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Transactions

Frank Price Jones (Ed.).

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CYMDEITHAS HANES SIR DDINBYCH

DENBIGHSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TRAFODION

Cyfrol 5

TRANSACTIONS

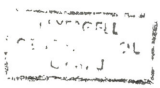
Volume 5

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CYMDEITHAS HANES SIR DDINBYCH

Y mae'n hyfrydwch gennym anfon i chwi eich copi o *Drafodion* 1956, a hyderwn y cewch fudd a mwynhad o ddarllen y gyfrol.

Da yw cofio bod pob copi yn costio cryn lawer mwy na'r tanysgrifiad blynyddol o goron (5/-), a phwysig yw i bob aelod na wnaeth hynny eisoes anfon *yn ddioed* ei danysgrifiad (lleiafswm 5/-) am eleni i'r Trysorydd,

Mr. D. B. Jones, M.A., Y.H.,
5, Marine View Crescent,
COLWYN BAY.

DENBIGHSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

We are pleased to forward you a copy of the *Transactions* for 1956, and trust that you will find it an informative and interesting volume.

It is well to remember that every copy costs considerably more than the minimum annual subscription of five shillings (5/-), and it is important that all members who have not already done so should send their subscriptions *without delay* to the Hon. Treasurer,

Mr. D. B. Jones, M.A., J.P.,
5, Marine View Crescent,
COLWYN BAY.

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COLONEL WILLIAM SALESBURY of Bachymbyd and Rûg. From the original portrait at Blythfield by kind permission of the Rt. Hon. Lord Bagot.

Golygyddol (Editorial)

TWO anniversaries fall in 1956 which the Denbighshire Historical Society, above all other bodies, should celebrate. One is the bicentenary of Thomas Jones of Denbigh, the theologian and historian who played a most prominent part in leading and advising the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales during the critical years of the Napoleonic Wars. He was born at Pen Uchaf, Caerwys, in February 1756, and although he spent the greater part of his life in Flintshire (at Caerwys and Mold) he also resided at Ruthin, Betws yn Rhos and at Denbigh. It was from the press which he established at Denbigh that his most important works were issued, and his name has ever since been inseparably linked with that of the county town, where he is buried.

This anniversary is celebrated in this volume by reprinting, with an introduction, Thomas Jones' famous pamphlet of 1798, *Gair yn ei Amser*, "A Word in its Season," which outlined the passive policy towards public affairs which the Methodists followed for half a century.

The other anniversary is the centenary of the publication of *Ancient and Modern Denbigh* by John Williams, "Glanmor," who, at the time, was a teacher at the Blue Coat School in the town. Born at Foryd, Rhyl (11 August, 1811), John Williams taught at Llangernyw (1849-52), Denbigh (1852-59), and Gwersyllt (1859-64). After a course of study at St. Bees Theological College, he was ordained a priest of the Church of England in 1867, and after serving various curacies he was appointed rector of Llanallgo with Llaneugrad, Anglesey, in 1883. He died 12 April, 1891, and is buried at Llanallgo.

Anyone who has worked on the history of the Lordship and Borough of Denbigh knows well what a debt we owe him, and Mr. Tucker's frequent references to *Ancient and Modern Denbigh* in his valuable article on Colonel William Salesbury mark our appreciation of this important publication of 1856.

* * * *

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the contributors to this volume for their help : it is comforting to know that there are many members who are ready to give of their

time and knowledge to produce a volume worthy of our Society, and it is my earnest wish that they will continue in their good work. May I invite others to join their ranks, and also invite any members to send to me their suggestions for the improvement of these *Transactions*, together with any criticism they care to make?

* * * *

Once again we are indebted to our sister societies in North Wales for sending us copies of their publications. Space, this time, will not permit me to describe them, but I can say that their contents justify one's taking a very optimistic view of the future of the study of local history in Wales. Is it too much to hope for that soon the county societies of North Wales may combine to publish occasionally a North Wales, or indeed an all-Wales volume of *Transactions*? Such a volume could contain articles of a wider-than-county interest, and the large circulation which the combined membership of the Societies would ensure would enable a very substantial volume to be published at a reasonable price.

* * * *

Gyda gofid dwys estynnwn i'n chwaer-gymdeithas yn Arfon ein cydymdeimlad yn y golled a gafodd ym marwolaeth ei hysgrifennyad, Mr. Gwilym T. Jones. Ni ellir mesur maint yr erg yd hon, nid i Arfon yn unig, ond i Gymru ac i Gymreictod ymhob agwedd arno: anaml iawn y daw dynion o'i stamp ef i'n plith.

* * * *

Readers will note a few changes in the format of this volume as compared with its fore-runners: it is hoped that these innovations are also improvements, and I must express my appreciation of the courtesy and efficiency and helpfulness of the staff of Messrs. R. E. Jones in preparing this volume.

* * * *

It has been suggested that there may be a demand from academic institutions and others for reprints of *Gair yn ei Amser* and of *Atodiad i "A Bibliography of Thomas Gwynn Jones"*. To meet this, a limited number of each of these two articles will be prepared in pamphlet form which will be available from the Editor at 1/6 per pamphlet.

Denbigh's Loyal Governor

By NORMAN TUCKER

THE erstwhile green plain at the foot of Denbigh's crag was scarred by earthworks. On an October day in 1646 a group of Parliamentary officers stood gazing upward at the battered Goblin Tower. It was the strong point of Denbigh's town walls which for months had defied their efforts. And now the culverins and mortars which had hurled death into the devoted fortress were dumb. The last scene in the drama was being enacted.

Silhouetted against the sky stood Denbigh's indomitable commander. He demanded to know if there was any further service they required of him. The reply was that he had not yet surrendered the key of the castle. The heavy key came hurtling through the air accompanied by an expression in Welsh to the effect that the world was now theirs and they might make it their midden.(1)

The protracted siege of Denbigh was at an end. The articles of capitulation, meticulously prepared, were signed on October 14th, and now, nearly a fortnight later, the valiant survivors were ready to march out with the honours of war—flying colours, drums beating, matches alight and bullet in mouth.

Though Denbigh's claim to be the last royal castle to surrender is not literally true—Conway, Holt and Harlech still held out—Denbigh had been the cynosure of all loyal eyes ever since the last royal army in the field had surrendered at Stow-on-the-Wold the previous spring.

To this day the name of Denbigh's governor—Colonel William Salesbury—is revered. His simple faith and tenacious courage earned him an honoured place in history. A nickname is usually a sign of affection, and his has been preserved for posterity—Hên Hosannau Gleision (Old Blue Stockings). It is the more striking because "old" is more than a term of regard;

1 J. Williams, *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 237.

it is a statement of fact. He was born in 1580(2) and at the time of surrender was sixty-six years old—and men aged more rapidly then than now.

To appreciate the situation in Denbighshire at that time it is necessary to say something about the Salusburys, the paramount county family. In pleasant parkland beyond Denbigh Green lay the ancestral home of Lleweni, temporarily occupied then by the victorious Parliamentary general Thomas Mytton.

When the war clouds were lowering it housed its rightful owner, the second baronet, Sir Thomas Salusbury, who had represented the shire in the Short Parliament. At a meeting of the gentry of Flint and Denbigh counties held at Wrexham in August 1642 it was decided to levy £1,500 to raise a regiment of foot for "the King's defence." Sir Thomas was elected Colonel. It was the obvious choice.(3)

If Sir Thomas of Lleweni was regarded as head of the Salusbury faction there was another Salusbury(4) not far away who could not be ignored. About half-way along the road from Denbigh to Ruthin there may still be seen several huge, decrepit Spanish chestnut trees—The Three Sisters—which date from the days when Salusburys dwelt in Bachymbyd nearby. The present dwelling, erected in 1666, perpetuates the name of Old Blue Stockings' home.

The branch of the Salusburys to which William belonged made Rûg Hall, Corwen, their chief seat after they acquired it by an early marriage. It may be assumed that during the Civil War greater use was made of the ancestral home of Bachymbyd, so conveniently adjacent to the citadel where William was governor. William Salesbury's father, Sir John, had married a daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Lleweni. There were three sons, William, the third, being posthumous. No provision was made for the unborn child who, as he grew up, was left to the

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2 Date on portrait.

3 *Calendar of Wynn Papers* No. 1711, and W. J. Smith's *Calendar of Salusbury Correspondence*, p. 125.

4 It is pointed out by Mr. W. J. Smith that this branch of the family spelt the name "Salesbury."

tender mercies of his two elder brothers. He picked up in local schools sufficient education to carry him to Oxford University where he matriculated at Oriel College in 1599. It will be noted that there is a quaint touch of pious pedantry about the "In Nomine Jesu" with which Colonel Salesbury heads his war correspondence. The private chapel he built in the grounds of Rûg is still used.

John Williams asserts that he "actually had to wait on his own brothers at table"(5) while at college and implies that William's home life was made unbearable by his older brothers. This need not be unduly stressed, for it was the not uncommon lot of a younger son. No one could foresee he would inherit the estate and his standard of life would necessarily differ from that of the elder brother, Sir Robert, who was knighted in 1593 and who died in 1599. As the heir was only a child at the time, Sir Robert's brother, Captain John, was virtually master of the estates and became literally master when the little boy died in 1608.

William, left to his own devices, followed his adventurous disposition and, enlisting as a volunteer, "trailed a pike" in the Low Countries. He would hardly be the "common soldier" Williams suggests. There was no standing army in Britain and many men of gentle blood adopted this method of gaining military experience. The pike was considered "the queen of weapons" and men of quality served as pikemen. The incident testifies to William's physique, as only picked men could handle the great 16-foot weapons.

His army experience ended, William sought further adventure by making his way to India. The inclusion of a ship on his portrait apparently records this momentous voyage. By industry and frugality he saved a considerable sum of money before setting off for home. During the passage he suffered shipwreck, losing everything except some gold coins sewn in his linings. Part of his possessions, shipped in another vessel, reached home safely so he was not destitute when he returned to Wales.

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5 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 255.

William's next move was to enter into partnership with a Merionethshire cattle dealer named Owen, thus creating the tradition he had been a drover. Williams adds that when William's brother "heard of the desperate occupation that he had taken up, his pride was so touched that he became mortified and exasperated, and threatened to sell all the Welsh estates, and so deprive our hero of every hope of inheriting any portion of the patrimony of his ancestors."(6)

Whatever the motive both elder brothers lived extravagantly and when Captain John died in 1611 the estates were burdened with debt. William was called upon to raise £12,000 to clear the property he unexpectedly inherited.(7) For a brief while he entered into the political field, representing Merioneth as a knight of the shire from 1620 to 1622. Owing to his laudable economy he was a man of substance when, in 1642, the Civil War broke out. He was also 62 years of age.

Was it this sturdy but ageing rover who was the "Colonel Salusbury" who commanded the Royalist infantry at Edgehill, or was it the scholarly, thirty year old baronet of Lleweni?

There is much confusion and uncertainty about the part the Welsh levies played at Edgehill. Some 5,000 foot-soldiers from North Wales and the Borders(8) formed the bulk of the royal infantry. Figures given by various authorities differ, but if John Buchan's total of 9,000 royalist infantry is approximately correct Charles owed much to North Wales. Arthur Trevor later claimed it was "the nursery of the King's infantry." Whence came all these men? Denbighshire contributed, say, 1,000, and Judge Bulstrode Whitelock asserted that his nephew, Colonel Roger Mostyn, in twelve hours "raised 1,500 men for the King." Does this refer to Flintshire's participation in the joint "Flintshire-Denbighshire" regiment, or was it a separate command? In view of the sparse population of these counties the figures are remarkable. It is doubtful whether the trained bands would have mustered more than a couple of hundred men in each

6 *Ibid*, p. 255.

7 *Ibid*, p. 256.

8 A. H. Dodd. "The Civil War: East Denbighshire." Denb. Hist. Soc. *Transactions*, Vol. iii, p. 49.

county, and the weapons and armour for these, stored in magazines at Flint Castle and Denbigh Castle would be antiquated. The vast majority of volunteers would have to arm themselves as best they could. This is in keeping with Clarendon's well-known description of the ill-equipped royalist foot. According to Lt.-Colonel A. H. Burne the royalist infantry at Edgehill were formed in two lines. three brigades in the first and two in the second. The Welsh were to the left of the second line and were scattered by Balfour's cavalry charge. Lt.-Colonel Burne includes a note hitherto unknown, found on a contemporary almanac in Windsor Castle archives(9) :

> "all the kings field killed or ran away from him. Two Welsh regiments ran away quite."

An eyewitness of the battle describes the Welsh contingent as "1,200 poore Welch vermins, the off-scowrings of the nation."(10)

If the Welsh infantry, inexperienced, hungry and armed only with scythes and pitchforks, broke under a cavalry charge in their first battle, it is not to be wondered at. They speedily retrieved their reputation when at Brentford they forced the parliamentary barricades and sacked the town. Salusbury's Welshmen were thus transformed into "gallant mountaineers."

It is a pity there is (apparently) no trace of the picture Pennant saw at Lleweni of Sir Thomas in his buffcoat "as if on the point of quitting his family to join the army."(11) Following his appointment as colonel of the Denbighshire regiment it is possible to trace some of his movements by means of his letters published in *The Calendar of Salusbury Correspondence*(12) edited by Mr. W. J. Smith. A man often reveals himself in his letters, and Sir Thomas's frame of mind on the eve of war can be conjectured by these. On June 27th he wrote that he had "just returned from York" where he had obviously been to see the

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9 *The Battlefields of England*, Lt.-Col. A. H. Burne, p. 194.

10 *Hampden*, Nugent, i, 308.

11 *Tours*, Thomas Pennant (1883 ed.), vol. ii, p. 141.

12 Board of Celtic Studies, University of Wales. History and Law Series No. 14.

King. He realizes that war is inevitable and asserts that though all Israel should go aside, yet will he and his household serve the Lord, which he cannot do unless he serves the Lord's annointed also. He feels that the cracked pieces of the kingdom cannot be soldered together if the regal power be divided into many pieces. "They that use force against a king need to be very strong to keep him under," is his comment, but the people must look out for frequent attempts "which are like to embroil the kingdom in a perpetual war."

Sir Thomas adds that his resolution to stand by the king is instigated by religion and his desire for peace, and his addresses to the Court are prompted "not by vanity or fashion but by conscience."(13)

In his letter to Thomas Bulkeley written on August 6th, Sir Thomas "hopes to march the beginning of next week" at the head of his Denbighshire volunteers and he promises to write regularly from the army because he must find means to send home weekly.(14) He mentions that £1,000 is to be levied in Denbighshire towards "the raising of a foot regiment for His Majesty's present service." This seemingly implies that Flintshire bore £500 of the cost of £1,500 mentioned at the Wrexham meeting.

If there was any uncertainty about Sir Thomas's resolve to march with his regiment to join the King, surely it is dissipated in the next letter written from Lleweni in which he expects to be at the general rendezvous at Warrington on September 16th, and adds a postscript to the effect that it will be time enough if the companies start off by September 21st.(15).

This occurs only a month before Edgehill (fought on October 23rd). Though there is no mention of Sir Thomas by name in connection with the battle, he is found at Oxford shortly after, where his prowess as a scholar was recognised by his having a D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University,(16)

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13 *Salusbury Correspondence*, pp. 123-4.

14 *Ibid*, p. 265.

15 *Ibid*, p. 126.

16 *Dictionary of National Biography*.

While it is unlikely that Sir Thomas would have crossed England in war-time to receive a degree, it is highly probable that he followed Charles to Oxford after the battle, and advantage was taken of his presence there to confer the doctorate on a man who was, in Pennant's words, "as much distinguished by his pen as his sword."(17)

Pennant twice refers to him as "distinguished" an appellation Sir Thomas would hardly have earned had he remained at home. And then, by August 1643, he is dead—only 31 years old—leaving as his heir a boy of nine. Might one assume Sir Thomas's early demise was hastened by wounds or war privation? Who was to head the Salusbury faction? To whom could the good folk of Denbigh turn?

Under the year 1643 William Maurice in his diary records:

> "After taking Houlte-bridge(18) William Salusbury, of Rug fortified the Castel of Denbigh."

On September 25th, 1645, Richard Symonds wrote:

> " . . . and went that night to Denbigh Castle, Governor Colonel Salusbury. This fortress was repaired by him and his kindred at their owne cost. Colonel Salusbury had his commission from the king *two years since.*"(19)

That is almost immediately after Sir Thomas's death. North Wales, apart from Puritan pockets at Wrexham and Glynllifon in Caernarvonshire, was almost entirely royalist and the war across the Cheshire and Shropshire border did not at first cause much local apprehension. Colonel William Salesbury, however, was quick to realize how sorely repairs were needed to Denbigh's long neglected fortress.

It is a matter of history how the combined forces of Sir Thomas Myddelton and Sir William Brereton rushed Holt Bridge, swept on to Wrexham, and secured possession of the castles of Hawarden and Flint and Mostyn Hall. One can

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17 Pennant, *Tours* (1883 ed.) ii, 141.

18 Holt Bridge was captured by the Parliament on Nov. 9th, 1643.

19 Page 243.

imagine the signal beacons and alarum bells spreading dismay through hitherto undisturbed Denbighshire. We can picture the fevered efforts to put Denbigh's crumbling ramparts in repair, and the refugees with carriages and carts converging from the Vale. "While the work was progressing," writes John Williams, "an almost incredible number of loyalists, driven by force or fear from other parts, congregated within the walls of the ancient town, which had been almost entirely destroyed, save its circumvallation, during the Wars of the Roses." Williams depicts the "mushroom" dwellings which sprang up within the town walls.

