception. DNA samples were taken, but, as he ruefully admitted, they did not show any linkage between the British and Italian breeds.

A change in the evening programme had to be made and Heather James had prepared an overview fact sheet on the subject of the Physicians of Myddfai which she went through with a short PowerPoint presentation. Some of the content would she said be dealt with more fully in the Saturday morning lectures but the whole subject was so diverse that a whole week's meeting was probably necessary to cover it all. The notes covered the historical setting of the courts of the Lord Rhys of Deheubarth and his descendants and the descriptions of the office and duties of the court Physician in the Laws of Court sections of the various versions of the Welsh Laws. Only a brief introduction was necessary to cover the medieval medical books and tracts to be dealt with by Dr Morfydd Owen; similarly medieval medical beliefs and practices and herbal remedies would be covered over the weekend. Finally some notes on Myddfai's place in the medieval administrative and territorial divisions of Cantref Bychan were provided and an account of the legend of The Lady of the Lake and her sons, from whom the eldest, Rhiwallon, the Physicians descend.

The second half of the evening was spent in looking at a diverse array of books on early botany and medicine, part of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society's fine collection now owned by Dyfed County Council and kept at Carmarthenshire Museum in Abergwili. Jill Davies has been cataloguing this collection and had made a selection which she presented to the Cambrians. Amongst the books on show was a fine edition of John Gerard's *Herbal*. The reliance of the medieval physicians on the properties of plants and herbal remedies on classical texts was well illustrated by Samuel Chouet's 1657 *Magni Hippocratis Medicorum* which contains Latin translations of sixty Greek medical texts. A modern edition of *Llysiuelyfr Meddyginiaethol a Briodolir i William Salesbury* was on display. Salesbury was influenced by William Turner's *A New Herbal* and the Welsh names he gave to the plants appeared in print for the first time. The smallest but arguably the most interesting of the books on show was a minute edition (5 × 3 inches) of a Welsh translation by Dr David T. Jones of Llanllyni of Nicholas Culpeper's 1658 *The Complete Herbal* which has 100 tiny hand-coloured lithographs illustrating it.

Introducing the first speaker on Saturday, Heather James said that she had been intrigued by a small booklet she had purchased in the shop at Myddfai Community Centre, entitled *The Liminal Lakes of South Wales* by V. A. Grant and had contacted the author whom she now introduced to the Cambrians. The author explained that he had used a pseudonym (which of course can be read as 'vagrant') and that his real name is Alan Paddison. This was a deliberate choice to convey the uncertainties and dualities of the worlds of myth and legend and the very real places that in many cases they are located. Lakes he asserted were very much liminal places on the borderline between reality and the imagination. Not surprisingly, therefore, do we find that the legend of the fairy mother of Rhiwallon the physician emerging from the

lake of Llyn y Fan Fach in the Black Mountain near Myddfai. Such locations were seen by the medieval poets and no doubt their Celtic predecessors as both the entrance to *Annwn*, the Otherworld in Welsh mythology, and the realm of imagination. The President, Dr Mark Redknap, thanked Mr Paddison for his talk which he said had caused him to think again about Llangorse Lake and the location of the early medieval crannog, the excavation of which he was in the course of writing up.

The next speaker, Dr David Thorne, is Chairman of *Cymdeithas Enwau Lleoedd Cymru* / The Welsh Placename Society. He began by pointing out the many traces in the toponymy of the Myddfai area that recall the Physicians and locate incidents in the legend of the Lady of the Lake such as ‘Pant Meddygon’ and ‘Llidiad y Meddygon’. He has made a particular study of the element *meddyg* in the placenames of Cantref Mawr and Cantref Bychan. This is not a common Welsh place-name element but studied in relation to the administrative divisions of the *cwmwd* and *cantref* a pattern emerges which suggests an hereditary office of a physician in each of the *cwmwdau* of Cantref Bychan and Cantref Mawr which can tentatively be linked to the period of the Lord Rhys and his sons in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. He singled out and showed distribution maps of other elements in north Carmarthenshire possibly related to medical practice, namely those with the *mel* (‘honey’) element, since honey was an antiseptic much used by medieval physicians as well of course as a sweetener. He singled out the name *tyllgoed* (‘holed tree’) which could have indicated the location of nests of wild bees in the much more extensive forests and woods of northern Carmarthenshire in the medieval period. David Thorne was warmly thanked by his fellow place-name scholar, Dr Glenda Carr, who paid tribute to his work on the preservation of Welsh place-names.

The final lecture of the morning moved on to another related but very different subject by Dr Donald Williams, namely ‘Meddygon Myddfai – a modern cohort’. He began on a personal note explaining how he had been born at Glanceidrych, a farm near Myddfai, in what was then a monoglot Welsh community. From an early age he had been aware that the great Sir John Williams, physician to Queen Victoria and founder of the National Library of Wales, had come from a farm in nearby Gwynfe. He had attended Llandovery Grammar School and then became a medical student at what is now the Royal London Hospital. He knew of many other Welsh doctors on the staff and this was the beginnings of his interest in Welsh medical history. He moved to Swansea where he was a consultant psychiatrist and finally senior registrar in psychiatry in south Wales. On retirement he began to contribute to local *papurau y bro* and amass an ever growing list of the many doctors in recent times who have come from the Myddfai area. This led him to found the *Cymdeithas Meddygon Myddfai* / The Physicians of Myddfai Society in 2014 which holds an annual day conference at Myddfai Community Hall. The concentration can be described as a clustering effect perhaps similar to the clustering of talent in the performing arts in the Afan Valley and Port Talbot, and he finds it hard not to also attribute the concentration to the knowledge of the traditions of the earlier Physicians of Myddfai. Don Williams was thanked by Dr Lindsay Morgan who said that whilst he had been a colleague in Swansea it was really his wife, Dr Val Morgan who had worked closely with Don. He paid tribute to Don’s outstanding work in psychiatry over many years in Swansea and South Wales.