> "Besides those volunteers who enrolled themselves under the banner of the loyal Salusbury, and rallied here under the royal standard, many of the more substantial burgesses, who inhabited the populous but defenceless 'Suburbs,' as the present town was formerly designated, felt it prudent to provide a temporary habitation within the walls, whither they might withdraw on the approach of the expected enemy, and to place their more valuable effects under the immediate care of the trusty Governor. As the aspect of the King's cause in England became more gloomy and hopeless, numbers sought Denbigh as the last retreat—persons of distinction, clergymen and gentlemen, with their wives, children and servants, horses, carriages, money, plate, jewels and all their most portable valuables; their numbers being augmented by many foreign allies and mercenaries, and such remnants of defeated garrisons of Wales and England as could save their lives by flight or recapitulation."[20]

At captured Wrexham Sir Thomas Myddelton was penning to Colonel Salesbury as pacific a summons to surrender as it is possible to conceive. He begins by a reference to the former friendship and familiarity which had passed betwixt them and begs Salesbury "please to submitt yourself to the power and obedience of the king and parliament, lay down your armes and deliver up that castle to mee, or those that I shall appoynt." He signs: "Your ould and true friend and kinsman."

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20 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, pp. 213-4.

Colonel Salesbury's reply, dated November 15th, after a courteous preamble adds: "But to be playne—to betraye soe great a trust as the keeping of Denbigh castle, tho' upon ever soe fayre pretences, may be acceptable to them that desire it, but in my opinion, in itself is abominable: and must needs render him that shall doe it odious to God and all good men, and I will never account him my friend that should move mee to it. But I cannot say you doe soe, for I shall with all pleasure and willingness yeald it up as you desire (that is) when I am commanded by my king and parliament. And for the discharge of that trust in the meane time, and for noe other cause I have armed myself, as well as God did enable me; and those arms (with God's leave) I shall beare and use for the service of my king and country, and not to exercise violence and oppression. This is my answeare to you, and, with God's healpe, the firm and constant resolution of him that is your kinsman, and would be your true friend, as far as truth and loyalty will give him leave.

William Salesbury"([21]).

That was as far as the challenge got. In a few days word reached Myddelton that the English-Irish army had landed at Mostyn, The invaders beat a hurried retreat to Holt Bridge and sought the greater security of Cheshire. After this timely warning it may be sure that Old Blue Stockings put his house in order. J. Williams([22]) considered that demolished portions of the town walls indicated that the stones were taken for strengthening more vital portions of the defences. The following year passed without any untoward happening, but by 1645 the tide of war had set against the king. The "Parliamenteers" across the border were becoming bolder. There are not infrequent contemporary references to raiding parties penetrating into the heart of Denbighshire.

It was in February 1645 that Brereton's forces began "marching up and down the counties of Flint and Denbigh in order to scatter the forces collected therein." Three or four

21 The various letters exchanged between Salesbury, Myddelton and Mytton are published in *An Account of the Castle and Town of Denbigh*, R. Newcome 1829, and in *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*.

22 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*. p. 212.

thousand royalists who had mustered (mostly unarmed) fled to Ruthin and Denbigh.(23)

April proved a particularly anxious month. On the 16th "the Towne and Castle of Denbighe were beseiged by ye Parlt. army and ye market was uppon ye Wednesday ffollowing kept att the Elme Tree, in the bottom of the Towne, that is, in or neere the Ladie Salusbury's House in the lower ende of Denbighe."(24)

On the 17th Colonel Michael Jones writes Brereton that he is returning from a raid with 6,000 sheep and 500 cattle(25). Brereton, meanwhile, had captured Gwysaney near Mold.(26)

The notary public of St. Asaph, Peter Roberts, records: "The 24th, 25th and 26th daies of Aprill, 1645, the rebells, viz., Sr. Wm. Brerton and Sr. Tho. Myddelton Kt., with their army have plyndered St. Asaph's parish, except Wicker (Wigfair), and made greate spoyles &c., and defiled the Churches there"(27).

In June there is a reference to the counties of Flint and Denbigh being "wasted and most impoverished by the enemie's late incursions and spoile thereof".(28)

Other examples could be quoted but these suffice to conjure up a picture of the gathering storm. The good folk of Denbigh must have been continually alert. Even if the famous siege did not begin until the April of 1646 they knew that they were liable to attack from raiding forces at any time.

Unquestionably matters took a turn for the worse with the King's defeat at the battle of Rowton Moor on September 24th, 1645. The troubled monarch slept that night in the city at Sir Francis Gamull's house, and the following morning at the head of 500 horse (all who had escaped the battle) he rode over the

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23 Chester and North Wales Arch. and Hist. Soc. *Journal* XXV, p. 74.

24 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 220.

25 *Journal*, Chester and North Wales Archaeological and Historic Society, Vol. XXV, p. 93.

26 *Ibid.*

27 *Royal Visits and Progresses to Wales*. Edward Parry, 1850, p. 368.

28 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 220.

old bridge across the Dee and entered Wales. Symonds briefly records Charles's movements :

> "Thursday 25th.—About 9 and 10 in ye morning ye King left Chester and went to Hardin Castle, governed by Sr. Wm. Neale, and stayed three hours, and went that night to Denbigh Castle, Governor, Colonel Salusbury."

The old town could have changed but little since John Speed made his map of it showing the old Carmelite friary at the foot of the long hill which was bordered with houses much as it is today. Speed shows a cross in the market square, the walled town, and then the castle. In general outline Denbigh has not altered greatly. One can picture the weary cavalcade toiling up the tedious incline, the cressets flaring at the great gate of the castle, and sturdy Hên Hosannau Gleision welcoming His Majesty. The tower which housed the King is still pointed out.

A strange entertainment it must have been. Colonel Salesbury could not have felt at his ease for well he knew that if the King remained at Denbigh the price would have to be paid. Charles sojourned three days, during which time bluff Old Blue Stockings pointed out the royal shortcomings so bluntly that Charles is reported to have observed after the interview : "Never did a prince hear so much truth at once"[29]. When he had completed his homily, Salesbury vowed to the King that he would hold Denbigh for him until he received his order to surrender. Time was to prove how faithfully he kept his troth. On the Saturday a general rendezvous was held in the parish of Cyffylliog[30] a few miles over the hills to the south of the castle where a convenient road runs to Ruthin. Here there is a sizable stream at which troopers could water their horses. Apart from an entry in the register of the old church little is known, but it fires the imagination to picture King Charles in

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29 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 232.

30 The following entry is in the Register Book of Cyffylliog, near Ruthin : "Saturday, 27th September, 1645. Be it remembered, that King Charles was the day and year above written, making his rendevous in the parish of Cyffylliog, in a place there called Cenfesydd. The siege began at Ruthin in the 25th of January, 1646. The do. began at Denbigh 17th April, 1646." The page has been torn from the register but is preserved at St. Asaph Cathedral.

this green valley watching his warriors arriving from various directions, ready to make yet another bid for victory at his behest.

On the Sunday Charles left Denbigh, and riding through Ruthin, made for Chirk Castle where his nephew Prince Maurice awaited him with nearly a thousand horsemen. Charles must have been in a sombre mood. After Naseby there was still some hope of a rally in the west, but Rowton Moor sounded a note of doom.

It now remained for Old Blue Stockings to await the inevitable. He had not long to wait. In Chester the Lord Byron was stubbornly holding out against the ever-encroaching siege lines of the Parliament. To break through this leaguer with relief or supplies was the dominant thought in the minds of all North Wales royalists. With this end in view Sir William Vaughan, a Hereford cavalry commander who had served Charles faithfully since he returned from Ireland in 1643, ordered a muster on Denbigh Green, a fine open expanse well suited to the occasion. A Parliamentary report gives the royalist numbers as 1,700 horse and 400 foot. They came from the garrisons at Ludlow, Ercall, Bridgnorth, Chirk and other strongholds along the March. News of the rendezvous had reached Sir William Brereton across the Cheshire border and he dispatched the new major-general, Thomas Mytton, with a body of horse and foot under Colonel Michael Jones and Colonel Louthian. They marched by way of Mold and Ruthin, and by the morning of November 1 were bearing down on Denbigh. Vaughan knew of their approach the previous day, yet he appears to have been caught ill prepared. He had, however, lined the hedgerows of the Ruthin road near Whitchurch with horse and dragoons who held back the Parliamentary forlorn hope([31]) until reinforcements arrived. The chief clash occurred between the castle hill and Whitchurch. After an hour's struggle the loyalists were driven back to the walls of Denbigh, the rebel infantry (chiefly London "reformadoes")([32]) gaining possession

31 A typical British soldier's distortion of *verloren hoop* (lost troop).

32 Reformadoes were officers who were serving at half-pay while awaiting regiments to be reformed.

of the Suburbs. At first a charge of royalist cavalry led by Prince Maurice's lifeguards was successful, but the Parliamentarians soon beat them back. Fighting was dispersed over fields and roads and streets. Vaughan failed to rally his cavalry on Denbigh Green. His horse were put to flight.

The parliamentarians "utterly routed" the royalists, the cavalry chasing the fugitives eight miles along the road to Conway and doing great execution. Brereton estimated 500 to 600 horsemen were captured. The foot took shelter in Denbigh Castle.(33) Vaughan himself escaped with 900 horse, taking the road to Llanrwst, where he made Gwydir his headquarters for several days and on leaving rifled the place.(34) William Maurice records the pursuit as heading for Llangernyw. Probably both directions are correct. It is said that several slain in a skirmish at Llangernyw are buried in the churchyard under the east window.

At 7 o'clock that November night, Colonel Salusbury took quill in hand :

"For Sir William Vaughan.

Sir—I wish you to be as free from danger as I hope we are secure and in good condition here. On your Foot being perceived under the Castle wall, I received them in, tho' I conceived I had no need of them in the defence of the place ; yet having, I doubt not, provisions enough, their valour and good service withall meriting my compassion, I freely entertained them. I judge the enemy had a force, that came the other way over the Green, equal in number or thereabouts, to what you fought with. Mitton and the Foot, I am informed, quarter in the town, and most of the Horse in the country about. God bless us all!

Your friend and servant,

William Salesbury.

Denbigh Castle, 1st Nov. 1645—7 at night.
"What course you may resolve to take I leave to your discretion."

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33 *Civil War in Wales and the Marshes*, J. Rowland Phillips, 1874, p. 283.
34 *Calendar of Wynn Papers*, National Library of Wales, No. 1810.

The parliamentarians could not have remained in force, for two days later the royalist foot were free to march to Llanrwst, and a general rendezvous was held by Vaughan at Northop the day after.

Among the officers serving under Vaughan were Col. Randal Egerton, Col. Roger Whitley, Col. Daventry, Col. Rutler (? Butler), Col. Werdon (? Robert Worden), Shaterley (? Colonel Shakerley), Col. Grudge, etc. The troops included Prince Maurice's Life Guards, Lord Byron's Regiment, the Ludlow Foot and Arcall (Ercall) Dragoons.(35)

The undaunted cavaliers made yet another effort to rally forces to break the leaguer and bring relief to their desperate comrades in Chester, but once again the vigilant Mytton heard of their rendezvous and scattered their forces near Ruthin. This time there was no recovery and on February 3rd Chester surrendered. Some of the men who marched out with the honours of war joined the garrison at Denbigh—Colonel Hugh Wynne, for instance ; just as Colonel Roger Whitley led his survivors of the Aberystwyth garrison to swell the defenders of Denbigh the following April.

The campaign for the invasion of North Wales began to take shape. Small but sturdy Holt Castle was to be by-passed, but Hawarden was captured in March. Chirk was abandoned by its royalist governor, Sir John Watts, Ruthin was attacked. On April 12th the siege of Ruthin ended. It had lasted six weeks.

The stout-hearted royalists in Denbigh castle were not the men to stand idle while comrades were in danger. One April night, shortly before Ruthin capitulated, 150 "mounted firelocks" sallied forth from Denbigh determined to capture "Captain Richard Price's quarters" which were situated some two miles from Ruthin. (Would this be at Rhewl ?) The vigilance of the Roundhead scouts frustrated the plans. Word was sent to Colonel John Carter who was in charge of a "standing horse guard" who were on duty by night in anticipation of some such eventuality. He rode into the darkness, and circling, posted

35 *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, Vol. 1. (Wm. Maurice's Diary), p. 219.

his men between the raiders and their base. As the cavaliers returned after meeting with a reverse, they were surprised by the parliamentary horse who charged them in the darkness. The victors claimed seven were killed, though Colonel Salesbury declared only one man was slain. A number were captured, and among the four captains taken was Captain Edward Morgan of Golden Grove (Llanasa), who had been one of the defenders of Chester. Morgan's Mount is named after him. It is likely that the skirmish occurred at the picturesque hamlet of Llanrhaeadr. Williams considers the surprise was effected "near Whitchurch."(36). He, however, on the same page quotes an unknown writer who recorded "the parliamentarians obtained a victory over the king's forces at Llanrhaeadr, two miles from Denbigh; but they made no impression on the Castle which the garrison continued to defend with unabated intrepedity." This might, of course, refer to another skirmish. General Mytton writing from Ruthin on April 7th, 1646, submitted a list of prisoners captured, offering to act as intermediary if Colonel Salesbury would surrender, and adding "Credit me, the King has noe army left him in the field in any place in the kingdom."

To this Colonel Salesbury replied:

> Worthy Sir,—I acknowledge myself much obliged to you for your kind expressions in your letter sent by my Drum(37) which I hope to requite in a most reall way before I die. Sir, I have been and am dayly robbed and spoiled, contrary to the law of God and this kingdom, for noe other offence that I know of but for my loyalty to my king. The Parliament (if I may so call it) I have noe ways offended, unless (as before) in being loyall to my king, in observing his commands, as well by commission under his hand and seale, as also by word from his own mouthe, for the keeping of this place, his Majestie's own house; which (without regard to my own life, lands or posterity) with God's assistance, I will endeavour to make good for him to my last gaspe. Soe I rest your poore kinsman, and ould play-fellow to serve you.
>
> WILLIAM SALESBURY.

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36 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 222.

37 A drummer was an important person who bore messages after the manner of an old-time herald.

Denbigh castle, this 8th day of April, 1646.

"I take the king's own person for a sufficient armey, and what armeys also be in English should of right bee his. Upon my credit, noe more of this place but one man killed, and that (as they say) after quarter given—one other's pate cutt slightly. Too much security hath lost many a fayre game at tennis, as you know : and soe fared it with our men last day."

With Ruthin in their hands the forces under Mytton were now free to advance and on April 17th they moved on Denbigh. They were met on the way by men of the Denbigh garrison who repulsed them with some loss, slaying one commanding officer and compelling the Parliamentarians to shelter at Llandyrnog.(38) William Maurice writes : "The Parliament forces went towards Llandyrnog about the 17th of April. Shortly after they lay before Denbigh, and had some loss of men several times."

Having rallied they advanced to Whitchurch, which, thenceforth became their headquarters, the tower of the church forming an excellent vantage point for their lookouts. On the leads of the tower may be seen diagrams believed to have been cut by their knives—doubtless a form of sentinel's doodling !

General Mytton, from the suburbs of Denbigh, proceeded to send a formal summons to Colonel Salesbury to surrender.

"Sir—I can noe less than put you in mind of the losse of Christian blood, the undoing of this country, and the retarding of the work of reformation in these parts (soe happily by God's blessing) not only begun, but in great measure perfected in most parts of this kingdome, that you soe much cause, and will be deeply guilty of, if you persiste in your way, of your forcibly keeping this Castle of Denbigh from being reduced to the obedience of the king and parliament, having no hopes of relief.—I doe therefore hereby summon you to deliver into my hands the Castle of Denbigh for the use of the king and parliament, upon Monday next, by nine of the clocke in the morninge ; assuring you that you may have better conditions both for yourselfe and the

38 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 223.

rest of the castle with you, if you refuse not this my first summons, then (*sic*) eyther you or they can expect hereafter, if you doe refuse it, and thereby cause mee to desire the parliament that the whoall charge of the seige may, for the saving of this poor exhausted countrey from ruyne, be maintained out of your and their estates, which will certainly be prosecuted by him who rather desired to bee unto you, as heretofore.

Your ould friend and servant,

THO. MYTTON.

Denbigh Town, 17th April, 1646.

"I expect your answer by 9 of the clocke too-morrow morning."(39)

The governor's reply was explicit.

"IN NOMINE JESU"

18th Aprilis, 1646.

"I am sorry to see the ruine of my in'ocent native countrey for there loyalty to there king, and sensible of the effusion of Christian blood, but upon whose account that which is, or shall be split in your attempt to force this castle from mee, being our king's own house—entrusted to mee, unsought, both by his Majestie's commission and verbal com'and, I will leave it to the Highest Judge; and in answere to your summons, I will say no more then (*sic*) that, with God's assistance, I doe resolve to make good this place till I receive our king's com'and and warrant of my discharge—to whome—under God, wee all are tyed by common allegiance; and when I shall have need of relief, I shall undoubtedly expect it from my merciful God, who knows the justness of my cause, and soe rest.

Your ould friend and servant,

WILLIAM SALESBURY(40)

All available Parliamentary forces were now concentrated on Denbigh and by the end of May the castles of Holt, Caernarvon and Flint were all "closely besieged" as well. Guns

39 *Ibid*, pp.224-5.

40 *Ibid*, pp. 224-5.

released from the siege of Chester must have been hauled towards Denbigh as soon as the roads were dry enough. Sixteen oxen were required to drag a culverin which fired an 18-lb. ball. Some batteries were directed against the Goblin Tower; others, placed near the Myddelton ancestral home of Galch Hill hammered one of the weaker portions of the Castle walls. There were doubtless other batteries on sites which have now been built over.

The castle apparently possessed only one great gun with which to reply.(41)

Extracts from a dispatch written about the end of May by Lt.-Col. George Twisleton, Lt.-Col. Thomas Mason and Captain Richard Price will serve to present a true picture of the early days of the siege.