We then boarded the bus to **Myddfai**. We were met at the new Community Hall and Visitor Centre by Robin Barlow who gave a brief talk on this impressive building. Opened by HRH the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall in 2011 it hosts a variety of activities, has a café and a shop and all profits go to the Myddfai Ty Talcen charity. A recent addition are the planters and flower beds flanking the entrance containing plants whose herbal use would have been familiar to the Physicians of Myddfai. We enjoyed an excellent light lunch made on the premises and then made our way to Myddfai Church where we were addressed by past President and Wales Herald Extraordinary, Mr Thomas Lloyd. Myddfai is a small settlement and the size of its double nave church is testament to the prosperity of this area of dispersed settlement on the flanks of the Brecon Beacons in the late Middle Ages and sixteenth century. It was



Following the visit to Myddfai Church on the Saturday afternoon, the Cambrians visited Carreg Cennan castle where Sian Rees was our guide. *Photograph: Heather James.*

restored with characteristic care in 1991 by the late conservation architect Roger Clive-Powell. After describing the architectural history of the church Thomas Lloyd turned his attention to the monuments, the heraldry of the hatchments and the local families. He had also brought along several portraits and local views from his own extensive collection. In the east chancel there is a fine monument of 1785 to Erasmus Williams of Llwynwormwood whose descendant the Revd Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies-Williams, a wealthy and somewhat high-handed man, held amongst his many offices that of Chancellor of St Davids Cathedral. The Llwynwormwood estate was the largest in the parish in the nineteenth century but was heavily mortgaged and finally sold off in 1912. We also looked at the finely lettered ledger stones in the west chancel including one of 1727 to Henry Owen which alludes to his ancestor Bishop Morgan Owen of Llandaff. The gravestone of the greatest interest for the Meeting was however that to David Jones (1719) and his son, John Jones both ‘surgeons’ of Myddfai which is in the church porch.

The party then boarded the coach once again to drive to **Carreg Cennan** castle splendidly visible on its crag in the most magnificent sunny autumn afternoon as we approached from Trap village. Some of the party stayed in the café in the timbered barn built by the Llewellyn family, renowned for their organic farming methods and longhorn cattle. Most however walked up the hill to the castle sited on its limestone crag with the open moorland of the Black Mountain as a backdrop. Dr Sian Rees said that she could not point out anything in the surviving structure of the castle that dated back to the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. Nevertheless, it is likely that the Lord Rhys built a castle here at what was the

administrative centre of the commote of Iscennen. In the 1216 partition of the Lord Rhys' lands arbitrated by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Iscennen went to Rhys Gryg. There are records of expenditure on Carreg Cennen castle in the wars of conquest by Edward 1 and in 1283 castle and lordship were granted to John Giffard and it is likely that the core of the structure we see today was built by him. A detailed account of repairs and rebuilding dated to 1369–70 survives, when the castle (through the Lordship of Kidwelly) was part of the vast possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster. The outer ward was then in place and also the elaborate barbican had by then been added to the core inner ward. There was some discussion as to why this remote castle had such complex defences but Sian stressed the prestige element in their construction by the marcher lords. It remained an important stronghold through the Wars of the Roses of the fifteenth century and it may have been Gruffudd ap Nicholas who had a gun port inserted into the north-west tower. However with the final victory for the Yorkists and in the reign of Edward IV the castle was ordered to be systematically slighted and demolished. The dramatic site began to attract the attention of the Romantic travellers in the eighteenth century and was the subject of a watercolour by the artist J. M. W. Turner. The Cawdors, inheritors of the Vaughan estates, undertook consolidation and indeed rebuilding. A few intrepid Cambrians went down the slippery descent of the narrow passage (the 'cliff gallery') down to a watery cave which has produced finds of prehistoric and Roman date.

The final event of the day was a lecture after dinner by Dr Morfydd Owen on the medical books, medical knowledge and their wider transmission in the mid nineteenth century in the first printed text by the Tonn Press, Llandovery. She described with illustrations the eleven Welsh manuscripts containing medical material, the most famous being The Red Book of Hergest, subject of a lecture in the Summer Meeting. Its inclusion with all the other poetry and tales of the Mabinogi in the Red Book showed that educated Welsh men of the time considered medical texts to be part of their reading material. A pamphlet manuscript, Bodleian Rawlinson 467B, is interesting in the present context of the weekend; Morfydd said that later additions showed that it was in the Myddfai area in the seventeenth century and was given to Edward Lhuyd. The late fifteenth-century manuscript Mostyn 88, now in the National Library, has remarkable illustrations of bloodletting points of the body and parts of the body influenced by the signs of the zodiac. Other manuscripts were clearly handbooks and well used at that. Morfydd stressed that despite the language there was little or nothing that was specifically Welsh in the contents of these manuscripts and they were part of a general European tradition. Whilst the mediciners dealt with hygiene, prognosis, diagnosis and treatment they operated within the humoral theory propounded by Galen in the second century and treatments were intended to restore the balance of the four humours and the four elements. She hoped to carry out more research into the decision by the Welsh Manuscript Society to publish in 1861 the translation (*The Physicians of Myddfai: Meddygon Myddfai*) by John Pughe and the Revd John Williams ab Ithel from a selection of manuscripts, together with an account of the legend of the Lady of the Lake.

On Sunday, a slightly reduced number of members boarded the coach for the final event of the weekend: a visit to the **National Botanic Garden of Wales** at Llanarthne. We first visited the Apothecaries Hall where the complete contents of an Edwardian chemist's shop have been reinstalled. Here we were met by David Hunter, a retired GP who is a volunteer at the Botanic Garden, convincingly 'in period' behind the shop counter in a white coat, starched collar and splendid moustaches. We were able to look at and indeed handle various pills, syrups, powders and tinctures and see how tablets were made. The particularly strong medical contingent in the Cambrians attending the Meeting were soon in deep conversation with David Hunter with reminiscences aplenty. A display in the building of how plants are used worldwide attracted interest and the newly created Apothecary's Garden on the slopes next door still had many plants in bloom and leaf. Free time was also allowed to explore the Garden further, of especial interest to those on their first visit.

The Meeting then closed at noon, with members dispersing by car, coach and train and thanks were expressed to Heather James for its organisation.

HEATHER JAMES

Darlith yr Eisteddfod 2018 • Eisteddfod Lecture 2018

MORGAN WATKIN 1878–1970, LENIN A LLOYD GEORGE

Oherwydd profedigaeth ar drothwy Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru a gynhaliwyd yng Nghaerdydd yn Awst 2018 ni allai'r darlithydd a wahoddwyd i roi darlith Cymdeithas Hynafiaethwyr Cymru, Dr Eirwyn Wiliam, ei thraddodi. Cydymdeimlir yn ddifuant ag ef yn ei golled. I lenwi'r bwlch, gwahoddwyd yr Athro Emeritws Prys Morgan a Nia Powell i ailadrodd cyflwyniad a roddwyd ganddynt yn y Saesneg yn wreiddiol yn ystod ymweliad y Gymdeithas â Lectoure yn Ngascwyn yn Ebrill 2018. Testun eu trafodaeth oedd Morgan Watkin (1878–1970), perthynas iddynt a oedd yn ysgolhaig, yn gyn Athro Ffrangeg yng Ngholeg Prifysgol De Cymru a Mynwy yng Nghaerdydd (1920–43), ond hefyd wedi dilyn gyrfa liwgar fel ysiwr i lywodraeth Lloyd George ar gyfandir Ewrob ac yn Ne'r Affrig yn ystod y Rhyfel Mawr. Olrhain y modd y datblygodd Morgan Watkin o fod yn fab i dyddyn ar ben Mynydd Gelliwastad yn Llangyfelach ac yn grefftwr i weithio fel ysiwr ar ddau gyfandir oedd prif amcan y drafodaeth.

Sail yr hyn a drafodwyd oedd yr hanes a glywodd y ddau o enau'r Athro Watkin ei hun amdano'n cael ei gymell, fel Cymrawd Ymchwil Prifysgol Cymru ym Mharis ym 1915, i fynd i Zurich ar gais Lloyd George i gasglu gwybodaeth am y modd yr Almaen yn ymateb i ymgyrchoedd milwrol a morwrol Prydain, ac yn arbennig i ba raddau yr oedd blocâd y llynges ar borthladdoedd yr Almaen yn effeithio ar y wlad yn gyffredinol. Byddai trosglwyddo i astudio ym Mhrifysgl Zurich yn hytrach nag ym Mharis yn caniatáu iddo ganfod ymateb de'r Almaen i hyn. Yr oedd Morgan Watkin yn hyddysg nid yn unig mewn Ffrangeg ond hefyd mewn Almaeneg, iaith yr oedd ef a'i frawd, Eynon, wedi ei dysgu pan oeddynt yn llanciau yn Llangyfelach, lle'r oedd yr iaith i'w chlywed ymhlith diwydianwyr metel yr ardal. Yr oedd cefnder iddynt, hefyd, yn gweithio i gonswl Almaenaidd Abertawe, Friedrich Dähne, ar y pryd a dichon iddynt ymgyswrtu â'r iaith trwyddo yntau yn ogystal. Yr oedd Zurich yn gyrchfan i émigrés o nifer o wahanol wledydd, ac o ddwyrain Ewrob, y Balcanau a Rwsia yn arbennig, cyn ac yn ystod y Rhyfel Mawr, yn llawn sion a thrafodaeth wleidyddol. Nid yw'n syndod, felly, fod Zurich yn fan arbennig o addas i gasglu gwybodaeth am agweddau gwleidyddol cyferbyniol y dydd. Yn ôl Morgan Watkin, gofynnwyd iddo drosglwyddo'r wybodaeth a gasglai'n uniongyrchol yn y Gymraeg i swyddfa Lloyd George heb i hynny gyrraedd clustiau swyddogion y Swyddfa Ryfel. Ei gyswllt, ar gyfer gwybodaeth am dde'r Almaen, meddai Morgan Watkin, oedd neb llai na Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov — Lenin. Heb fod yn bell o'i lety yr oedd Café Odeon Zurich a fynychwyd gan Lenin a chymeriadau eraill a oedd nid yn unig yn rhan o wleidyddiaeth gymhleth dwyrain Ewrob ond hefyd o fyd tywyll ysbio, megis Mata Hari. Daeth Morgan Watkin yn rhan o hyn. Erbyn dechrau 1917 gyrrwyd ef wedyn i swydd academiaidd yn Ne'r Affrig, gan ddod yn Athro Ffrangeg yn yr hyn sydd bellach yn Brifysgol Witwatersrand. Y bwriad eto, yn ôl Morgan, oedd iddo yrru yn ôl wybodaeth am amcanion gwleidyddol De'r Affrig, gan gofio am arwyddocâd y frwydr rhwng y Prydeinwyr a'r Almaenwyr yn Nwyrain yr Affrig a'r sefyllfa ansicr rhwng y ddwy ochr ym 1917–18. Rhoddwyd addewid iddo, meddai, y cai swydd academiaidd o bwys yn ôl yng Nghymru fel gwobr. Gwireddwyd hynny ym 1920 pan benodwyd ef yn Athro Ffrangeg yng Nghaerdydd.