"Our forces are so many that all the countries under our command will hardly afford us provisions. We are put to use our utmost skill to get maintenance in this way; then you may judge how hard it is with us for want of pay, without which our souldiers will not continue patiently to go on in their hard and difficult duty that hitherto they have undergone; harder, we dare boldly say, hath not been in any place since the Wars; and, besides, many of our souldiers with us are auxiliaries from Lancashire, who are most unreasonable men if they are disappointed in their pay.

"Denbigh we laid siedge to as soon as we took Ruthin, which now is six weeks hence. Its governor is a verie wilfull man, and hath very nigh 500 fighting men in it(42) It hath in its situation all the advantages for strength that any castle can have. There are many gentry in it and some riches. . . . Their hearts are as hard as the very foundation of the castle itself, being an unpierceable rock.

"There are mounts raised round about it, and approaches for battering of a tower called the Goblin's Tower; hoping thereby to deprive them of the benefit of a well in that tower;

41 *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, J. Rowland Phillips (1874), ii, p. 329.

42 Salesbury mentions 300 men and one troop of horse. *Calendar of Salusbury Correspondence*. Ed. W. J. Smith, p. 163.

which, can we attain, we may then soon expect the castle through want of water—they having but one well more, which is usually (as it is reported) dry in June or July every summer."(43)

The presence of so many hungry men in the suburbs of Denbigh and the surrounding countryside soon made itself felt and a memorial signed by forty-seven influential persons was sent to Colonel Salesbury urging him to save the "poor and wasted countrey" by abandoning resistance. The peculiar name of "The Bumkin Petition" was attached to this which was sent over the chief signature of Simon Thelwall, possibly the member of Parliament for Denbigh boroughs.(44)

Colonel Salesbury made reply:

"Cosin Thelwall,—and the rest of the subscribers to the letter sent to this Castle on the 8th of this instant May. How I became interested in this place and command is very well knowne to the most of you; and with what moderation I have since managed it doth clerely appeare by the exhausting of my own estate for the supply of this castle (but what hath bin plundered from me by the parliament forces) to avoyde any pressure upon the country, who cannot in justice complayne, if the practice of other garrisons be impartially looked upon; and if, by the advance of this force, your condition be rendered so deplorable as you mention, I am confident that I shall stand acquitted before God, and every good man, seeing all I do is in mayntenance of my allegiance and in pursuance of the trust reposed in mee by MY KING (whom you doe not vouchsafe to take notice of) which in my understanding I cannot bee absolved from by that principle of law you soe much insist on, since the attayning of any end (tho' never soe specious) cannot be warranted by indirect means; neyther can I discerne how the country can be preserved, or your charge lessened by the surrender of this castle; since others of noe lesse strength and consequence are continued in our king's obedience and command, will probably engage the same force, which will be mentayned by the same means;

43 *Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, ii, pp. 306-7.

44 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, pp. 225-6.

and since the scope of your desires proceed from your private interests, give me leave to take equal care of my loyallty and reputation; all which may be preserved by your mediation with the parliament or commander in chiefe, that this force, now before this castle may be withdrawn from this countrey. I shall then undertake that this castle shall be no further charge to you. And, to conclude with your bitter pill, I will not deny, but as the most savoury meate tastes bitter to a distempered pallate, so my faythfulness to his Majestie's service may seeme bitter to those that are reddy to fall from their allegiance, which if you and the others had not done, this countrey, and other parts of the kingdome, had not bin in this misserable condition they are now in; neyther had there bin any occasion of this kind of intercourse between you and your kindsman.

And the king's loyall subject,

WILLIAM SALESBURY.

Denbigh Castle, this 16th Maii, 1646."

The restraint and logic of all Salesbury's replies are as conspicuous as his loyalty. The siege developed in intensity and as Mytton himself moved on by way of Llanrwst to attack Caernarvon, the conduct of the siege was left in the hands of Colonel John Carter.

During one of the numerous sorties a young captain of the name of Edward Wynne was mortally wounded. He was a son of Edward Wynne of Ystrad Hall, situated a few miles away, and when he died the sorrowing father asked if he might have his son buried in the churchyard of Llanrhaeadr. Permission was granted conditionally. The dead officer's colleagues were allowed to bear the body to a small stream which crossed the Whitchurch road. Here they handed the dead officer to a party of Parliamentarians who fired a volley and then carried him with due decorum to his last resting place. In the churchyard there may still be read the epitaph:

"Here lyeth ye body of Capt: Edward Wynne, 4th Son of Edwd. Wynne. He dy'd in the defence of Denbigh Castle when besieged by Oliver Cromwell's army."

The wording was added after the Restoration and must not be taken to indicate that Cromwell was concerned in the siege. The dead youth was a grandson of Catherine of Berain who had as one of her four husbands Maurice Wynne of Gwydir.

The Goblin Tower still shows marks of cannon fire. The curious grassy mounds in the grounds of Howells School were probably thrown up by the garrison to mask the base of the tower from gun fire. "Cannonballs," writes J. Williams, "have frequently been dug up about the Castle, but they are mostly eight-pounders, and none, we believe, exceed 32 lb."

Early in June Caernarvon Castle surrendered, to be followed shortly afterwards by Beaumaris. Mytton used this news in an attempt to induce Salesbury to follow suit. In a letter on June 24th he again summoned the governor to surrender. Here is Salesbury's reply:

"IN NOMINE JESU.

Sir,—In answere to your letter on the 24th June last, it cannot bee (though soe closely besieged) that I should bee altogether ignorant of the affayers of this kingdom in general, much more in the particulars; contrary to what you suppose. What the Castle and town of Carnarvon, the Castle of Beaumarish, with the whole Island of Anglesea have done, doth noething concern me; that must lye upon there accompt who were therein entrusted by our king; now, for the houlding of this castle, I doe hold it, in its proper and due obedience to our king; and when I have use of reliefe (as I formerly wrote) I am confident my good God will assuredly send it mee, who hitherto hath mercifully protected me. As for the ruine of this innocent country, I am heartily sorry that soe noble a gentleman, soe generally beloved as yourselfe, of soe ancient, and soe worthy a stocke, should be made the prime actor therein, contrary to the lawes of God, and the fundamentall laws of this kingdom; but for further prevention of the losse of innocent Christian blood, of which I am very sensible, doe *you* withdraw your forces from before this castle and country; I shall give you good assurance, that this garrison shall neyther bee hurtful, nor burthensome to the country—desiring your consent, that I may send two gentlemen to our king, whoe entrusted mee, to bee assured of his

pleasure; till then, with God's leave, I shall cherefully run the extreamest hazards of war, as shall please God. Lastly, for your summons—when I see the authority you have from our king, and his parliament, commanding mee to deliver this place to your hands, I shall, with God's helpe, returne you a speedy, honest and playne answere. Till then,

Your well-wishing servant,

WILLIAM SALESBURY.

What ruine shall befalle this countrey, I refer it to the Supreme Judge, from whome noe secrets are hid; soe I rest, and soe I am. There is a God that judgeth the earth."

The weeks dragged on without the Parliamentarians making any inroads, and starvation seemed to be their main hope of success. Mytton, as a commander of experience, must have realized that time was on his side and would not fling away life in a foolhardy assault. It was an exceptionally hot summer and shortage of water added to the tribulations of the garrison who were also inflicted with "divers diseases."

On August 30th Mytton again wrote trusting that Salesbury would not make the country miserable by holding out any longer. In his reply Salesbury repeats his request made two months before to be allowed to send two messengers to the king for instructions.

"IN NOMINE JESU

"Sir—I shall ever acknowledge your curtesies, tho' unable to requite. For the condition of our king and his kingdomes, if God has soe disposed, blessed bee his name, and welcome be his will. In my answere to your second summons I desired your consent to send a gentleman or two to our king, to knowe his pleasure, but I received noe answere from you therein as yeat; the same desire I doe now *second* being confident I shall speed as others, who had the like granted from you; expecting your answere,

I rest your servant,

WILLIAM SALESBURY.

"Sir—I doe returne per this Drume, Sir John Trevour's letter and the *Diurnall*."

In declining the request Mytton explained that he had received positive instructions from the parliament not to allow any person to go to the king on any pretext. By this time Flint had surrendered, releasing the attacking force. A reply came from the castle that same day.

"IN NOMINE JESU

"Sir—The coming of more forces to besiege this place will noe way move my resolution, who preferre noe ende to the acquitting of myself like an honest man in that trust which my king hath committed to mee, which I am fully satisfied can never be done before my king receave an accompt of my proceedings, and without that (to deale freely with you) I have such an engagement upon mee, that I will not entertayne any overture of this nature—and since I must beelieve that your hands are tyed up, yeat I am soe much concerned in this business, that I must apply myself to other means, in that particular, for my satisfaction, which will take up some time; and if I must quit the place, I confesse I had rather you had the honour of it, than any other person in England, of your party; tho' give me leave to tell you, that the addition of a new force, bee the consequence what it will, will but add to my honour, which is all I have now left to care for.

I remayne your servant,

Ult. Augusti, 1646. WILLIAM SALESBURY.

It speaks well of the tightness of the blockade that Salesbury knew nothing about Charles's order, given several months before, to all fortresses in England and Wales to surrender, and that the king himself was in the hands of the Scots.

Somehow, perhaps by way of the sally-port, a messenger slipped from the castle, broke through the cordon and rode to Newcastle with Colonel Salesbury's letter to the king.

"IN NOMINE JESU

"May it please your Majesty—I have presumed to make my humble address to you by this gentleman, Mr. Eubull Thelwall, to let your Majesty understand that this castle hath

now for severall months byne closely besieged; what matter of action hath in that time happen'd, I humbly refer your Majesty to his relation, wherein I doe beseech your Majesty to give him creddit; praying for your Majesty's health and happiness.

I remayne

Your Majestie's loyall subject,

WILLIAM SALESBURY.

To this the King made reply:

"Newcastle, the 13th of September.

"Coronell Salesbury—I hartily thank you for your loyall constancie, and assure you, that whensoever it shall please God to enable me to show my thankfullness to my friends, I will particularly remember you. As for your answer, I refer you to thease messengers, to whom I have clearly declared my minde; commend me to all my friends. So I rest,

Yours most assured friend,

CHARLES R."

The letter was accompanied by a warrant of discharge dated September the 14th.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF DISCHARGE

To our trusty and well-beloved Colonel William Salesbury, Governor of the Castle of Denbigh, in Wales.

CHARLES R.

"Whereas, Wee have resolved to comply with the desires of our parliament in every thing which may bee for the good of our subjects, and leave no means unassayed for removing all difference betwixt us—therefore wee have thought fitt, the more to evidence the reality of our intentions of settling a happy and firm peace, to authorize you, upon honourable conditions, to quit, and surrender the Castle of Denbigh, entrusted to you by us, and to disband all the forces under your command; for which your soe doeing, this shall bee your warrant.

Given at Newcastle, the 14th of Sept. 1646."

The articles of agreement were signed on October 14th, but it was not until October 26th that the garrison marched out with flying colours and drums beating and all the honours of war. The original 500 were reduced to 200. The commissioners acting for Colonel Salesbury were Lt. Col. Griffith, Col. Wynne, L. Major Manley, Major Reynalds, John Eaton Esq., John Thelwall Esq., Henricke (*sic*) Eaton Esq.([45]) The commissioners acting for Major-General Mytton were :

Lieut-Colonel George Twisleton, Lieut-Colonel Thomas Mason, Simon Thelwall Esq., Roger Hanmer Esq., Thomas Edwards Esq., Captain Robert Farrar and Nathaniel Barnett, clerk to the commissioners.

There were sixteen clauses in the articles ; to quote one will suffice to indicate their nature. (Spelling altered).

> "2, That Colonel William Salusbury, governor of the town and castle of Denbigh, with his servants, and all that to him belongs, and all officers and soldiers of horse and foot, as well reformed officers and volunteer soldiers as others, and all other officers with their servants, and all that appertains to them, shall march out of the town and castle of Denbigh, with their horses, and arms proportionable to their present or past commands, flying colours, drums beating, matches light at both ends, bullet in the mouth ; every soldier to have twelve charges of powder, match and bullet proportionable, with bag and baggage properly to them belonging ; and all persons of quality, clergymen and gentlemen with their servants, horses and arms, in like manner with bag and baggage, and all goods to them properly belonging to any place within ten miles, such as the governor shall make choice of ; where, in regard the king hath no army in the field, or garrison unbesieged to march to ; the common soldiers shall lay down their arms (their swords excepted) ; which arms, so laid down, shall be delivered up to such as General Mytton has appointed to receive them."

All defenders were desired to go to their homes or friends. Carts and teams were allowed for the carriage of goods. No

45 Kennick (later Sir Kennick) Eaton, Protonotary and Clerk of the Crown for counties Denbigh and Montgomery.

person was to be reproached or to have "any disgraceful speeches or affronts offered them." Nor were they to be stopped, plundered, or injured in their journey or places of abode. The sick and wounded were at liberty to stay in Denbigh until they recovered. The aldermen, bailiffs and burgesses of Denbigh were to be allowed to retain their ancient charters, customs and form of government. As Colonel Salusbury's estate had been seized by the government, he was allowed as much of his own grain and provision as he deemed expedient.

The generous nature of the articles reflected not only Mytton's chivalry but the high esteem in which Salesbury was held by his opponents.

The old hero, impoverished, spent his life quietly in obscurity, dwelling, according to Williams, in a farm of his called Bottegyr (Bodtegir) in the parish of Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr[46] though there are letters in the *Salusbury Correspondence* indicating that in 1654 he lived "at his house near Llanvurog" (page 184).

The diarist Richard Symonds who stayed at the castle found Salesbury an "upright, honourable man." Sir Edward Walker said that under cover of a countryman, he had more experience, courage and loyalty than many who made far greater professions.[47] The fact that colonels from other garrisons were proud to serve under his command is eloquent testimony.

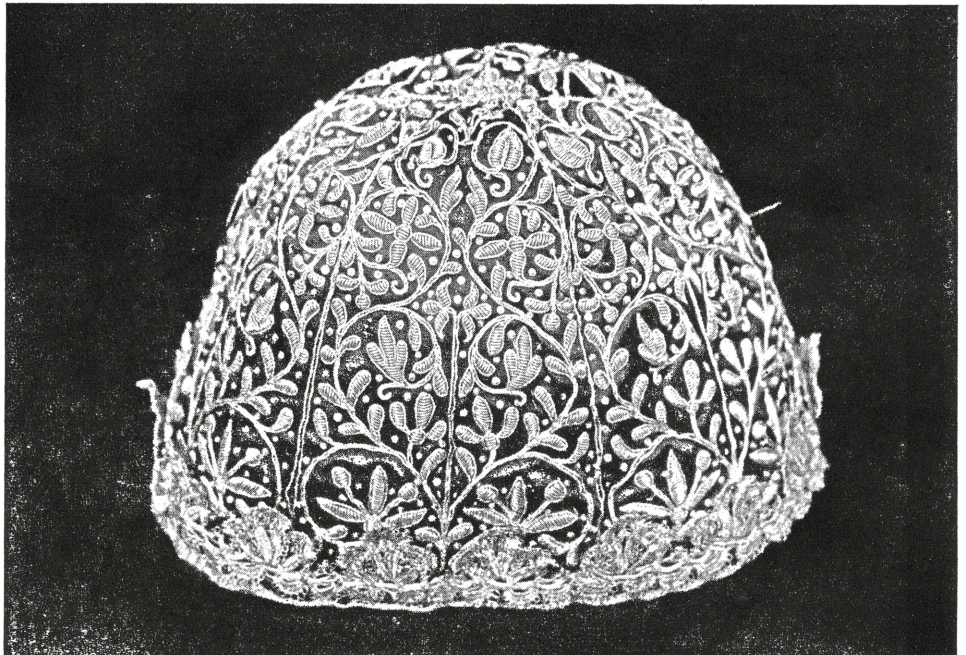
The steadfastness and simple sincerity of Old Blue Stockings is apparent in all he writes.

Having paid the substantial penalty demanded by the Parliament for taking up arms against them, Colonel Salesbury received the customary "pardon" which assured him of freedom from further molestation.

His closing years must have been embittered by a protracted quarrel with his son and heir, Owen, who did not share his father's views, nor, apparently, his parent's fanatical attachment to the Stuarts. It seems an unhappy reflection on human nature

46 *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 237.

47 *Dictionary of National Biography.*



The embroidered cap of crimson silk sent to Colonel William Salesbury by King Charles on the eve of his execution. The cap which is at Blythfield was photographed by the courtesy of the Rt. Hon. Lord Bagot.

that the very stubbornness which proved so admirable a quality in the defence of Denbigh was exhibited less commendably in the family circle. Owen died in 1657, apparently without reconciliation.

After Colonel Salesbury's death in 1660 Owen's son William succeeded to the Rûg estate. Charles II showed his appreciation of Colonel Salesbury by nominating William as a Knight of the Royal Oak. This distinction was also bestowed on Charles, Colonel Salesbury's fourth (but second surviving) son. Charles had a son and three daughters (doubtless the "Three Sisters" after whom the trees are named). Only Jane survived. As heiress she married Sir Walter Bagot, ancestor of Lord Bagot in whose ancient seat at Blithwood hangs the portrait of the redoubtable defender of Denbigh Castle.

The story of Colonel William Salesbury is nearly told. It will be recalled that when King Charles wrote him from Newcastle he assured him "whensoever it shall please God to enable me to show my thankfulness to my friends, I will particularly remember you."

Charles has been accused by his critics of breaking faith with his friends. Here was an instance, at all events, when he was true to his word. Even with the shadow of the executioner's axe over his head, he bore William Salesbury in mind. One of the King's last acts was to send him the embroidered crimson cap his Majesty constantly wore. It was all he had left in his power to bestow. That poignant proof of royal gratitude has been preserved, and through the courtesy of Lord Bagot, who holds the treasured relic at Blithwood we are enabled to reproduce its photograph to enhance an otherwise inadequate tribute to Hên Hosannau Gleision.

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Studies in Stuart Wales. Professor A. H. Dodd, M.A.

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The portrait of Colonel William Salesbury hangs at Blithwood, the seat of Lord Bagot, to whose courtesy we are indebted for this reproduction.

The portrait was painted in 1632 when Salusbury was 52 years old. The inclusion of a ship apparently refers to his voyage to India. The painting also incorporates the Salusbury coat-of-arms: a white lion rampant on a red field on which are three crescents. These have been interpreted as indicating that one of the Salusburys participated in a Crusade. The motto is A VYNNO DEW DERVID ("What God wills will come to pass").

The sword is of unusual pattern. The front quillon curves down to form a guard while the rear reverses upward. The hilt terminates in a beaked head of some bird or heraldic beast.

Gair yn ei Amser

Rhagymadrodd gan FRANK PRICE JONES

YMAE'N ddyletswydd ar Gymdeithas Hanes Sir Ddinbych ddathlu daucanmlwyddiant y gŵr mawr y daeth ei enw i'w gysylltu mor agos â'n tref sirol, sef Thomas Jones o Ddinbych. Un ffordd(1) o wneud hynny ydyw adargraffu peth o'i waith, ac i'r amcan hwn dewiswyd pamffled a gyhoeddodd yn 1798 dan y teitl *Gair yn ei Amser*. Er bod 10,000 o gopïau wedi eu hargraffu bryd hynny, aeth y pamffled yn brin iawn erbyn heddiw, ac efallai y bydd yn dda gan haneswyr ac eraill gael yr adargraffiad hwn o un o gyhoeddiadau Cymraeg pwysicaf cyfnod y Chwyldro Ffrengig.(2)

Y CEFNDIR—GWRTHRYFEL AMERICA.

Y mae'r Athro R. T. Jenkins wedi darlunio(3) dechreuad diddordeb mewn gwleidyddiaeth werinol yng Nghymru yn niwedd y Ddeunawfed Ganrif, ac wedi dangos fel y parodd y rhyfel yn America (1776-83) i werin Cymru ddechrau amau y gallai rhywbeth fod o'i le ar gyfundrefn a anfonai ein milwyr i wneuthur Brad ein Brodyr yn y trefedigaethau hynny. Yn yr un cyfnod, cynyddodd beirniadaeth ar gyfundrefn lywodraethol Prydain ymhlith rhai aelodau o ddosbarth y tir-feddianwyr a alwai'n "groch am leihau dylanwad y Weinyddiaeth ar y Senedd." Teimlent "bod gormod o adnoddau ariannol yn llaw'r Weinyddiaeth, segur-swyddau a phensiynau a phethau felly, a ddefnyddid i brynu pleidleisiau'r Aelodau Seneddol."(4) Dyma'r bobl a alwai am "Economical Reform."

Yr oedd beirniaid eraill, wedi eu cynhyrfu efallai gan yr ymdrechion a wnaed i gadw John Wilkes allan o'r Senedd, o'r farn mai gwendid ein cyfansoddiad ydoedd bod yr hawl i bleid-

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(1) Bwriadwn gyhoeddi papur llawnach yn trafod bywyd a gwaith T.J. yn ein cyfrol nesaf.

(2) Ceir cynnwys y pamffled yn llawn yng *Nghofiant y Parch. Thomas Jones o Ddinbych* gan Jonathan Jones (Dinbych 1897), ond nid yw'r gyfrol werthfawr honno gan bawb wrth gwrs.

(3) *Hanes Cymru yn y 19eg Ganrif* (Caerdydd 1933). Gw. hefyd cyfrol werthfawr Mr. J. J. Evans: *Dylanwad y Chwyldro Ffrengig ar Lenyddiaeth Cymru* (Lerpwl 1928).

(4) R. T. Jenkins: *op cit* t. 8.

leisio wedi ei chyfyngu i gyn lleied o bobl, a galwent hwy am estyn yr etholfraint a diwygio'r Senedd. Er hyn, prin y gellid eu galw'n ddemocrataidd yn ystyr fodern y gair: ni chredent hwy mai cynrychioli'r werin ydoedd gwaith y Senedd, onide ni cheid rhai o dir-feddianwyr Sir Fflint, a'r Deon William Davies Shipley yn eu plith.(5) Anelu at leihau gallu'r Weinyddiaeth dros y Senedd yn unig a wnai'r "diwygwyr" hyn.

Yn ystod y rhyfel â'r America, clywyd lleisiau newydd yn pregethu egwyddorion mwy peryglus, ac yn arbennig yr egwyddor mai gyda'r werin y trigai gwir sofraniaeth, ac nad oedd y llywodraethwyr a'r brenhinoedd a'r seneddwyr yn ddim ond cynrychiolwyr barn y werin, yn ymddiriedolwyr neu'n weision i weithredu barn a dymuniadau'r bobl. Yr oedd dau Ymneilltuwr o Gymry ymhlith proffwydi amlycaf yr ysgol newydd hon, sef Richard Price (1723-91) a David Williams (1738-1816)(6). Bu ysgrifeniadau'r ddau hyn, ac yn arbennig *Observations on the Nature of Civil Liberty* (1776) Richard Price, o gymorth mawr i nerthu'r trefedigaethwyr yn America yn eu hymdrech yn erbyn Llywodraeth George III, ac ymledodd yr egwyddorion a bregethent nid yn unig yn America, ond hefyd i Ffrainc, ac (yr hyn sy'n bwysicach i'n pwrpas ni yma) ymhlith rhai o'u cyd-Gymry.

Yn ol dosbarthiad Dr. R. T. Jenkins (7) gellid rhannu mwyafrif trigolion Cymru yn y cyfnod hwn i dri dosbarth: y dosbarth mwyaf ydoedd "y werin ddifeddwl dan arweiniad ei hysweiniaid a'i chlerigwyr a'i swyddogion gwladol." Yr ail ydoedd y Methodistiaid dirmygedig; yr oeddynt hwy wedi ymsefydlu'n bur gryf mewn llawer ardal yn y de, ac yn prysur ychwanegu at eu rhif yn y gogledd, er gwaethaf erledigaeth a gwawd y dosbarth cyntaf, a gwrthwynebiad ffyrnig a chreulon ambell yswain a pherson. Ond "ar ben y daith" yn hytrach nag ar "droeon yr

(5) Y mae peth o hanes treial y Deon am gyhoeddi *The Principles of Government in a Dialogue between a Scholar and a peasant* gan Syr T. Artemus Jones yn *Without my Wig* (Liverpool 1944), chap. IX. Diddorol yw sylwi bod Pwyllgor Sir y Fflint wedi bwriadu gofyn i Mr. Lloyd, offeiriad Caerwys, a chyfaill i Thomas Jones, gyfieithu'r pamffled i'r Gymraeg. Gw. J. J. Evans, *op. cit* t. 17.

(6) Ar Richard Price gw. Roland Thomas: *Richard Price* (Oxford 1924). Gw. *Bywgraffiadur* am D. Williams.

(7) *op. cit.* t. 27.

yrfa" yr oedd holl fryd y "pererinion" hyn. Y trydydd dosbarth ydoedd yr "Hen Ymneilltuwyr"—y Disentars, yn Annibynwyr, yn Fedyddwyr ac yn Undodwyr: er i'r rhain erbyn diwedd y 18fed ganrif ddirywio i fod yn ddim ond "Methodistiaid ag 'm' fechan," chwedl Dr. Jenkins, yr oedd iddynt draddodiad o ymddiddori mewn gwleidyddiaeth, ac fel Anghydffurfwyr yr oeddynt dan anfanteision gwleidyddol oherwydd Deddfau'r Prawf a'r Corfforaethau a basiwyd ar ol Adferiad Charles II. Y mae'n wir nad oeddynt yn dioddef llawer oherwydd hyn gan fod y Senedd yn "maddau" eu troseddau bob blwyddyn, ond llwyddodd gwarthnod eu dinasyddiaeth anghyflawn, ynghyd â'u traddodiad, i symbylu rhai ohonynt i feirniadu trefn llywodraeth eu dydd. Ac ar adain chwith yr Ymneilltuwyr hyn yr oedd Richard Price a David Williams.

Y CHWYLDRO FFRENGIG

Pan dorrodd y Chwyldro Ffrengig yn 1789, croesawyd ef gan lawer o bobl barchus ym Mhrydain fel toriad gwawr rhyddid ar Ewrob. Gallai hyd yn oed Wordsworth orfoleddu:

> "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive".

Nid yw'n syn, felly, i Richard Price groesawu'r(8) amlygiad hwn o weithredu'r egwyddorion a bregethasai ef, na bod David Williams yn ddiweddarach wedi croesi i Baris gan fwriadu helpu ei gyfeillion yno i drefnu cyfansoddiad i'r weriniaeth newydd.

Yn Llundain erbyn hyn yr oedd amryw o gymdeithasau democrataidd, megis y "Society for Constitutional Information," wedi eu sefydlu i hyrwyddo syniadau radicalaidd, a diau i lawer o'r Cymry a drigai yn y brifddinas ddyfod dan ddylanwad y syniadau newydd hyn. Digwyddodd hynny'n sicr i amryw o aelodau Cymdeithas y Gwyneddigion(9) oherwydd gallai'r gŵr cefnog hwnnw, Owain Jones o Lanfihangel Glyn Myfyr, ddatgan yn frwdfrydig mai "Rhyddid mewn gwlad ac Eglwys yw amcan y Gymdeithas . . . ."

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(8) *On Love of Country*, pregeth a draddododd i'r "Society for the Commemoration of the Revolution of 1688," 4 Tach. 1789.

(9) Gw. Jenkins & Ramage: *History of the Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion* (London 1951) Chap. IV.

Ond ar ol y croeso brwd cyntaf hwn, ac yn arbennig wedi i'r newydd gyrraedd am "Ddyddiau'r Dychryn" a dienyddio Brenin Ffrainc, oerodd brwdfrydedd llawer o'r "radicaliaid" cynnar ([10]) ac wedi i Brydain gyhoeddi rhyfel yn erbyn Ffrainc Weriniaethol, yr oedd parhau i ledaenu syniadau chwyldroadol yn beth peryglus i'w wneud.

Fel yr âi'r rhyfel rhagddo, ac yn arbennig pan dduai'r ffurfafen fel yn 1797, pan lwyddodd cwmni o'r gelyn i lanio ar dir Cymru, yr oedd datgan unrhyw feirniadaeth o'r awdurdodau neu'r drefn sefydledig yn ddigon i garcharu dyn.

Er hyn i gyd, parhâi ambell radical o Gymro i leisio'i anfodlonrwydd yn y tri chylchgrawn Cymraeg a gyhoeddwyd rhwng 1793 a 1796, ac mewn pamffledi. "Hen Ymneilltuwyr," neu "ddynion o'r byd" ydoedd y beirniaid hyn bron yn ddieithriad; Bedyddiwr ydoedd Morgan John Rhys, golygydd y *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg*([11]), Undodwr oedd Thomas Evans (*Tomos Glyn Cothi*) golygydd *Y Drysorfa Gymmysgedig* (1795), ac Annibynnwr ydoedd David Davies, Treffynnon, golygydd *Y Geirgrawn* (1796).

Clywyd gwrth-dystiad y radical yn y *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg* yn gynnar yn 1793 mewn erthygl "Am Lywodraeth" ;([12]) wedi iddo son am y cyngor i ofni Duw ac anrhydeddu'r Brenin, dywed: "Ond gwybyddwch nad yw hyn mewn un mesur yn dinistrio'r hawl sydd gan bob dyn, fal aelod o'r gymdeithas, i fod a *llais* yn newisiad y swyddwyr gwladol."

Gwyddai gohebwyr y cylchgronau hyn bod perygl iddynt gael ei herlid am ddatgan eu syniadau, ac yr oedd ysbryd erlidgar yn destun ymosod cyson ganddynt. Yn arbennig yr oedd

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(10) Mor gynnar â Chwef. 1793 yr oedd Gweinidogion y "Tri Enw" yn siroedd Aberteifi, Caerfyrddin a Phenfro'n datgan eu ffyddlondeb i'r brenin a'r Llywodraeth. Gw. J. J. Evans *op cit* tt. 120-1. Ac yr oedd David Jones, radical cynnar a ysgrifennai dan yr enw "Welsh Freeholder" wedi lliniaru llawer ar ei ddaliadau ; gw. *Farewell Epistles to the Right Rev. Samuel, Bishop of Rochester* (London 1794).

(11) Defnyddiaf y ffurf *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg* ar gyfer pum rhifyn y cylchgrawn hwn, er nad yw hynny'n fanwl-gywir ; gw. fy nodyn yn *Journal of the Welsh Biobliog. Soc.* VIII (2) 1955, tt. 101-2. Sylwer mai yn Nhrefeca yr argraffwyd dwy ran gyntaf a darn o'r drydedd o'r *Cylchgrawn* ; ni fynnai'r Methodist Evan Moses ymhel â'r fath gyhoeddiad peryglus a bu'n rhaid argraffu'r gweddill ym Machynlleth a Chaerfyrddin.

(12) *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg*, Chwef. 1793, t. 43.

"Ysbryd Erlidigaethus mewn Crefyddwyr yn beth atgas" fel y dywedodd "D. Ioan, Abertawe", mewn llythyr i'r *Cylchgrawn*.(13) Ac wrth gwrs yr oedd cysylltiad yr Eglwys Sefydledig a'r Wladwriaeth mor glos nes bod beirniadaeth ar y naill yn effeithio ar y llall. Yn yr un rhifyn o'r *Cylchgrawn*(14) ceir nifer o englynion sy'n cynnwys y llinellau hyn :

> Nid preiliaid neu 'ffeiriaid neu 'fferen
> Ddylem ni ddilyn yn llawen ;
> MAB DUW, nid *pab* yw'n PEN
> Cyd-bwys i fod yn Cad-pen.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> O ddwled yw'r addolydd
> A âd i offeiriad ei ffydd.

Ychwanegodd y golygydd, dan y ffugenw *Philo Rectum* nodyn hir i ddweud : "Gellir cymhwyso'r farddoniaeth at drawslywodraeth *ddinasaidd* yn gystal ac *eglwysaidd*.—Y mae rhyddid dinasaidd ac eglwysaidd yn wastad yn cydfyned ac yn sefyll neu yn syrthio gyda'i gilydd".(15). Ac yna aeth ymlaen i ymosod ar yr egwyddor o sefydlu unrhyw grefydd. Yna cyhoeddodd nifer o erthyglau ar "Hanes Degymau"(16) ac ar "Hanes Crefydd o ran ei Dirywiaeth" lle rhoddir lle amlwg i ddioddefiadau'r "corff anrhydeddus a elwir yn Cwaceriaid" oherwydd eu gwrthwynebiad i gynnal y Sefydliad.(17) A thrachefn dywedodd am y Crynwyr : "Y mae'r corff hwn yn ystyried pob math o dreth a osodir arnynt at wasanaeth yr Eglwys yn erledigaeth . . . eu hateb i'r offeiriaid . . . yw Dim gwaith, dim tal, *No work, no pay*".(18) Ar yr un tudalen, wrth nodi bod anesmwythyd yn crynhoi ymhlith y Gwyddelod, dywed : "Nid oes un ffordd i ddinystrio eiddigedd a chynnen heb osod pob plaid o grefyddwyr yn ogyfuwch eu braint yng ngolwg y llywodraeth".

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(13) *Ibid* Awst 1793, tt. 135-6.

(14) *Ibid*, tt. 147-8.

(15) Diddorol yw sylwi i R. Price a D. Williams ddyfod i'r amlwg fel pleidwyr rhyddid crefyddol. Gw. J. J. Evans : *op cit* tt. 12-15. Canodd Iolo Morganwg yntau yn 1793 :

> Clyw'r brenin balch di-ras
> A thi'r offeiriad bras
> Dau ddiawl ynglŷn . . . Gw. *Ibid*, t. 90.

(16) *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg*, tt. 150-4.

(17) Gw., e.e. *Ibid*, tt. 156-7.

(18) *Ibid*, t. 180.

Yr oedd y radical gan Morgan John Rhys yn gweithredu'r rhyddid a bregethai, a chyhoeddodd ateb i'w sylwadau ar grefydd sefydledig(19) a daeth ateb i'r ateb hwnnw drachefn.(20) Yna ymosododd rhywun dan yr enw *Philanthropos* ar annhegwch sefydliad eglwysig(21) ond erbyn dechrau 1794 daeth Eglwyswr dan yr enw *Peris*(22) i'r adwy i ddweud mai Eglwys Loegr, yr Eglwys Sefydledig, ydoedd y gwrthglawdd cryfaf yn erbyn terfysg.(23) Gofalodd y golygydd am roi "Ymddiddan rhwng Esgob a Disgybl"(24) yn union ar ol ysgrif *Peris* i ddarlunio dwy ochr y ddadl !

Gwelir oddi wrth yr ychydig ddyfyniadau hyn o'r *Cylchgrawn* bod y radicaliaid cynnar yn ymosod nid yn unig ar drefn lywodraethol y wlad, ond hefyd ar yr Eglwys Esgobol fel cynheilydd a llaw-forwyn y wladwriaeth—"Y mae rhyddid dinasaidd ac eglwysaidd yn wastad yn cydfyned ac yn sefyll neu yn syrthio gyda'i gilydd".