Morgan Watkin, 1878–1970.

Yr oedd yr hanes llafar hwn yn ddifyr a chofiadwy gan ddod yn rhan o chwedloniaeth y teulu, ond yr oedd nifer o elfennau a oedd yn anodd i'w credu ar yr olwg gyntaf, yn enwedig y cyswllt â Lenin. Pan fu farw mab Morgan Watkin yn 2011, serch hynny, agorwyd casgliad helaeth o bapurau personol yr Athro. Rhyfeddod oedd canfod fod ynddynt dystiolaeth a oedd yn cadarnhau yr hyn a adroddwyd ar lafar, ond tystiolaeth a godai hefyd gwestiynau pellach nas gellir eu hateb yn llwyr hyd yn hyn. Ymhlith ei lythyrau y mae cyfres a ysgrifennwyd rhwng diwedd 1915 a haf 1916 o'i lety yn Zurich, llety a rannai ag un o gyn-aelodau Duma cyntaf Rwsia yn 1906, Mikhail Issakovich, ac un o gydnabod Lenin. Gorfu i Issakovich ffoi o Rwsia gyda'i deulu ac ymgartrefu yn sector 'Rwsaidd' dinas Zurich, ger y Brifysgol. Yng nghanol yr ardal honno y cafodd Morgan Watkin lety ar adeg pan oedd Lenin yn Zurich, ac mae'r cyfan yn gwneud ei adnabyddiaeth o Lenin, felly, yn fwyfwy credadwy. Ni chanfuwyd hyd yn hyn ai ar ddamwain y cafodd lety yn y sector Rwsaidd neu a oedd hyn yn rhan o drefniant bwriadol. Byddai unrhyw wybodaeth am

Rwsia a'i gwleidyddiaeth, wrth gwrs, o fudd i Lloyd George a'i benderfyniadau am y Rhyfel, heb orfod dibynnu ar gyngor y Swyddfa Ryfel yn unig, yn enwedig o gofio'r gwrthdaro rhyngddo a chadfridogion y dydd. Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth ar bapur o wybodaeth a yrrwyd wedi dod i'r amlwg hyd yn hyn, ac mae ymchwil i hynny'n parhau.

Yng ngohebiaeth Morgan Watkin, serch hynny, y mae mwy o dystiolaeth i'w gysylltu â Lloyd George ac ag ymdrechion Lloyd George i sicrhau awdurdod uwchlaw cylchoedd llywodraethol traddodiadol Lloegr. Ers ei ddyddiau cynnar, pan ymddangosodd fel aelod ymron yn estron yn llywodraeth Lloegr fel Llywydd y Bwrdd Masnach o dan Campbell-Bannerman ym 1905, ac yna'n Ganghellor o 1908 yn llywodraeth Asquith, yr oedd Lloyd George wedi bod yn dra gofalus i ddatblygu ei gylch ei hun o gynghorwyr nad oedd, mwy nag yntau, yn aelodau o'r 'sefydliad' Seisnig, a hynny cyn iddo ddod yn Brif Weinidog Rhyddfrydol Prydain ym 1916. Gwyddys iddo ddatblygu'r cylch mewnol hwn gyda nifer o Gymry yn ei gefnogi a'i gynnal. Ymhlith ei brif gynheiliaid yr oedd John Rowland (1872–1941) o Dregaron, Thomas Jones (1870–1955) o'r Rhymini a Joseph. T. Davies (1866–1954) o sir Benfro. Yr oedd cyswllt agos rhwng Morgan Watkin a John Rowland. Bu'r ddau'n gyd-athrawon yn ysgol ddinesig Howard Gardens yn Nghaerdydd o 1906 ymlaen, a dichon i adnabyddiaeth John Rowland o allu ieithogol Morgan Watkin fod yn rheswm dros ei gymeradwyo i sylw Lloyd George. Graddiodd Morgan Watkin gyda dosbarth cyntaf disglair mewn Ffrangeg yng Nghaerdydd ym 1910 a graddio hefyd yn y Gymraeg yn yr un flwyddyn. Yn ogystal â hyn yr oedd, ar yr un pryd ag astudio ar gyfer ei raddau, yn Bennaeth Ieithoedd Modern Ysgol Howard Gardens. Ar sail ei raddau derbyniodd Ysgoloriaeth Gilchrist a Chymrodoriaeth Ymchwil Prifysgol Cymru ym 1910 a thrwy hyn yr aethai'n ymchwilydd ym Mharis o dan gyfarwyddyd y Celtigwyr Joseph Vendryes a Joseph Loth.

Mae gohebiaeth Morgan Watkin hefyd yn adlewyrchu cyswllt agos â J. T. Davies, a ddaethai'n ysgrifennydd preifat i gylch mewnol Lloyd George o 1917 ymlaen, ac â Thomas Jones, a ddisgrifiwyd gan Maurice Hankey, Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet, fel 'rather a sly face like Lloyd George's'. Yn yr ohebiaeth mae addewid gan Thomas Jones y byddai'n canfod ffordd o gael Morgan Watkin yn ôl i Gymru pe bai'n cytuno i fynd i Dde'r Affrig yn 1917, a dengys gohebiaeth Morgan a'i wraig Lucy hefyd pa mor ddylanwadol oedd John Rowland a Thomas Jones mewn penodiadau i swyddi ym Mhrifysgol Cymru yn y blynyddoedd yn dilyn diwedd y Rhyfel Mawr. Gyrrwyd Morgan i Dde Affrig, mae'n amlwg, trwy gymorth Thomas Jones fel rhan o rwydwaith a fyddai'n darparu gwybodaeth i Lloyd George y tu hwnt i rwydwaith 'swyddogol' y Swyddfa Ryfel ar y pryd.