Felly y gwnaent yn *Y Geirgrawn* yn 1796. Nid oedd golygydd hwnnw, David Davies, yn ceisio cuddio ei syniadau blaengar ei hun, ac er iddo gyhoeddi erthyglau yn gwrthwynebu ei safbwynt ef, gofalai am eu hateb mewn nodyn ar eu diwedd neu mewn ysgrif arall. Pan ymosododd *Peris* ar "ganlynwyr Tom Paine (un o ba rai yw Sion Jones cyfieithydd y *Seren Tan Gwmmwl*)" am eu bod yn "llwyr elyniaethol i Frenhinoedd, Esgobion, Offeiriadon, Degymau a chrefydd sefydledig", ychwanegodd y golygydd :(25)

> "Wrth edrych yn fanwl . . . ar gysylltiad geiriau Pedr (*Pedr* ii, 13, 14, 17) a'u cymharu a'r hyn a ddywed *Paul* (*Rhuf.* xiii, 1-7) e welir yn eglur nad yw efe yn gorchymyn i ni anrhydeddu neb rhyw swyddogion gwladol ond y rhai y mae anrhydedd a pharch yn ddyledus iddynt. . . . Pan y mae Paul

(19) *Ibid*, tt. 208-10.

(20) *Ibid*, tt. 255-60 gan *Philopax*.

(21) *Ibid*, tt. 210-12.

(22) Yn ol Mr. J. J. Evans, *op. cit*, t. 154, y Parch, Peter Bailey Williams oedd hwn.

(23) *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg* 1794, tt. 245-8.

(24) *Ibid*, tt. 248-58.

(25) *Geirgrawn*, tt. 144-6.

yn haeru fod 'yr awdurdodau sydd wedi eu hordeinio gan Dduw' a bod yr hwn 'sydd yn ymosod yn erbyn yr awdurdod yn gwrthwynebu ordinhad Duw,' ei feddwl yw fod Duw wedi ordeinio rheol neu gyfraith; ac na chai dynion fyw'n benrhydd fel bleiddiaid . . . ac mai ordinhad Duw yw llywodraeth wladol. Ond o ran ei dull a'i threfn, *ordinhad ddynol* ydyw hi."

Atebwyd *Peris* gan *Carwr Rheswm*(26) a chan Jac Glan y Gors hefyd(27) ond nid oes angen dyfynnu rhagor o'r *Geirgrawn*; rhoddwyd digon eisoes i ddangos bod rhai o Radicaliaid Cymru'n barod i ddadlau eu hawl i feirniadu trefniadau gwlad ac eglwys mor ddiweddar a 1796.

Gwelsom uchod fod *Peris* yn awgrymu mai *cyfieithu Seren Tan Gwmmwl* a wnaeth John Jones, ond atebwyd hynny gan *Carwr Rheswm* a chan Glan y Gors ei hunan. Y mae'n ddigon amlwg mai gan Tom Paine a Radicaliaid eraill y cafodd Jac ei syniadau, ond y mae cymreigrwydd ei bamffledi yn ddigon iach. Yn y cyntaf, *Seren Tan Gwmmwl* a gyhoeddodd yn Llundain yn 1795(28) beirniadodd Jac y Llywodraeth a'r Eglwys, fel y gwnai gohebwyr y cylchgronau. Am yr esgobion a'r offeiriadau, y maent, meddai, "megis brehinoedd eu hunain, ac yn fwy gorthrymwyr i'w plwyfolion nag a fu Nero erioed yn Rhufain".(29) Cŵynai hefyd yn erbyn "talu myrddiwn o bunnau" i gadw'r Brenin, ac am fod Tywysog Cymru'n mynd i ddyled ag yntau'n cael £400 *y dydd* i'w gadw, tra roedd gwerinwr o Gymro'n gorfod cadw ei deulu ar goron yr wythnos.(30). Dychwelodd at yr esgobion i ddweud mai'r "peth rhyfedda glybuwyd erioed . . . [oedd] fod pedwar esgob yn cael taledigaeth fawr am gymryd arnynt i bregethu i bobl na fedr yr esgob ddarllen mo'i bader yn eu hiaith hwy," ond bod yr esgobion er hynny'n "deall pa fodd i dderbyn eu harian hwy, ac wrth hynny'n tlodi'r wlad."(31) A chan gyfeirio at batrwm ei nefoedd radicalaidd, dywed: "Ni

(26) *Ibid*, tt. 236-9. Gwallter Mechain ydoedd *Carwr Rheswm* yn ol Mr. J. J. Evans.

(27) *Ibid*, tt. 243-6.

(28) Cafwyd arg. diweddar gan Wasg y Brython, Lerpwl, yn 1923. At dudalennau hwnnw y cyfeiria'r nodiadau isod.

(29) *Seren Tan Gwmmwl*, t. 7.

(30) *Ibid*, tt. 35-6.

(31) *Ibid*, t. 36.

ddarfu'r gynulleidfa a wnaeth reolau a chyfreithiau llywodraeth America ddim gwneuthur cyfraith i godi degymau . . . i ysbeilio y gwerin (*sic*) . . ."

Ail-adroddodd Jac ei gŵynion yn ei ail bamffled, *Toriad y Dydd* yn 1797.(32)

Radical arall a fwriadai gyhoeddi ei farn yn y *Geirgrawn* ydoedd Thomas Roberts, Llwynrhudol,(33) ond ni chafodd wneud hynny oherwydd, meddai ef, "fe gymerodd rhyw Gnafiaid fawr ofal i ddychrynu y dyn [D. Davies] a'i rwystro i fyned ymlaen yn ei orchwyl, a bwgwth ei yrru i ffwrdd o'r wlad . . . am iddo gyhoeddi pethau buddiol, sef yr hyn ag oedd yn taro at wreiddyn Gorthrymder.(34)

Protestio yn erbyn gormes o bob math a wnaeth ef yn yr ysgrif a gyhoeddwyd yn bamffled dan y teitl *Cŵyn yn Erbyn Gorthrymder* yn 1798, a gwnaeth ei brotest dros Gymru, er mai alltud yn Llundain oedd, "oherwydd fy mod yn meddwl nad oes amryw yng Nghymru yn *beiddio ymyru* ag e; naill ai rhag ofn digio y *Gwŷr Mawr* a cholli eu tiroedd neu ynte rhag ofn erledigaeth . . . ."(35)

Ymneilltuwr ydoedd Thomas Roberts, a'i osgo at y Crynwyr, ond yr un pethau sy'n gorthrymu Cymru yn ei farn ef ag ym marn Glan y Gors. Ymesyd Thomas Roberts ar rwysg yr esgobion, annhegwch degymau, ysbryd erlidgar a bydolrwydd ac ariangarwch y clerigwyr. Daw'r ysgwieriaid, y doctoriaid a'r cyfreithwyr dan ei lach, a gwêl yntau well pethau dros y mor yn America. Heb flewyn ar ei dafod, ceryddodd:

> yr *ynfydion*, y rhai ag sydd ar bob amser pan elir i siarad a nhw y'nghylch trefn y Llywodraeth, a'r *Rhyfel cyfiawn ac angenrheidiol* (mal y galwent) yr hwn sydd rhwng *Brenin* Lloegr a'r Ffrancod yn bresennol . . . yn rhoddi y bai ar Dduw. . . . . Nid ewyllys y BOD MAWR yw i *Frenhinoedd* ac *Ysbeilwyr*

(32) Gw. argraffiad y Brython (1923).

(33) Ar. T. Roberts, gw. y *Bywgraffiadur* a *History of Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion*, tt. 110-12.

(34) *Cwyn yn erbyn Gorthrymder*, t.v. Cyhoeddwyd ef gyntaf yn Llundain 1798: cafwyd ail-argraffiad gan Wasg Prifysgol Cymru yn 1928.

(35) *Cwyn*, t. iv.

eraill yru dynion, heb yn waethaf iddynt, mewn gwaed oer i ladd ac i labyddio eu gilydd, ond ewyllys gelyn eu heneidiau, sef y diafol.(36)

Cyn hyn, yn y pamffled, dangosasai nad da ganddo syniadau rhai pobl (ac yn arbennig y Methodistiaid) am etholedigaeth, ac i'w ateb hwy ar gwestiwn y Rhyfel, meddai:

> Y mae y Rhagarfaethwyr yn gwrthddadlau yn y modd hyn. Pa beth a wnewch chwi a'r ysgrythur yma—' Onid oes awdurdod i'r crochenydd ar y priddgist i wneuthur o'r un telpyn pridd un llestr i barch ac arall i anmharch?' Gallai hynny fod, ond ni fu yr un crochenydd erioed mor wirion ac anrhesymol a gwneud llestr yn y byd, a hynny'n fwriadol i'w ddryllio . . . .(37)

Fel Richard Price ac eraill, credai Thomas Roberts "mai dyletswydd pawb yw amlygu, cyhoeddi a gwrthwynebu pob math o ormes a fo ac a fu yn trais-ruthro ar FREINTIAU DYN, pe collent eu bywydau wrth hynny."(38) Ond dywed hefyd: "Ni fynnwn er dim wrthwynebu cyfraith ddrwg a hynny drwy foddion anghyfreithlon",(39) (*Constitutional Reformer* ydoedd ef, a rhagflaenydd David Rees, S.R. a Radicaliaid eraill Cymru yn y 19eg Ganrif) ac ar ddiwedd ei bamffled, amlinellodd gyfundrefn o festrioedd y gallai'r Cymry ddatgan eu barn drwyddi a gwella cyflwr pethau eu hunain.(40)

CYNNYDD Y METHODISTIAID

Gŵr o flaen ei oes ydoedd Thomas Roberts, ac nid oedd berygl y derbynnid ei gynllun yng Nghymru, a hynny i raddau oherwydd bod y Methodistiaid, gyda'u syniadau am "lonyddwch gwleidyddol", yn prysur ychwanegu at eu dilynwyr yn y cyfnod hwn. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oedd beirniadaeth y Radicaliaid yn blino'r personiaid a'r ynadon heddwch a'r esgobion (gan gynnwys yr Esgob Watson), ond yr oedd cynnydd sylweddol a rhyfeddol y Methodistiaid yn eu blino lawer mwy.

Gellid tybio, o ran hynny, bod llwyddiant y Methodistiaid yn flinder i'r Radicaliaid hwythau, oherwydd yr oedd y Gwyn-

(36) *Ibid*, t. 29. (37) *Ibid*, t. 31. (38) *Ibid*, t. 42.
(39) *Ibid*, t. 43. (40) *Ibid*, tt. 48-50.

eddigion yn bur wrthwynebol iddynt(41) ac ni hoffai Thomas Roberts mohonynt am eu bod "yn haeru fod Duw wedi trefnu er cyn creu y Byd ryw nifer i fod yn etholedig, a mai nhw yw y rhai a ddewisodd Duw."(42) Ac meddai Iolo Morganwg mewn llythyr at William Owen (-Pughe) yn 1799: "North Wales is now as Methodistical as South Wales and South Wales as Hell. . . ."(43) A thrachefn, yn 1797 cyhoeddodd Edward Charles (44) o Glocaenog gyfrol o chwech o *Epistolau Cymraeg at y Cymry*(45) yn ymosod ar y Methodistiaid ac yn cŵyno bod gwerin Cymru'n cymryd eu dallu gan y "jack y lanterns" a ddisgynnodd i'w plith yn lle'r ysbryd glan. Ond chwarae teg i'r Gwyneddigion, nid oeddynt, ar wahân i Edward Charles, yn annheg: gwerthfawrogai Thomas Roberts waith y Methodistiaid yn cynnal ysgolion yng Nghymru(46) yn ei *Gŵyn*, ac erbyn 1806 cyhoeddodd bamffled, dan y ffugenw *Arvonius*, i'w hamddiffyn rhag *Epistolau* enllibus Edward Charles.(47) A daeth Twm o'r Nant yntau i'r adwy, a dweud wrth Charles:

> Mae d'Epistolau diawlig
> Fel rhisgl hen helig noeth.
> I erthylu wnaist, ni thale nhw
> Ddim ond eu bwrw'n boeth.

Ni fynnai rhai o'r personiaid wrando ar unrhyw blê dros y Methodistiaid. Wedi'r cyfan, yr oedd llwyddiant y Methodistiaid yn feirniadaeth weladwy i bawb, ac yn feirniadaeth barhaol ar eu haneffeithiolder hwy fel bugeiliaid ac athrawon eu plwyfolion, fel y sylwodd Thomas Roberts yn ei *Gŵyn* ac yn ei *Amddiffyniad*.(48) Yr oedd y Methodistiaid yn gwneud gwaith y personiaid yn well nag y gallai'r personiaid ei wneud, ac anodd ydoedd maddau iddynt. Rhoi halen ar y briw a wnai'r Esgob

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(41) Gw. *History of the Hon. Soc. of Cymmrodorion*, chap. IV.

(42) *Cwyn yn erbyn Gorthrymder*, t. 23.

(43) Gw. *Y Llenor* X (1931), tt. 25-34.

(44) Ar Edward Charles, gw. *Bywgraffiadur*. Yr oedd wedi ymosod ar y Methodistiaid cyn hyn, gw. *Cylchgrawn Cyn-mraeg* Tach. 1793.

(45) Cyhoeddwyd yn Llundain Meh. 1797. Gw. ysgrif Hubert Morgan yn *Y Llenor* X (1931), tt. 25-34.

(46) *Gwyn yn erbyn Gorthrymder*, t. 14.

(47) *Amddiffyniad y Methodistiaid* (Caerfyrddin 1806), tt. 1-24.

(48) Gw. e.e. *Cwyn*, tt. 14-15 ac *Amddiffyniad*, t. 10: "ni fedr y pregethwyr enwocaf yn eu plith [h.y., yr Eglwyswyr] bregethu hanner cystal" [a'r Methodistiaid].

Burnett wrth gynghori ei glerigwyr i gyfarfod her y Methodistiaid a dweud wrthynt: "Out-live, out-pray and out-preach them".(49) Fel y cyfaddefodd y "Country Gentleman" mewn deialog ag un o'i gymdogion tlawd: "There they [y Methodistiaid] have the advantage of us. They have certainly more zeal for their cause than we have for our Church".(50)

CAM-GYHUDDO'R METHODISTIAID

Nid oedd mwyafrif y personiaid yn barod i gydnabod hyn wrth gwrs, ac er mwyn gwrthwynebu'r Methodistiaid, dechreuodd rhai o'r Eglwyswyr eu pardduo a'u cyhuddo o deyrnfradwriaeth ac o geisio tanseilio llywodraeth y wlad trwy ymosod yn y lle cyntaf ar ei Sefydliad Eglwysig. Yr oedd hyn yn annheg ac anonest: yr oedd y Methodistiaid yn parhau'n aelodau o'r Eglwys Wladol, fel y protestiai Thomas Charles yn ei *Welsh Methodists Vindicated* a'i Ragymadrodd i *Rules and Designs of the Religious Societies among the Welsh Methodists* a gyhoeddwyd, ill dau, o Gaer yn 1802. Nid oeddynt yn bwriadu, bryd hynny, ymadael â'r Eglwys.

Ac nid Methodistiaid, fel y gwelsom uchod, ydoedd y rhai a feirniadai'r Llywodraeth a'r Eglwys Sefydledig, eithr yn hytrach Ymneilltuwyr eithafol gan mwyaf—Thomas Roberts, Morgan John Rhys, Tomos Glyn Cothi, Iolo Morganwg, David Davies a Jac Glan y Gors. Ond ni fennai hyn ddim ar rai o'r clerigwyr mwyaf erlidgar; y Methodistiaid oedd y bygythiad pennaf i'w cysur hwy, ac er mwyn pardduo'r Methodistiaid, priodolodd yr offeiriaid hyn iddynt hwy y syniadau radicalaidd a drafodwyd uchod.

Yr oedd nythaid o'r gwrth-Fethodistiaid hyn ar lannau Menai: y Parchedig T. E. Owen, person Llandyfrydog yn byw ym Miwmares, y Parchedig Hugh Davies, "Llên-wr Aber"(51), a'r Parchedig Ddoctor Peter Williams, archddiacon Meirionydd a chaplan i Esgob Bangor. Ar ol cyhoeddi *Gair yn ei Amser* yr

(49) Gw. Thos. Charles: *Welsh Methodists Vindicated*, t. 29.

(50) Anon.: *A Dialogue between a Country Gentleman and one of his poor Neighbours* (etc.) (1801), p. 49.

(51) Nid Owen Reynolds fel y dywed Jonathan Jones *op. cit*, t. 423, ac Idwal Jones *Journal* of the Welsh Bibliographical Soc. V.3, p. 143.

ymddanghosodd eu pamffledi hwy(52) ond yn sicr, cynhwysant syniadau a chyhuddiadau a oedd yn gyffredin ar lafar ymhell cyn hyn—er enghraifft, cyhudda T. E. Owen y Methodistiaid o wrthod dwyn arfau ar y Sul "during the last threatened invasion" sef yn 1797(53).

Gan fod y Methodistiaid yn cyfarfod mewn seiadau preifat a chyfrinachol, hawdd iawn ydoedd awgrymu eu bod yn cynllwynio brad yno, a dywed T. E. Owen (54) wrth drafod y perygl i'r Wladwriaeth oddi wrth "gymdeithasau cudd":

> I have [no hesitation] in declaring that they [the Methodists] are the most dangerous, because *the most secret, the most wary and most persevering of our enemies*, that their numbers have astonishingly and incredibly increased of late, that their hostility to the Church has proportionately increased and that unless some method is adopted to put a stop to their proceedings, the safety of the country will be endangered.

Nid oedd trefniadau'r Methodistiaid yn ddim ond "freemasonry and illuminism in disguise"(55) a chŵynodd yn chwerw am fod 'two of their most violent and most ignorant preachers, Elias and Lloyd," wedi cael mynd i'r Iwerddon i bregethu "to the Welsh regiments. . . . . I have heard complaints of [the disloyalty] of some of them since . . . for how long may a soldier retain his allegiance to his King after his apostacy from the Church?"(56).