Y mae'n amlwg fod casglu gwybodaeth yn bwysig i Lloyd George cyn ac ar ôl iddo gael ei ddyrchafu'n Brif Weinidog yn 1916; mae gwybodaeth, wrth gwrs, yn sail i bwer ac awdurdod. Y mae ei awch am gasglu gwybodaeth dramor y tu hwnt i'r hyn a gesglid gan y Swyddfa Ryfel yn tanlinellu pwysigwyrdd hyn i Lloyd George fel cyfrwng i ymddyrchafu pan nad oedd yn rhan o'r sefydliad traddodiadol yn Lloegr. Mae'n amlwg hefyd iddo ddatblygu rhwydwaith o Gymry nid yn unig ymhlith ei swyddogion ysgrifenyddol, ond ymhlith y sawl a allai ddarparu gwybodaeth dramor iddo yn ogystal. Mae lle i gredu iddo ddefnyddio Cymry yr oedd iddynt allu ieithyddol cydnabyddedig, yn arbennig felly gallu yn yr Almaeneg, a hynny er mwyn ei hysbysu'n ddirgel y tu hwnt i rwydweithiau traddodiadol y deyrnas. Ffactor allweddol arall, o ystyried hanes Morgan Watkin, oedd y gallu i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg fel cyfrwng. Cyfyd hyn y cwestiwn i ba raddau yr oedd gan Lloyd George bolisi o dargedu Cymry galluog ym Mhrifysgol Cymru i weithredu ar ei ran, yn arbennig y rheini heb fod â llawer o fodd economaidd y gellid porthi eu huchelgais academiaidd trwy gynnig cyllid, ysgoloriaethau neu gyfle am swyddi yn gyfnewid am gasglu gwybodaeth 'feddal' am gymylchiadau tramor. Un o'r ffynonellau ariannol a ddefnyddiwyd ganddo i gynnal hyn oedd Sefydliad Gilchrist, a gynigiai grantiau ymchwil tramor. Fel y nodwyd eisoes, derbyniodd Morgan Watkin ei hun Ysgoloriaeth Gilchrist, er na fu'n rhaid iddo ei defnyddio, ond cynigiwyd cyllid gan yr un sefydliad i'w frawd, Eynon, a yrrwyd i Silesia ym 1911. Ysgrifennydd Sefydliad Gilchrist oedd Cymro arall, yr

addysgydd Robert Davies Roberts (1851–1911), gŵr a chanddo gysylltiadau agos â Phrifysgol Cymru. Diddorol yw nodi cymaint o Gymry galluog eraill, ac iddynt wybodaeth drylwyr o ieithoedd, a dynnwyd i mewn i rwydwaith Lloyd George. Yn eu plith yr oedd John Robert Jones o Lanuwchllyn a drosglwyddai wybodaeth i Lloyd George o'r Aifft ac yna o Rwsia cyn dod yn Gynghorydd Cyfreithiol i fanciau yn Shanghai a Hong Kong — a pharhau i gyflenwi gwybodaeth o'r manau hynny. I ba raddau, felly, yr oedd Lloyd George yn creu ei rwydwaith 'Cymreig' ei hun trwy gyfrwng hyn? Un arall sy'n sefyll allan fel academydd disglair a oedd yn gyfarwydd â'r Almaeneg o'i blentyndod yn Rhyd Ddu, trwy gysylltiadau ei dad, un a dderbyniodd driniaeth ffafriol yn ystod y Rhyfel Mawr a gwobr o gadair academaidd ym 1919 er iddo fod yn wrthwynebwr cydwybodol yn ystod y rhyfel ei hun, oedd T. H. Parry-Williams. Mae'r gyfatebiaeth rhwng ei yrfa academaidd yntau a Morgan Watkin yn drawiadol. Yng ngohebiaeth Morgan Watkin mae cyfeiriad at 'leisiau o Lundain' yn ei benodiad yntau i'r gadair Gymraeg yn Aberystwyth yn 1919/20. Bu cyswllt uniongyrchol hefyd rhwng Morgan Watkin a T. H. Parry Williams ym 1915 pan oedd y ddau yn y Sorbonne ym Mharis yng nghylch yr academydd Joseph Vendryes. Gellir gweld gweithgarwch Morgan Watkin, felly, nid yn unig fel rhan o ymgyrch casglu gwybodaeth y Rhyfel Mawr, ond hefyd fel rhan o ymgais Lloyd George i sefydlu ei awdurdod yn nannedd traddodiadau'r sefydliad Seisnig trwy gyfoethogi ei ddealltwriaeth o newidiadau syniadol a gwleidyddol Ewrop y cyfnod.

Y mae un ystyriaeth arall yn hanes Morgan Watkin a allai awgrymu breuder teyrngarwch mewn cyfnod a oedd mor ansicr â'r Rhyfel Mawr. Eisoes, pan oedd yn Zurich, nododd er ei fod yn falch o fod yn Brydeiniwr nad oedd yn hoff o Loegr a'i Seisnigrwydd. Yn Ne'r Affrig yr oedd yn bleidiol i hawliau'r Boeriaid ac yn wrth-ymerodrol ei agwedd. Erbyn dechrau'r daudddegau yr oedd yn amlwg yn gymaint o edmygydd o'r Almaen nes gyrru ei fab i'w addysgu yn Charlottenburg ym Merlin. Cyfyd hyn y cwestiwn ychwanegol a oedd yn barod i 'chwarae'r ffon ddwybig' yn nechrau 1918? Erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn honno yr oedd lluoedd yr Almaen wedi eu trechu, a Morgan Watkin yn Ne'r Affrig yn barod i alw am ei wobwr o swydd academaidd fras yng Nghymru am wasanaeth i'r 'Cynghreiriaid', gwobr a ddaeth i'w ran ym 1920. Erys y cwestiwn anodd, serch hynny, a oedd yn paratoi ei hun ar gyfer canlyniad tra gwahanol ym 1918?

Y mae cysylltiad Morgan Watkin â chylchoedd Lloyd George yn parhau i fod yn destun ymchwil. Awgrymir llawer yn yr ohebiaeth a ddaeth i law am y modd y daeth David Lloyd George i rym, ond y mae eto fwy i'w ddarganfod. Wedi'r cyfan, yr hyn a geir yma yw cipolwg ar wasanaethau a oedd yn eu hanfod yn gudd a chyfrinachol. Y mae adrodd hanes yn aml yn dibynnu ar ddamwain. Y mae dwy ddamwain yma sy'n taflu peth golau ar gefndir dirgel cyfnod y Rhyfel Mawr. Y gyntaf yw i un a fu'n gweithredu fel casglydd gwybodaeth gudd ddweud ei hanes wrth ei deulu ddiwedd yr ugeinfed ganrif, a'r hanes hwnnw'n ddigon rhyfeddol i fod yn gofiadwy. Yr ail ddamwain yw i'w ohebiaeth helaeth oresi gan gadarnhau llawer o'r hyn a ddywedwyd ar lafar.

* * *

MORGAN WATKIN 1878–1970, LENIN AND LLOYD GEORGE

Due to bereavement, Dr Eurwyn Wiliam, the lecturer who had been invited to deliver the Eisteddfod address to the Cambrian Archaeological Association was unable to attend. Professor P. T. J. Morgan and Nia Powell were thus invited to 'fill the gap' by giving a conversational presentation relating to their relative, Morgan Watkin, a former Professor of French at Cardiff but also involved in covert operations during the Great War. A tale frequently related by Morgan Watkin that appeared to be less than credible in parts has more recently been shown by documentary evidence to be, indeed, convincing. Morgan Watkin's career was traced from humble origins in Llanyfelach, Swansea to his role as provider of covert information

to Lloyd George between 1915 and 1918 in Zurich and South Africa. Academically brilliant, but from a modest background, Watkin entered the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire in Cardiff before gaining in 1910 a University of Wales fellowship to carry out research in France. He was also fluent in German, a language that he had encountered during his childhood. By dint of his linguistic abilities he spent a period of time between 1915 and 1916 in Zurich gathering information on circumstances and political attitudes in southern Germany and eastern Europe, where he claimed that his contact was none other than Lenin. From early 1917 until 1920, he held an academic post in the South African School of Mines, later known as Witwatersrand University. Morgan Watkin's activities are examined not so much in relation to the war effort, but in the context of Lloyd George's quest to gain political power and authority as a complete outsider in the eyes of the traditional English establishment. To what degree was Watkin part of the designs of a very close and private circle of Welshmen that Lloyd George built around himself, and to what degree was Welshness indeed an active if not essential qualification in Lloyd George's political infrastructure? Watkin is also considered in the context of other academically brilliant Welshmen associated with the University of Wales who acted in similar roles, asking to what degree was the university itself targeted for able students of modest means, proficient in languages that included Welsh, as a source of agents that consolidated Lloyd George's position.

P. T. J. MORGAN AND N. M. W. POWELL

Grants and Awards

RESEARCH FUND

How to apply for funding

Research Grants are awarded each year by the Association for a wide range of projects which fall within the our broad charitable objects, which are to 'examine, preserve and illustrate the ancient monuments and remains of the history, language, manners, customs, arts and industries of Wales and the Marches and to educate the public in such matters'. For some projects the Association is the sole funder; more commonly our grant forms part of a package of funding. Grants awarded are generally between £500 and £2000. Application forms may be obtained from the current General Secretary (name and address given opposite Contents page) or printed out from the Association's website (www.cambrians.org.uk). Completed forms and copies should be returned by mid October at the latest for determination by the Trustees at their meeting in early November. Late or new applications may be considered at the following Trustees' Meeting in February of the following year, but only if there is an under-allocation of funds.

Appeal for donations to the Research Fund

With increasing pressures on public finances, the grants awarded by charitable bodies such as the Cambrian Archaeological Association play an increasingly important role in supporting archaeological research in Wales. Applications for funding almost always exceed the resources available and often difficult choices must be made. The Trustees would therefore like to invite donations from everyone interested in promoting archaeological and historical research in Wales. All donations, large or small, will be acknowledged by name, but not amount, in the *Newsletter*. Donations should be sent either by cheque (payable to the 'Cambrian Archaeological Association') to the Hon. Treasurer (see contact details opposite Contents page) or by online bank transfer to the Association's account at the NatWest Bank: sort code 51-81-27, account number 07920717 (giving 'Research Fund' as a reference). In the case of

online transfers it would be helpful if the Hon. Treasurer could be notified by email or post, so that an acknowledgement of your donation can be made

Grant awards during 2018

Peter Crew was awarded £485 towards the cost of drone photography and photogrammetry of the Dolgun Blast Furnace, Dolgellau, Gwynedd, designed by Abraham Darby and initially managed by John Kelsall. This will enable a series of detailed isometric drawings to be prepared, showing the details of the furnace lining, which will form a crucial part of the site record and eventual publication. *Referees*: Tomos Jones, Snowdonia National Park; Tim Mighal, University of Aberdeen.