Fel y dywedodd y diweddar D. E. Jenkins:

> "It was easy then to fix on this movement—its very enthusiasm condemning the apathy of the loyal patriotic Churchman—to cry down its supporters as enemies of the Church. And if enemies of the Church, enemies of the King—head of the Church."(57)

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(52) Dyma rai o'r prif bamffledi gwrth-Fethodistaidd: T. E. Owen, *Hints to Heads of Families* (London 1801), a *Methodism Unmasked* (London 1802).

Hugh Davies; *Cyngor Difrif Periglor i'w Blwyfolion.* (Caernarfon 1801) P. Williams: *A Short Vindication of the Established Church* (Oxford 1803).

(53) *Methodism Unmasked*, p. viii. (54) *Hints to Heads of Families*, p. 5.

(55) *Ibid*, p. 6. (56) *Ibid*, p. 7.

(57) Rhagymadrodd i argraffiad Conwy o *Hints to Heads of Families* (1905), p. 3.

Ar wahân i'r dybiaeth led sicr hon bod y syniadau cyfeiliornus hyn yn destun sgwrs cyn cyhoeddi llyfrau'r clerigwyr gwrth-Fethodistaidd, y mae *Epistolau* Edward Charles a rhai erthyglau y *Gentleman's Magazine* a gyhoeddwyd cyn argraffu *Gair yn ei Amser* yn profi'n eglur bod cyhuddiadau o deyrnfradwriaeth yn cael eu dwyn yn erbyn y Methodistiaid cyn 1798. Mewn llythyr at Arglwydd Kenyon, wedi ei ddyddio "Broughton December 19 1792"dywed Peter Whitehall Davies bod Methodist yn traddodi darlithiau ar lyfr Tom Paine, *The Rights of Man* yn ardal Wrecsam.(58)

Yr oedd bri mawr ar ddilorni'r Methodistiaid yn Lloegr bryd hyn, fel y dywed D. E. Jenkins (59) a chroesewid erthyglau ar y pwnc yng nghylchgronau Llundain. Ond yr oedd y ffasiwn wedi hen wreiddio yng Nghymru hefyd, fel y dengys rhai o lythyrau'r *Gentleman's Magazine*: "[Methodist preachers] are embodied under the guidance of a regular system to overthrow the Church and State" meddai *Urbicus*(60) yn 1798, a'r flwyddyn nesaf cafwyd ysgrifau'n gwawdio'r *Jumpers* yng Nghaernarfon(61) ac un arall gan "W.M.B." o Ddinbych yn dweud(62) bod dros bedair mil yn bresennol mewn cyfarfod Methodistaidd yn y dref yn Ebrill, ac aeth ymlaen i ddweud:

> What renders this sect more dangerous is that the preachers are in general instruments of Jacobinism sent into this country to disseminate their doctrines; and I assure you that Paine's works and other books of like tendency, have been translated into Welsh and secretly distributed about by leaders of this sect.(63)

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(58) Gw. A. N. Palmer yn *Cymm. Trans.* 1897-8, t. 46.

(59) Gw. ei Ragymadrodd i arg. Conwy (1905) o'r *Hints*, etc.

(60) *Gentleman's Magazine* 1798 ii, 855.

(61) *Ibid* 1799 ii, 579.

(62) *Ibid* 1799 ii, 741. Gwelir nad yw Mr. J. J. Evans ddim yn hollol gywir pan ddywed yn *Dylanwad y Chwyldro Ffrengig*, t. 184: "Dechreuwyd yr ymosod mewn llythyr gan W.M.B. yn y *Gentleman's Magazine* (Awst 1799)."

(63) Cym. cyhuddiad Peter Whitehall Davies yn ei lythyr at Kenyon yn 1792, uchod.

Ceir rhagor o gyhuddiadau tebyg yn yr un gyfrol o'r cylchgrawn(64) a anfonwyd o Gymru fel nad oes raid beio Lloegr am yr ymosod ar Fethodistiaid Cymru. Yn wir, dywed *Arvonius* mai clerigwr o Fôn a anogodd Edward Charles i ymosod ar Fethodistiaid Cymru. Meddai ef:(65)

> Yr wyf fi braidd yn sicr mai rhai o'r offeiriadau a osododd Edward Charles ar waith i erlid y Methodistiaid gan mi welais ganddo ef lythyr oddiwrth ryw offeiriedyn erlidiol o swydd Fôn yn cynnwys mwy o enllib na llythyrau Charles ei hun.

Ni allodd *Arvonius* weld pwy oedd awdur y llythyr gan i Charles dorri'r enw ymaith, ond y mae'n amlwg oddiwrth yr hyn a ddywed yn ddiweddarach(66) am "furgyn bach Llan-og" a "mab rhyw hen Shiopwr Gwyn o Gonwy," mai T. E. Owen ydoedd. Barn D. E. Jenkins, ar y llaw arall ydoedd(67) "Charles had for his spiritual advisor one Rev. J. Jones, known as Jones Feddw from Cardiganshire, curate of the Welsh Church."

Pwy bynnag sy'n iawn, gwelir mai offeiriaid o Gymry a anogodd y Cymro hwn o Glocaenog i ymosod ar y Methodistiaid. Y mae'n rhaid bod y straeon hyn yn dew trwy Gymru (68) ac i'w gwrthweithio hwy yr ysgrifennodd Thomas Jones ei *Air yn ei Amser*, y ceir ynddo brofion mor eglur o'r bwlch mawr rhwng agwedd meddwl y Methodistiaid ag eiddo'r radicaliaid y dyfynnwyd peth o'u gwaith uchod.

Bu'n dda gan Thomas Charles ei gael i gyfeirio ato pan atebodd (yn effeithiol iawn) gyhuddiadau W.M.B. ac eraill yn y *Gentleman's Magazine*; gwnaeth hynny ar ddwywaith.(69) Yn ei ysgrif gyntaf, wrth wadu'r cyhuddiad fod y Methodistiaid yn cyfieithu ac yn rhannu gwaith Tom Paine, cyfeiriodd at *Seren Tan Gwmmwl*, gan egluro nad Methodist oedd ei awdur, ond yn hytrach :

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(64) e.e. *Ibid* 1799 ii, 756.

(65) Arvonius : *Amddiffyniad* (1806), t. 10.

(66) *Ibid*, t. 23.

(67) Gw. *Thomas Charles of Bala* II, Chap. xxxviii, pp. 355-93.

(68) Yn 1795 gorfu i'r Methodistiaid, yn groes i'w dymuniad, gofrestru eu capelau oherwydd yr erlid arnynt gan rai o'r "werin ddi-feddwl" a rhai Ynadon Heddwch.

(69) *Gentleman's Magazine* 1800 i, 46-7 a 333.

> that both the author and distributors of it were as decided enemies of the Methodists as your correspondent himself can be. The leaders of the Welsh Methodists without any exception, detest the principles contained in it.

Trwy amryfusedd, cyfeiriodd Thomas Charles wedyn at bamffled Thomas Jones wrth yr enw *Seren Tan Gwmmwl*, gan ddweud bod rhwng 4,000 a 5,000 wedi eu rhannu i wrthweithio dylanwad Glan y Gors. Yn ei ail ysgrif, fodd bynnag, cywirodd ei gamgymeriad, a dywedodd hefyd bod deng mil o *Gair yn ei Amser* wedi eu rhannu. Ynddo, meddai:

> the baneful influence of French principles . . . are contrasted with the superior blessings which we enjoy in our highly favoured country. The doctrines preached and the morality inculcated by the Methodists . . . are in exact conformity with the articles of the Established Church.

Ni lwyddodd *Gair yn ei Amser* i roi taw ar y cyhuddiadau yn erbyn y Methodistiaid: fel y gwelsom, gwaethygu a wnaeth y rheini, nes gwneud Ymraniad 1811 yn anorfod. Ond y mae'r pamffled hwn yn ddatganiad cywir o safbwynt a chredo gwleidyddol y Methodistiaid mewn cyfnod peryglus iawn yn eu hanes, a dyma'r safbwynt a gymerwyd gan y Wesleyaid, fel y gwelir yn rhifyn cyntaf *Yr Eurgrawn*[70] a chan y Bedyddwyr hwythau erbyn diwedd y rhyfel.[71]

Ac ar wahân i hynny, y mae'n ddarn o Gymraeg da.

Y TESTUN

Ni all fod amheuaeth nad yn 1798 yr ysgrifennwyd ef, er i Jonathan Jones [72] a'r Athro Idwal Jones[73] ddweud 1797.

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(70) *Eurgrawn* Ion. 1809, Rhagymadrodd.

(71) Argreffir penderfyniad o deyrngarwch i'r awdurdodau a basiwyd gan gyfarfod o Fedyddwyr yn Llangefni 4 Mawrth 1817, dros enw Christmas Evans a naw eraill yn y *North Wales Gazette*.

(72) *Cofiant y Parch. Thomas Jones o Ddinbych*, t. 105.

(73) *Journal* of the Welsh Bibliog. Soc. V.3 (1939), tt. 137-209.

Yn y pamffled, fel y gwelir, dywed Thomas Jones fod "yr awrhon fwy na phum mlynedd o ryfel," a thrachefn, "Pan diriodd pedwar cant ar ddeg o'r gelyn y llynedd yn Sir Benfro . . ." : gan mai yn 1793 y cyhoeddodd Prydain ryfel ar Ffrainc, a chan mai yn Chwefror 1797 (ac nid 1796, fel y dywed Jonathan Jones) y tiriodd y Ffrancod ger Abergwaun, 1798 ydyw blwyddyn cyhoeddi'r *Gair.*

Cafwyd dau argraffiad—hynny efallai sy'n cyfrif am ffigurau gwahanol Thomas Charles yn y *Gentleman's Magazine.* Nid yw'r enw "T. Jones" ar dudalen deitl yr argraffiad cyntaf a rhydd hyn ychydig drafferth i Jonathan Jones, er ei fod yn hollol sicr mai Thomas Jones a'i piau. Atgynhyrchir tudalen-deitl yr ail argraffiad yma, ac arni gwelir yr ychwanegiad "T. Jones". Gwelir hefyd ei fod "gwedi ei ddiwygio ynghyd a chwanegiad". Yr unig ddiwygiad ydyw cywiro tair llythyren a gambrintiwyd, newid y nodyn ymyl ddalen ar "*Zec* 12, 3" i "*Zec* 12, 2" a newid yr ymadrodd "breintiau gwir Ryddid" i "breintiau gwir Rhyddid' ar y dudalen olaf.

Am yr hyn a ychwanegwyd yn yr ail argraffiad nid oes ond yr adnod ar y dechrau, y nodyn ar "dduwiesau" Ffrainc tua'r canol, a'r Ol-Script ar y diwedd. Rhoddais fachau petryal am yr ychwanegiadau hyn wrth godi'r hyn sy'n dilyn o'r ail argraffiad.

Ni ddilynwyd llinellau a thudalennau'r gwreiddiol wrth ei ail-osod yma, ond copïwyd pob gair fel y mae yn yr ail argraffiad, ac eithrio rhoi s fodern yn lle'r hen arwydd.

GAIR YN EI AMSER

AT

Drigolion Cymru

GAN

EWYLLYSIWR DA I'W WLAD,

T. JONES.

—o—

YR AIL ARGRAPHIAD, GWEDI EI DDIWYGIO, YNGHYD A CHWANEGIAD.



CAERLLEON:

ARGRAPHWYD GAN W. C. JONES,

Y' MONWENT ST. PEDR.

—o—

Pris Ceiniog, neu Swllt yr Ugain i'r rhai a'u cymmerant i rannu nifer o honynt.

GAIR YN EI AMSER &c.

[ZEPH. ii, 3.

Ceisiwch yr Arglwydd, holl rai llariaidd y ddaear, y rhai a wnaethant ei farn ef, ceisiwch gyfiawnder, ceisiwch larieidd-dra, fe allai y cuddir chwi yn nydd digofaint yr Arglwydd.]

ANWYL GYDWLADWYR,

YR wyf yn dymuno eich annerch mewn difrifwch diddichell a dibleidgarwch; a gosod ger eich bron ychydig bethau sy'n ymddangos i mi yn berthynol a rheidiol, ar y fath amser o berygl.

Y mae yr awrhon fwy nâ phum mlynedd o ryfel, a rhyfel tra chostus o ran arian a gwaed hefyd, wedi myned dros ein pennau—Blynyddoedd gofidus yn wir, ym mha rai y gwelodd ein teyrnas amryw gyfnewidiau nad oedd hi yn eu disgwyl, ac na feddyliasai calon dyn am danynt. Nyni a gyfarfuom â siommedigaethau chwerwon, o ran canlyniad yr ymladd yng nghyffiniau'r gelyn, ac o ran effaith ein cyd-gyngrair âg amryw Wledydd cynnorthwyol. Fe orfu ar fyddinoedd cryfion gilio'n ol, gan adael ardaloedd meithion a phoblog ym meddiant y gelyn: Ac fe orfu ar Brydain edrych, gyd â syndod a phoen, ar ymadawiad llawer o Lywodraethau oedd yn unblaid â hi yn y dechreu. Iê, y mae dwy o honynt, Ysbaen a Holland, wedi troi'n gwbl yn ein herbyn, ac o ochr ein gwrthwynebwyr llidus. Y mae ein holl gyd-bleidwyr wedi bod i ni yn "*ffon gorsen—pan bwysasom arnynt," "hwy a dorrasant, gan rwygo ein holl ysgwydd." Fe eill Brydain ddywedyd, fel Juda gynt, "†Gelwais am fy nghariadau, a hwy a'm twyllasant:" Ac nid pell ydyw oddi wrth brofi hyn hefyd, "Ei ‡ holl gyfeillion a fuant anghywir iddi, ac a aethant yn elynion iddi." I fyrhâu 'r adroddiad yma, y mae'n gwlad, y flwyddyn hon, tan amryw feichiau dwys: ac, yn ben ar y cwbl, y mae disgwyliad cyffredinol y bydd i'n gelynion, cyn y bo hir, roddi cais hy a ffyrnig at ddwyn arswydus floedd rhyfel i'n cyffiniau, a rhoddi i ni deimlo eu dialedd i'r eithaf. Yn sicr y mae'r pethau hyn oll yn galw arnom i ddeffrôi o ddifrif.

* Ezec. 29, 6, 7. † Galarn. 1, 19. ‡ adn. 21.

Am sail y rhyfel, pa un ai doeth ai annoeth ydoedd, ar ein rhan ni, yn y cychwyniad o hono, ac a oedd modd cymmwys i Gynghorwŷr ein Brenin ei ochelyd, nid oes gennyf ond bod yn ddistaw: y mae fy llinyn yn rhy fyr i blymmio dyfnderoedd y cweryl. Ond yr wyf yn sicr o hyn, *Pa beth bynnag oedd, fel ail achosion yn ei fagu, pechod oedd yr achos gwreiddiol a phennaf o hono.* Y mae hyn yn ddigon i beri i ni beidio chwerwi ac ymddigio wrth y rhai oedd a'u barn a'u cyngor o'i blaid, cyn ac ar ol, ei dorriad allan; îe, pe rhoem eu bod wedi cam-farnu, a cham-gynghori, am les y deyrnas. Ac y mae dau beth arall, yn bresennol, yn ymddangos i mi fel achosion cyfreithlawn a chedyrn yn ein galw i wneuthur cyd ymdrechiad, mewn egni anarferol, yn wyneb yr anhawsderau sydd o'n deutu. Un yw Fod ein gelynion, yn ddiweddar, wedi dangos anewyllysgarwch hollol i wneuthur heddwch â ni, ar ammodau teg: yr hyn, yn ol fy meddwl i, sy wedi troi y rhyfel, ar ran Brydain, i fod yn rhyfel er ei hamddiffyniad ei hunan, yn hytrach nag yn ymgyrch niweidiol yn erbyn un wlad na llywodraeth estronol. A'r llall yw hyn, Eu bod, yr awrhon, yn parottoi byddin liosog iawn, a llynges hefyd i'w throsglwddo i'n terfynau, i'r diben o'n hyspeilio a'n drostwng hyd y gallant. Hwy a soniant yn wir am *garedigrwydd* at gyffredinolion y wlad: ond hawdd yw dirnad, pe caent eu hamcan i ben, pa fath fyddai'r caredigrwydd a ddangosent. Diau hwy a'n cyfarchent yn uchel, ac yn wresog iawn, a ffroenau haiarn a phres; hwy a'n cusanent â'u miniau llyfnion o ddur; ac a'n cofleidient mor dynn, nes gwasgu ein heiddo o'n pyrsau, o'n tai, a'n maesydd, yn lled lwyr; a'n gwaed o'n gwythennau, fe allai, cyn gollwng eu gafael.

Yn wir nid wyf ddim yn dymuno gwneuthur cam, nac wyf, hyd yn nod â'r Frangcod; nac am eu duo na'u difrîo yn ddi-achos. Un Tad sydd i ni oll: Creaduriaid Duw ydynt, er eu bod yn elynion i'n teyrnas ni. Ond rhag bod neb o'r Cymry yn meddwl yn well nâ'r gwir am danynt, ac oddi ar hynny (ni ddywedaf, yn barod i droi o'u hochr; hynny nid wyf yn ei ofni am un ym mysg ugain mil; ond rhag eu bod) yn llai deffrous ac ymdrechgar i'w herbyn nag y mae'r achos yn gofyn, mi a geisiaf ddywedyd rhywfaint, a dim ond y gwir, i ddangos peth o'u tueddiad a'u hymddygiad.