Margaret Dunn, on behalf of the Discovering Old Welsh Houses Group, was awarded £1,500 towards the cost of the project entitled ‘Discovering Old Welsh Houses in North Wales: Scientific dating and building recording of medieval (fifteenth/sixteenth century) cruck-framed buildings in NE Wales and one Snowdonia plan house in Llandecwyn, Merioneth’. The results of the study are intended to be the subject of a forthcoming book *Cruck Buildings: origins, distribution, significance and derivatives*, to be published by the Vernacular Architecture Group and Oxford University Press. *Referees*: Richard Suggett, RCAHMW; Andrew Davidson, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

Katie Hemer was awarded £2,003 towards the cost of a project entitled ‘Ynys Enlli Revisited: a re-analysis of the human remains from the early medieval community of Ynys Enlli/Bardsey Island, Gwynedd’. The project is intended to re-analyse the human remains excavated in 1998, to obtain radiocarbon dating evidence to establish an accurate date of the cemetery, and to undertake isotope analysis to study the diet and origins of the population. It is anticipated that the results will be suitable for publication in both a scientific archaeology journal and a journal with a focus on medieval archaeology and history. *Referees*: Jane Kenney, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust; Professor Nancy Edwards, Bangor University.

James Meek and Neil Ludlow were awarded £1,215 towards the cost of the study of finds from an evaluation of late medieval buildings in the outer ward of Pembroke Castle in 2018. The proposed work forms part of the detailed analysis of Pembroke Castle by Neil Ludlow which it is hoped will be published in due course as a companion volume to his *Carmarthen Castle: the archaeology of Government*, published by the University of Wales Press in 2014. *Referees*: Will Davies, Cadw; Dr John Kenyon, Cardiff.

Tim Mighall was awarded £1,600 towards the cost of six radiocarbon dates as part of a project entitled ‘Placing metal mining and smelting into its environmental context’. The objective of which is to establish a detailed chronology of pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, microscopic charcoal records and geochemical records from blanket peat cores taken from the plateau of the Ystwyth valley, close to the Bronze Age copper mines at Copa Hill, to examine the impact that metal mining had on the landscape. The results of the study will be published in an appropriate journal. *Referees*: Peter Crew, Penrhyndeudraeth; Professor Antonio Martínez Cortizas, University of Santiago de Compostella.

Gary Robinson and Joanna Brück were awarded £500 towards a project entitled ‘The “University of Revolution”’: archaeological excavations at Frongoch internment camp, north Wales’. The project will involve survey and excavation of the camp at which some 1700 men were interned following the Easter Rising in 1916 which it is anticipated will contribute to our understanding of the impact of twentieth-century internment on personal, national and imperial histories. It is intended that the outcomes of the project will result in articles in journals, popular magazines, conference presentations and exhibitions.

Referees: Professor Harold Mytum, University of Liverpool; Gilly Carr, University of Cambridge.

Rhiannon Stevens was awarded £1,980 towards the cost of a project entitled ‘Seeking Neanderthal fossils at Coygan Cave, Carmarthenshire, using Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectrometry’. The objective of the project is to seek new Neanderthal fossils from the non-diagnostic bone fragments found at Coygan Cave, the finding of which will help to resolve the uncertainty over whether and/or when Neanderthals and early modern humans coexisted in north-west Europe. *Referees:* Dr Richard Madgwick, Cardiff University; Dr Louise Martin, Institute of Archaeology, University of London.

THE BLODWEN JERMAN PRIZES

The Association offers two prizes in memory of Mrs Blodwen Jerman, to raise the profile of the Association and to encourage young people to become members.

University Prize. This will be awarded annually for the best dissertation on the history or archaeology of Wales or the Marches, submitted during the previous two years in any higher education institution, whether in Wales or elsewhere, in successful fulfilment of the requirements of an undergraduate or master’s degree. The first prize shall be a cheque for £250 and three year’s free membership of the Association, which includes its journal *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. At the discretion of the judges, runners-up may be offered one or two years’ free membership of the Association, including the journal. Entry forms may be downloaded from the Association’s website (www.cambrians.org.uk) and entries should be submitted by the 31 December each year. All entries will be returned to candidates after the judging. The Trustees will appoint a panel of three suitably qualified judges each year.

School Prize. This is aimed at a primary school age-group is now being awarded as one of a number of sponsored prizes within the Welsh Heritage Schools Initiative. Further information and application forms can be gained from the WHSI website (www.whsi.org.uk). The Heritage Initiative involves a nationwide annual competition and entries should be submitted by 31 January each year. Heritage is interpreted in its widest sense and competition entries can be presented as written material, or in photographic or video form, or as an exhibition, or a model. Computer-based projects such as databases, or web sites or CDs or DVDs are also welcomed.

REPORT ON THE BLODWEN JERMAN COMPETITION IN 2018

University Prize. The University Prize for 2018 was awarded to Natalie Apted, University of Cardiff, for her undergraduate dissertation on ‘The Newport Austin Friary: An Osteological and Historical Investigation of the Individuals Buried in the only Austin Friary in Wales’.