Gwir yw, y maent yn wrthwynebwŷr i'r Pab, ac wedi ei droi allan o ddinas Rhufain: ond y maent yn wrthwynebwŷr hefyd i Grist, i'w efengyl, ac i bur grefydd. Y maent yn tynnu Pabyddiaeth i lawr hyd y gallant; ond yn gosod i fynu Anghrist'nogaeth waeth o lawer yn ei lle. Y maent yn cyfrif yr Ysgrythyrau sanctaidd fel hen chwedlau di-

awdurdod ac anwireddus; ac yn annog y wlad oll i'w hanghredu, i'w llwyr ddirmygu, a'u taflu i'r tân. Y maent, trwy gyfraith bendant, wedi newid dull *Calendar* y flwyddyn; gan rannu'r dyddiau yn ddegau, yn lle yn seithiau; a hynny i'r diben o gael y Sabbath Crist'nogol yn llwyr allan o gof o fewn terfynau eu gwlad. Y maent yn cyfrif addoliad Duw yn ynfydrwydd rhyfygus ac anoddefol: a phrin y mae'r fath beth yn cael ei arferu, oddi eithr ei fod mewn conglau cuddiedig, mewn un parth o'u Gwladwriaeth annedwydd. Y maent yn mawrygu Rheswm yn y gradd a'r dull mwyaf di-reswm. Gormod fyddai ceisio dangos y ganfed o'u hynfydrwydd ysgeler yn y rhan hon: Ond ym mysg pethau eraill o'r cyffelyb a arferir ganddynt er eu gwyliau Paganaidd, hwy a wisgant Buttain wyneb-galed ar wedd o'r gwychaf, ac ar ol arwain hon, gyd â rheolti mawr, drwy'r ddinas, deu'r dref, hwy a'i gosodant i eistedd ar fath o orsedd ddyrchafedig (a hynny, fel y dywedant) i gynddrychioli y Dduwies *Rheswm! "Ofer fuont yn eu rhesymmau, a'u calonnau anneallus hwy a dywyllwyd. Pan dybient eu bod yn ddoethion, hwy a aethant yn ffyliaid." Rhuf. 1, 21, 22.

Ac am eu creulonderau, prin y gellir cael mewn hanesion un wlad, nac oes, ystoriau mor erchyll ag a gynhwysai adroddiad di-duedd o'r helynt a fu yn eu plith hwy, yn y chwe blynedd diweddaf. Gwir yw, yr oeddynt tan amgylchiadau anarferol: ond yr oedd eu hafreolaeth gwaedlyd yn anghydmarol. Mi feddyliwn nad yw ddim yn rheidiol pennod i esamplau: y mae arnaf ofn bod yn rhy faith: ac am hynny bydded yn ddigon dywedyd hyn o'r gwir, fod yno *filoedd* wedi cael eu rhoi i farwolaeth, rhai heb gyfraith, ac eraill wrth y cyfreithiau mwyaf creulon ac afresymmol! Yn ddiweddar hefyd fe alldudwyd llawer i boethdir afiach America Ddeheuol, heb gael galw na Thyst, na Rhaith, na Barnwr, i chwilio eu hachos.

Ond fe allai y dywed ambell un, Beth er hyn oll, a llawer yn rhagor? Os ydynt ar y bwriad o wneuthur mwy o wastadfa deg ym mysg dynion a rhoddi mwy o ryddid i'r bobl gyffredin y deuant i'w plith, pa raid i ni, yn enwedig i'r tlodion, eu hofni? I hyn yr wyf yn atteb, Y mae'n ddigon

[*Y mae ganddynt dduwiesau eraill fel eu galwant; megis y dduwies Nattur, a duwies Rhyddid: a merched digywilydd a sydd, ar eu dyddiau Gwleddoedd, yn cynddrychioli, neu yn sefyll yn lle, y rhai'n hefyd.

Yn eu trefydd yn gyffredinol, yn ol amryw dystiolaethau credadwy, y mae ganddynt, yn lle eglwys neu Dy Addoliad, adeilad a alwent yn Deml Rheswm: Ac, yn lle pregethwr yr Efengyl, y mae ganddynt (ar eu *degfed* dydd) Areithiwr hyawdl yn eu dysgu mewn egwyddorion at eu blas llygredig, ac yn eu hannog y'mlaen yn erbyn Crefydd Crist, ei Air, a'i Addoliad; hefyd yn erbyn Brenhinoedd, &c. a phawb a gymmerant eu plaid.]

sicr eu bod wedi cael amryw wledydd, yn ddiweddar, dan eu hawdurdod; ac mor sicr hefyd, fod annhrefn, drwg-foesau, a thlodi, yn cydgynnyddu yn y gwledydd hynny: y drwg yn myned yn waeth, y truenus yn druenusach. Hwy a ddaethant at y rhai hynny hefyd dan honni mai cariad a thosturi at eu cyflwr oedd yn bennaf yn eu cynhyrfu: etto chwerw fu'r profiad, "Tosturi y † drygionus sydd greulon." Eithr am Ynys Brydain, pe caent honno unwaith dan eu hawdurdod, y mae'n rhy sicr (i fenthyccio iaith Rehoboam) y byddai eu "bŷs * bach" hwy yma yn "freisgach nâ'u lwynau" mewn gwledydd eraill: Ac os cospwyd eraill "â ffrewyllau," rhaid fyddai i ni ddioddef eu "hysgorpionau." Y mae amryw o'u Blaenoriaid, wrth sôn am Loegr, wedi arferu'r gair a fyddai gan yr hen Rufeinwyr, o ddeutu dwyfil o flynyddoedd yn ol, pan oedd ganddynt gweryl greddfol yn erbyn y Carthaginiad, *Delenda est Carthago.* Yn safnau'r Frangcod y mae'n cynnwys cymmaint a hyn; "Rhaid i ni "gael difetha Llundain, a dwyn holl Ynys Brydain i'r fath gyflwr isel, na "bo ganddi allu mwyach i godi ei phen i fynu, ond wrth ein cennad ni. "Rhaid i ni gael ei Brenin a'i Dau Dŷ o Barliament i lawr, ei Llynges gref "i'r dim; ei Chyfoeth a'i Marsiandaeth helaeth, y rhan fwyaf yn yspail, "a'r rhan arall i'w droi yn rhywfodd at wasanaeth Ffrainc." Y maent, o'u Senedd-dŷ, wedi cyhoeddi i'r byd, eu bod yn anfon byddin (*Byddin Lloegr* y galwant hi) i bennodi yn Llundain *Ammodau heddwch.* Ac y mae'r deisyfiad, *Distryw i Loegr* wedi cael ei yfed, yn lle *Iechyd da,* gan lawer o Swyddogion eu byddin. Erbyn hyn, pa beth sy gennym ni i'w ddisgwyl ar eu dwylaw (os eu dymuniad â gânt) ond ein hyspeilio, a'n gorthrechu, yn y modd mwyaf echrydus, os nid ein difetha, wrth y miloedd, oddi ar wyneb y ddaear?

Ac yma meddylied cyffredin a thlodion y wlad, sy'n byw ar lafur eu dwylaw, pa fath welliant a allent gael ar eu byd, wrth fod ein Gweithiau Plwm, Coppr, Haiarn, Gwlan, Llin, Cotton, &c. &c. yn cael eu hattal, a'n Marsiandaeth yn cael ei difetha. Dïau pe gadawai'r gelynion i'r rhai tlotaf yn y tir gael rhan helaeth o holl gyfoeth y Boneddigion, y Marsiandwŷr, &c. ni wnâi'r ysglyfaeth ond ychydig les; neu yn hytrach ond y mawr niweid. Buan y darfyddai'r wledd wyllt, gan adael y tlodi, yr annhrefn a'r newyn dygnaf o'i hol. O herwydd fe all pob dyn a arfero ei reswm wybod, 1. Nad oes dim modd i *bawb* fod yn gyfoethogion mewn un wlad pa bynnag: 2 Mai trwy fod etifeddiaethau a moddion helaethach gan *rai,* y mae llafurwaith a chelfyddydau, ac yn ganlynol bywioliaeth i gyffredin, yn cael eu dal i fynu, Ac, 3. ped yspeilid y cyf-

† Diar. 12,10. * 1 Bren. 12, 10, 14.

oethogion, y byddai i attaliad gorchwylion, ac afreolaeth, y'nghyd â'u holl ganlyniadau blin, ruthro arnom yn eu grym mwyaf. Buan y teimlid colled y cyfoethogion yn golled i'r tlodion hefyd.——Pe byddai i'n gelynion ond cael eu traed, yn fyddin go lïosog, ar dir ein gwlad am un mis, a hynny ddau can milltir o'r parthau hyn, ni a gaem deimlo digon o'r effeithiau (mi debygwn) i beri i dlawd gystal a chyfoethog ddymuno eu hymadawiad. Cadwed Duw ni rhag cael y fath brawf ac addysg drud.

Oddi wrth y pethau a ddywedwyd gadewch i ni ystyried ychydig am ein dyledswydd *at Dduw*, ac hefyd *at ein Gwlad*, yn y fath amser cymmylog a thywyll. Am y gyntaf, Eglur yw fod gan Dduw lais—llais uchel—llais bygythiol, tu ag attom fel Cenedl: " * Llef yr Arglwydd a lefa—gwrandewch y wïalen, a phwy a'i hordeiniodd." Y mae Ffraingc, yn y blynyddoedd hyn, yn fwyall drom, finiog; ac yn ysgythru 'n dost. Ond cofiwn mai Rhagluniaeth ddoeth y Nef yw'r llaw sydd wedi ei chodi, ac a fedr ei hattal, neu ei thaflu heibio. Gan hynny y mae cyfyngder ein gwlad, y'nghŷd â rhwysg, bygythion, a chynddaredd, y gelyn, yn sicr yn galw arnom i ymostwng, o'r uchaf i'r isaf, fel pobl Ninife gynt, "†gan alw ar Dduw yn lew, dychwelyd bob un oddi wrth ei ffordd "ddrygionus." Ein pechodau *ni* sy wedi magu rhyfel a blinder: O na bâi ysbryd o ymostyngiad, o edifeirwch, ac o ofn yr Arglwydd, yn cael lle gyd â ni *oll*, i'n gwir-ddychwelyd atto, megis âg un galon. Pe gwelid hyn yn ymddangos yn ei ffrwythau prïodol, mi a feiddiwn ragddywedyd, er cymmaint ein perygl (ac er nad wyf brophwyd) y byddai Brydain etto yn " ‡ faen rhy drwm" i freichiau'r Ffrangcod; ac na wnaent ond ysigo a rhwygo eu hunain, wrth ymlwytho â hi. Wele ynte na chaffer mo'nom yn ymroi i ddilyn budr-chwantau; un ei gybydd-dod, arall ei feddwdod, a'r trydydd ei falchder a'i anlladrwydd, &c. Yn hytrach, " § Ceisiwn a chwiliwn ein ffyrdd, a dychwelwn at yr Arglwydd." Yn lle bytheirio llwon, rhegfeydd a chelwyddau (iaith Diafliaid yn hytrach nâ dynion) yn lle halogi'r Sabbath; ie, yn lle ymddifyrru mewn cardiau gwylmabsantau, dawnsiau a chwareyddiaethau gwag, caffer ni yn parchu ac yn caru gair Duw a gwir sancteiddrwydd; caffer ni yn cydnabod ein hanwireddau, ac yn eu gadael hefyd: a chaffer ni yn ymbil â Duw yn ostyngedig ac yn ffyddiog, " || Arbed dy bobl, O Arglwydd, "ac na ddyro dy etifeddiaeth i warth; i lywodraethu o'r cenhedloedd, "arnynt: pa ham y dywedant ym mhlith y bobloedd, Pa le y mae eu Duw "hwnt? Yna'r Arglwydd a eiddigedda am ei dir, ac a arbed ei bobl."

*Mica 6, 9. † Jona 2, 13. ‡Zec. 12, 2. §Galarn. 3, 40. || Joel, 2, 17, 18.

Yn nesaf, Ychydig am ein dyledswydd i'n Gwlad. Y mae'n orchymmyn i ni bob amser "* fod yn ddarostyngedig i'r tywysogaethau a'r "awdurdodau, fod yn ufudd, fod yn barod i bob gweithred dda." Yn bresennol y mae'n awr o brawf a chaledi anarferol; "† Diwrnod cyfyng- "der, a cherydd, a chabledd, yw'r dydd hwn:" Ac am hynny mi feddyliwn y dylai fod arnom rwymau mwy i fod yn *ufudd*, ac yn *barod i ufuddhau*; gan fod ein Llywodraeth wladol yn cael ei huchel-fygwth, a'r Llywodraeth honno wedi bod yn offerynol i ddwyn i ni gymmaint rhagor-freintiau, os nid mwy, nag y mae un genedl, trwy gylch y ddaear yn eu mwynhâu. Bydded i ni ynte ddarfod â phob dadleuon gwrthwynebus; ïe, ddarfod â "*chloffi rhwng dau feddwl:" Y mae'n amser heddyw i gyd-ymgynhyrfu, mewn prysurdeb a ffyddlondeb eithaf, yn yr achos cyffredin. Os ydym yn caru Duw, carwn ein gwlad: ac os ydym yn caru ein gwlad, dyma'r amser i ddangos ein caredigrwydd atti. Bydded i'w hachos gael y blaen ar ein helw, ein hesmythdra, ïe, a'n diogelwch tymhorol, ein hunain. Bydded pob un yn barod, yn ei le a'i sefyllfa, ac yn ol ei allu, i ufuddhâu i alwad y Llywodraeth, ac i gyflawni 'r gwasanaeth a osodo hi iddo. Ymroddwn oll (gan wybod mai ein dyledswydd yw) i sefyll, neu syrthio, gyd â Chrefydd Crist, gyd â'n Brenin a'n Dau Dŷ o Barliament, gyd â'n Cyfreithiau a'n Rhyddid, a chyd â Gwir Achos ein Gwlad a'n Teyrnas. Wrth sefyll yn yr agwedd hon, i amddiffyn ei hunan, yn ofn yr Arglwydd, ac mewn ymddiried ynddo, fe eill Brydain etto fod yn anorchfygol. Gwir yw, nid ein Llynges, na 'n Byddin, na Lliaws ein gwlad, a allant, o honynt eu hunain ein dïogelu. Er hynny fe all pob dyn wybod nad yw moddion egnïol o amddiffyniad ddim i'w hesgeuluso. Pan diriodd *pedwar cant ar ddeg* o'n gelynion, y llynedd, yn Sir Benfro, mor fuan y rhoisant eu harfau i lawr o flaen *tri chant* o'n milwŷr cartrefol, a phobl y wlad yn dangos eu ffyddlondeb wrth eu cefnau! Ie, er fod y rhai'n dan anfantais fawr iawn, o herwydd diffyg arfau cymmwys, a medrusrwydd i'w trin. Pa faint mwy cadarn a fydd gwlad yn debygol o fod, pan fo ei thrigolion, neu ran fawr o honynt, yn ymroddi y'mlaen llaw i gael eu harfogi, eu cydgorphori, eu dysgu,a'u harwain, gan Swyddogion addas! Os gelwir ar y Cymry yn y modd hwn, gyd âg eraill o'n cyd-ddeiliaid, yr wyf yn gobeithio y dangosant barodrwydd i groesawu'r alwad: Yr wyf yn gobeithio hyn, meddaf, am fy mod yn meddwl, fod Rhagluniaeth Duw, yn bresennol, yn ei gosod yn ddyledswydd arnom i wrthsefyll ymgyrch yr yspeilydd creulon, fel ag y mae hi hefyd yn uchel yn ein galw i edifar-

* Titus, 3, 1. † Esay, 37, 3.

* 1 Bren. 18,21.

hâu, a gadael ein pechodau. Ie, Frodyr, "† Cofiwch yr Arglwydd mawr "ac ofnadwy, ac (*os bydd raid*) ymleddwch dros eich brodyr, eich meibion "a'ch merched, eich gwragedd a'ch tai". Nac ofnwch fygythion na grym y gelyn: "‡ Arglwydd y lluoedd ei hun a sancteiddiwch: a bydded "efe yn ofn i chwi." Y mae Efe, yr hwn a osododd y "tywod yn derfyn "i'r môr," yn ddigon galluog i osod Ynys Brydain yn derfyn i erchyll gynddaredd Ffraingc, "§ Gan ddywedyd, Hyd yma y deui, ac nid ym "mhellach; ac yma yr attelir ymchwydd dy donnau di." Trown atto; ymddiriedwn ynddo: a phwy a ŵyr er annheilynged ydym, na chwâl efe'n fuan y cwmmwl du oddi uwch ein pennau, gan adferu heddwch i'n teyrnas, ar ol ei mawr helbul. Bydded felly: A bydded i'r genhedlaeth sy'n tyfu i fynu, ac i blant eu plant, gael, ym Mrydain, addoli Duw eu Tadau, a mwynhâu breintiau gwir Rhyddid, hyd oesoedd diweddaraf y byd. "A dyweded yr holl, bobl, Amen.

———o———

[O. S. "Holl air Duw sydd bur," efe yw 'r unig reol gywir sydd genym, i drefnu ein hymarweddiad wrtho; gan hynny, dymunir i'r darllenydd ystyried yr ysgrythyrau canlynol, nid fel y maent yn air dyn, ond fel y maent yn wir yn air Duw.

Na chabla'r swyddogion, ac na felldithia bennaeth dy bobl. Ecsod. 22, 28. Na felldithia 'r brenin yn dy feddwl. Preg. 10, 20. Y mae y breuddwydwŷr hyn, yn halogi'r cnawd, yn dïystyru llywodraeth, ac yn cablu y rhai sy mewn awdurdod. Judas 8. Pwy bynnag sydd yn ymosod yn erbyn yr awdurdod sydd yn gwrthwynebu ordinhâd Duw: a'r rhai a wrthwynebant, a dderbyniant farnedigaeth iddynt eu hunain. Rhuf. 13, 2. Herwydd pa ham, angenrhaid yw ymddarostwng, nid yn unig o herwydd llid, eithr o herwydd cydwybod hefyd, adn. 5.]