School Prize

The School Prize for 2018 was awarded to Wolfscastle Primary School, Pembrokeshire. Their project, ‘The Four R’s of Wolfscastle’ involved groups of Key Stage 2 pupils each investigating an aspect of their locality beginning with ‘R’ – the river Cleddau at Treffgarne Gorge, and its volcanic rocks and the roads and railway of the area.

G. T. CLARK PRIZES, 2017

These prizes are awarded every five years for the most distinguished published contributions to the study of the archaeology and history of Wales and the Marches in the following five categories: Prehistory, Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval, and Post-Medieval. The G. T. Clark Trust Fund, administered by the Cambrian Archaeological Association, was set up to commemorate this distinguished nineteenth-century archaeologist. The prize winners in 2017, who were all able to attend the Association's Summer Meeting in Llandrindod Wells in 2018 and receive their prize-winning cheques of £200 in person, presented by the retiring President Professor Prys Morgan, were as follows:

Prehistory

Dr Elizabeth Walker for her recent work on the Paleolithic and Mesolithic sites and artefacts from Wales.

Roman

David Hopewell for his recent work involving geophysical survey and excavation of Roman fort environs, and Roman sites and roads in north-west Wales.



The five prizewinners of the 2017 G. T. Clark Awards, from left to right: David Hopewell, Thomas Charles-Edwards, President Prys Morgan who made the presentations, Elizabeth Walker, David Gwyn and Neil Ludlow. The awards are presented by the Association every five years for the most accomplished publications in the preceding period relating to the Prehistoric, Roman, Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods in Wales. *Photograph: Marie-Thérèse Castay.*

Early Medieval

Professor Thomas Charles-Edwards for his *Wales and the Britons 350–1064* in the Oxford History of Wales, published by the Oxford University Press in 2013.

Medieval

Neil Ludlow for his *Carmarthen Castle: The Archaeology of Government*, published by the University of Wales Press in 2014, also published in Welsh as *Castell Caerfyrddin: Olrhain Hanes Llywodraethiant*.

Post-Medieval

David Gwyn, for his *Welsh Slate: Archaeology and History of an Industry* published by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in 2015, also published in Welsh as *Llechi Cymru: Archaeoleg a Hanes*.

Abbreviated Financial Statement 2018

The following abbreviated financial statements are taken from the published *Trustees Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2018*.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Restricted funds 2018 £	Unrestricted funds 2018 £	Total funds 2018 £	<i>Total funds 2017 £</i>
Income from:				
Donations and legacies	–	15,418	15,418	<i>15,005</i>
Other trading activities	–	49,345	49,345	<i>11,617</i>
Investments	78	14,674	14,752	<i>11,574</i>
Total income	<u>78</u>	<u>79,437</u>	<u>79,515</u>	<u><i>38,196</i></u>
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	1,000	69,504	70,504	<i>27,163</i>
Total expenditure	<u>1,000</u>	<u>69,504</u>	<u>70,504</u>	<u><i>27,163</i></u>
Net income before investment gains/(losses)	(922)	9,933	9,011	<i>11,033</i>
Net gains/(losses) on investments	(79)	(21,777)	(21,856)	<i>7,731</i>
Net income before other recognised gains and losses	(1,001)	(11,844)	(12,845)	<i>18,764</i>
Net movement in funds	(1,001)	(11,844)	(12,845)	<i>18,764</i>
Reconciliation of funds:				
Total funds brought forward	4,797	406,957	411,754	<i>392,990</i>
Total funds carried forward	<u>3,796</u>	<u>395,113</u>	<u>398,909</u>	<u><i>411,754</i></u>

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 £	<i>2017 £</i>
Fixed assets		
Investments	324,039	<i>345,895</i>
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand	74,870	<i>65,859</i>
Net assets	<u>398,909</u>	<u><i>411,754</i></u>
Charity funds		
Restricted funds	3,796	<i>4,797</i>
Unrestricted funds	395,113	<i>406,957</i>
Total funds	<u>398,909</u>	<u><i>411,754</i></u>

The Cambrian Archaeological Association, 2018–19

Cymdeithas Hynafiathau Cymru, 2018–19

Registered Charity Number 216249

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Subscriptions

Current annual subscription rates are as follows: Individual Members £15; Joint Members (two members of a household) £20; Student Members £5; Institutional Members £25 plus postage and packing. Subscriptions are due on 1 January. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice and must pay any arrears. Members whose subscriptions are two years in arrears are automatically removed from the membership list. Application forms may be obtained from the current Membership Secretary (name and address given opposite Contents page) or may be printed out from the Association's website (www.cambrians.org.uk).

The Association's Library

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.

Publications for Sale

The Association currently holds stock of the publications listed below. Further details of availability and costs including postage and packing can be obtained from the current Membership 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 Membership 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

Copies of recent volumes are available but the Association now holds few copies of the journal before 1964. Volumes for 1846–99 are accessible online (see below).

Indexes

The *Index to Archaeologia Cambrensis 1847–1900* is out of print but is available for consultation in many libraries. The index is also accessible online (see below).

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 + £3.50 p&p.

Index to Archaeologia Cambrensis 1961–1980, compiled by Helen Emanuel Davies, with lists and notes by Donald Moore, 2004. Pp. xxxviii + 1753. ISBN 0–947846–06–9. Soft cover £15 + £3.50 p&p.

Index to Archaeologia Cambrensis 1981–2000, compiled by Elizabeth Cook, with lists and notes by Donald Moore and a contribution by H. P. Gwynne Morgan, 2008. Pp. 1 + 330. ISBN 0–947846–09–3. Price: soft cover £18.50 + £3.50 p&p, bound £22 + p&p.

Programme booklets of Annual Summer Meetings

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