† Neh. 4, 14. ‡Esay, 8, 13. § Job 38, 11.

The Landing Places of Denbighshire

By E. P. WILLIAMS

THAT sailors and ships do not figure largely in the history of Denbighshire is hardly a matter for surprise. Rather is it remarkable that they have played any part at all in the story of the county, for its coastline does not exceed twelve miles in length. In comparison with the other sea-girt counties of Wales its claim to any maritime significance seems negligible.

Indeed, its present coastline is considerably longer than the original. The Creuddyn Peninsula of Edward I's day extended to Llysfaen(1), an indictment at the Caernarvon Quarter Sessions of June 1552 refers to the town(ship) of Eyrias in the County of Caernarvon(2), and a map belonging to Mr. Arthur Clegg of Gwydir Castle shows part of the Llandrillo-yn-Rhos shore east of the Afon Ganol, the present county boundary, as part of Caernarvonshire. That section of the coastline extending from the bottom of Rhos Road to the mouth of the Eirias stream was in Denbighshire, whilst Eirias, Llysfaen and Llanddulas were part of Caernarvon.(3) It was not until 1923 that Llysfaen parish was amalgamated with the Urban District of Colwyn Bay by the Counties of Carnarvon and Denbigh (Llysfaen) Order, 1922.(4)

Mr. Norman Tucker, referring to the march of Suetonius Paulinus on Anglesey in 61 A.D. states that, according to Tacitus, the general had with him flat-bottomed boats with which to effect a crossing of the Menai Straits. He points out that the passage of the Conway river would thus not have presented any difficulties to the legionaries(5) And so we may indulge our imagination and visualise a great invading force setting out from what was to become the Denbighshire bank of the Conway and making for Conway, landing within a few yards of the place where Mulberry Harbour was prepared for another great invasion.

One of my earliest recollections of childhood is of being told the story of the Welsh Prince Madoc setting out to discover

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1 Norman Tucker: *Colwyn Bay: Its Origin and Growth*, p. 56.
2 *Ibid*, p. 91. 3 *Ibid*, p. 113. 4 *Ibid*, p. 57. 5 *Ibid*, p. 27.

new lands and landing in America, where he fraternised with friendly Indians who later adopted the language of their new white god. It has been pointed out that this story of a 12th century voyage of discovery was "put out as propaganda by by Hakluyt, the Elizabethan geographer, doubtless to infer the Spaniards that Britain had a prior claim to the Continent they alleged to have discovered."(6)

My interest in the story was, however, due to its association with the Rhos shore. I was told that the quay from which Madoc sailed was where a slipway from the road (Marine Drive) to the beach then existed,—opposite the old Rhyd Farm and the point where Abbey Road joins Marine Drive.

The farm derived its name from Rhyd-y-Cerrig-Gwynion (the Ford of the white stones). Mr. Tucker quotes from Leland : "There is northward in Credine a bay or rode very goode for shippis, and that greate, caullid Carrig Gonnyon Anglice White Stonys." He adds : "The name occurs again in the Welsh Port Books, 1550-1603, when the list of landing places in Caernarvonshire in the reign of Henry VIII includes Aber Kerrick Gwynyon." Mr. Tucker suggests that this reference places it at the mouth of the Afon Ganol.(7)

It is the mouth of the Afon Ganol which we shall first consider as a landing place. The preamble to a lawsuit of 1687 describes "one part of the marsh called Morfa Dinerth containing 34 acres of land, lying in Dinerth Township, between a certain stream dividing the counties of Denbigh and Caernarvonshire, at the lower end of which channell of water adjoining to the sea was, as is reputed, a creake wherein boats and ships of 20 or 30 tun might at a certain time of flowing water get in there and soe lye safe from storms and soe it hath ever continued from beyond living memory until 1687."(8)

This law-suit was brought by a Mr. Davies, who had purchased Llys Euryn from the Conways, against Mr. Pugh of Penrhyn Old Hall because the latter had built "a bridge upon the

6 "A Chip off the Old Quay"—*North Wales Pioneer*, August 1955.
7 Norman Tucker : *Colwyn Bay : Its Origin and Growth*, p. 20.
8 *Ibid*, p. 18.

creak and stopped the sea from overflowing and also all boates and small vessells from getting in there for shelter in stormy weather."(9) In this creek an Elizabethan ancestor of this same Mr. Pugh "kept a small pinnace," mentioned in the trial of Williams and Yorke for conspiracy against the Crown. (10)

We are led to believe that the mouth—or mouths—of the Afon Ganol was not only a sheltering place for shipping but that it was also the site of a quay. George Porter states : "There was also formerly a quay at the mouth of the present stream, the Afon Ganol, some of the stones of which were used in building the golf house."(11) It has also been said that some ancient masonry, now forming part of a rockery in the garden of the house "Odstone" was once part of an old quay.(12) During 1954-56 extensive work has been in progress along this strip of coast, a new sea wall being in process of erection. There appeared in the local press an article stating that the work of excavation has revealed what appears to be a fragment of a quay wall. This was uncovered opposite "Odstone," on the seaward side of the road (Marine Drive).(13)

The erection of the new wall has been undertaken to offset further inroads by the sea. During the last thirty years huge boulders, smaller stones and sand have encroached very considerably upon the marshland at the river estuary, thus robbing the coast at this point of some hundred yards of land. The river itself has within living memory become both narrower and shallower owing to silting,—although flooding during the last four years has tended to increase its width and depth during the winter months.

It is interesting to conjecture how far the stream was navigable before erosion and silting, and finally the building of the coast road, made it impossible for any craft to approach the estuary. We read that "early in the eighteenth century small

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9 W. Venables-Williams : *An Archaeological History of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos and the immediate neighbourhood,* p. 33.

10 Norman Tucker : *Colwyn Bay : Its Origin and Growth,* p. 18.

11 George Porter : *Colwyn Bay before the Houses Came,* p. 74.

12 Norman Tucker : *Colwyn Bay : Its Origin and Growth,* p. 19.

13 *North Wales Pioneer*—August 1955.

ships were able to unload at Dinerth and, according to tradition, boats came in as far as Mochdre much later,—probably up a creek from the Conway river at high tide before it was fenced off by the Llanrwst railway embankment."(14) We must be careful to note however that the reference to Mochdre does not suggest navigability from the mouth of the Afon Ganol. In *Old Price's Remains* it is stated that Robert Foulkes of the "Rising Sun Inn" "remembered men who should say that they had seen vessels in the aforesaid River Afon Ganol under Llandrillo Church."(15) This would probably refer to the first half of the eighteenth century.

To revert for a moment to the stream stated to be navigable from the Conway as far as Mochdre, Mr. Tucker has two interesting references. He states that he once talked to a man whose father rowed his boat as far as his garden near Pensarn bridge(16) and that in 1914 he was told by an old man living near Pabo that his grandmother, born 1815, could remember flat boats, laden with coal, coming to Mochdre from Glan Conway.

We now transfer our attention to the point on the coast opposite the "Cayley Arms" of our own day. During the middle of the last century a visitor wrote of Rhos: "It is a locality particularly well adapted for a small secure port, sheltered from all winds, except the north-east, and where, even now, a trade of some value is carried on in limestone and timber."(17) Mr. Tucker states that the writer visited Rhos in 1857.(18) That Rhos was once a port is borne out by the existence of the old Rhos Quay, clearly shown on a plan belonging to the late Miss Parry-Evans of Aberhod and reproduced on page 15 of Mr. Tucker's book. The plan shows the quay as it was in 1855. Further evidence of the existence of the port was forthcoming when, during the nineties, workmen digging near the promenade at that point came across "what appeared to be huge lock gates." These could not be preserved, as the wood was rotten

14 George Porter: *Colwyn Bay before the Houses Came*, p. 49.

15 Norman Tucker: *Colwyn Bay: Its Origin and Growth*, p. 20.

16 *Ibid*, p. 21.

17 *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, III, iii, 40.

18 Norman Tucker: *Colwyn Bay: Its Origin and Growth*, p. 232.

and crumbled. If, as it is said, there was a shipbuilding yard on the site of the present Rhos County Garage, the port must have had added importance. This yard would have been alongside the branch of the Afon Ganol which entered the sea opposite the end of Penrhyn Avenue,(19).

Some thirty years ago the course of this eastern stream could be followed over more than half of its length. Skirting the southern perimeter of the eastern end of the Rhos and Penrhyn Bay Golf Club's course and disappearing from sight behind the Tramway Depot, it continued eastward under Church Road and appeared again behind Pine Grove. It could then be followed as a sizable ditch, often flooded, at the southern limit of a row of fields, largely given up to potato growing, and finally disappeared from view on reaching Colwyn Crescent. Its course lay across what is now the ground of the Colwyn Bay Cricket Club, roughly thirty yards from the fence along the southern side. It is interesting to note that flooding from the Promenade along Penrhyn Avenue,—not an infrequent occurrence,—tends to retrace the course upstream. The late George Porter claimed that this creek had in times past provided a tidal harbour.(20)

He states that not long before 1808 small boats had unloaded on the Afon Ganol and that there was also shipping at Rhos.(21) When Miss Parry-Evans told Mr. Tucker that her father was once taken from Rhos to Mostyn by coasting vessel to embark for Liverpool, she was undoubtedly referring to a much later date in the century.(22) Furthermore, the same lady's map of 1855 not only shows Rhos Quay but also, seaward of the quay, the shipping stage of the Bryn Euryn Quarry Company, who operated a railway from the hill to this point. Further reference to this railway is apparently to be found in a document of 1856.(23)

We now turn to the third landing place. George Porter states, having written of the "eastern creek" : "After this creek—

19 *Ibid*, p. 231.

20 George Porter : *Colwyn Bay before the Houses Came*, p. 74.

21 *Ibid*, p. 14.

22 Norman Tucker : *Colwyn Bay : Its Origin and Growth*, p. 232.

23 George Porter : *Colwyn Bay before the Houses Came*, p. 64.

early in the nineteenth century—had been deprived of its water by drainage and filled up, ships tied up for a period at a quay on the site of the Rhos Abbey Hotel parade . . . ."[24] He adds that this quay "predeceased" the quarry company's stage. But the "Rhos Abbey" site was to become important. At the time of the sale of the Pwllycrochan estate—1865—an Act was obtained for the erection of a pier at Llandrillo, 400 yards in length, to which steamers could ply at all times of the tide.[25] The pier was opened in April 1895. The writer has spoken to workmen who were employed on its erection. The builder was a Mr. Bostock. The story of Rhos shipping from that date is that of passenger steamer sailings.

The pier, soon after its erection, was bought by Mr. William Horton of Bryn Dinarth, a prominent landowner and a man who played a very considerable part in the expansion of Rhos. The first reference to sailings takes us back to the year 1902. Mr. Horton then operated a small iron paddle steamer, the *Albion*, between Rhyl, Rhos and Llandudno, connecting with the Liverpool steamer. Sailing first on July 22nd, the vessel made her last sailing on this service on September 27th of the same year. Mr. F. C. Thornley suggests that Mr. Horton chartered the ship for the one season from the owners, the North Eastern Passengers Steamers, Ltd. The gross tonnage was 137. The same writer adds the following story. "An amusing incident occurred when a practical joker at Rhos distributed bogus complimentary tickets among well-known local people for a free trip to Blackpool in the *Albion*. A large number of recipients duly turned up at Rhos Pier and the captain, who of course knew nothing about such a trip, saved an awkward situation by taking them to Llandudno." The vessel was later renamed *Shamrock*.[26]

Another vessel, the *Empress*, a small paddle steamer with a single mast and funnel sailed between Liverpool, Llandudno and Colwyn Bay (Rhos). Liverpool 11 a.m., Llandudno 1.30 p.m.,—a trip to Rhos-Llandudno, 5.30 p.m., Liverpool 8.0 p.m. The first class round trip was 4/6, and 2nd class 2/6.[27]

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24 *Ibid*, p. 74.

25 Norman Tucker : *Colwyn Bay : Its Origin and Growth*, p. 155.

26 F. C. Thornley : *Past and Present Steamers of North Wales*, p. 30.

27 *Ibid*, p. 31.

During the summers of 1904-5 the *Ribble Queen*, a 99 gross tons screw steamer, sailed regularly to Llandudno from Rhos and Rhyl, with excursions also to the Menai Straits.(28)

In 1904-5 the Colwyn Bay and Liverpool Steamship Company operated the *Rhos Colwyn*, first of the name. This was an attractive one-masted, two funnel iron paddle steamer, 210 feet in length. The company's bills advertised a daily service between Liverpool, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno and Menai Straits. They invited the public to "travel in comfort by the smokeless steamer. No over-crowding on Saturday and Sunday." The return fare to Llandudno or Rhos was 2/6.(29) It should be noted here that the references to Colwyn Bay are of course to sailings from Rhos pier.

In the early summer of 1907 the Mersey Trading Company began to operate a second vessel of the name *Rhos Colwyn*. This one-masted, one funnel paddle steamer had a gross tonnage of 236. It operated for two seasons, calling regularly at Rhos, and was finally sold to the shipbreakers in November 1908. In an attempt to compete with the Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Company, the Red Funnel Steamers of the Mersey Trading Company ran at very low fares,—2/- return Liverpool to Rhos or Llandudno, 3/- return to Caernarvon from Liverpool.(30) *Rhos Colwyn I* also sailed to Holyhead, Southport and Blackpool while on this service, and the second *Rhos Colwyn* to Blackpool, Caernarvon and, of course, Bangor and Beaumaris.

But in the autumn of 1908 the Mersey Trading Company went out of business. Meanwhile in 1906 the Colwyn Bay and Liverpool S.S. Co. had bought two ships, the *Carisbrooke* and the *Prince Leopold*. They were, however, both sold to the Mersey Trading Company in 1907 and re-named *Rhos Trevor* and *Rhosneigr* respectively. The latter was wrecked off Rhos Pier on 20th July, 1908, on a trip from Llandudno to Blackpool.(31) The remains of the wreckage can still be seen at low tide. Her master, Captain Thomas James, was for many years a well-known local figure as the keeper of the toll-gate opposite the Rhos Golf House.

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28 *Ibid*, p. 31.

29 F. C. Thornley: *Past and Present Steamers of North Wales*, pp. 33-34.

30 *Ibid*, p. 35. 31 *Ibid*, p. 35.

In May 1909 the *Rhos Trevor* was bought by the Liverpool and North Wales S.S. Co. and re-named *St. Trillo* (first of the name).(32) She sailed daily from 1909 to 1916 between Rhos and Llandudno when the vessel was taken over by the Admiralty for war service. The *Colwyn Bay Standard* of 23 June, 1916 advertises : "Grand Sea Excursions from Rhos Pier, Sunday 25th.—Llandudno and Menai Straits at 2.20, due back 6.0 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday : 10.0 a.m.—Llandudno, Bangor, Beaumaris, Menai Straits and Carnarvon ; 2.20 p.m.—Wednesday, 28th—Llandudno and Menai Straits. All saloon fares."

The *St. Trillo* had one funnel and one mast and a registered tonnage of 164.

According to the Company's handbills of 1912 the *St. Trillo* and the *St. Elian*, first of the name, were between them making three to five trips per day from Rhos to Llandudno and back. The *St. Elian* had been acquired in 1907 and sailed until 1915, when she was broken up. A vessel of 200 tons, she had one funnel and one mast and had been built in 1872.(32a)

Another of the L. & N.W. S.S. Co.'s steamers to use Rhos Pier was the *Snowdon*. This very popular little ship had two funnels and one mast, with a gross tonnage of 338. Shallow water prevented the larger type of pleasure steamer making use of Rhos Pier. Probably the largest vessel to call there was the famous *St. Elvies*. A two-funnelled, two-masted paddle steamer, her gross tonnage was 567. The *St. Elvies* was operated by the L. & N.W.S.S. Co. from 1896 to 1930, the period including outstanding war service in the North Sea.

According to Mr. Thornley, Rhos Pier was originally built at Douglas, I.O.M., in 1869, dismantled in the early 1890s and re-erected at Rhos.(33) Its demolition was completed in 1954. The *Colwyn Bay Standard* of 12 January, 1917, reported the destruction of Rhos Pier jetty during the great storm of the previous Sunday night and Monday morning. Indeed, the landing stage was completely washed away. Any further sailings were therefore out of the question without the erection of a new stage. From that day, fishing and pleasure craft in the Bay of Colwyn have been confined to motor, sailing and rowing boats.

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32 *Ibid*, p. 36. 32a *Ibid*, p. 37. 33 *Ibid*, p. 30.

Our next consideration must be the shipping connected with the quarries. This takes us east of Colwyn Bay and Old Colwyn, although, in passing, it is interesting to note that Beach Road, Old Colwyn, was used in its early days for the conveyance of coal brought by small vessels.(34)

Ships carrying limestone from the quarries form by far the greater part of the shipping seen in the Bay of Colwyn and off the short Denbighshire coast in general today. These ships are owned by various companies in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and some there are that fly the Eireann flag. The official street map of Colwyn Bay shows clearly the position of the four jetties or stages which have been used by these ships. The first is a few yards to the west of Penmaen Head, the second just over a quarter of a mile to the east of the headland, a third immediately seaward of the Llanddulas quarries, and the last slightly to the west, seaward of the neighbouring limeworks.

The Llanddulas and Penmaen Head jetties or landing stages are operated by Messrs. Kneeshaw Lupton & Co. Ltd., whilst the second jetty working from the east is operated by the Lime Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

The I.C.I. jetty was erected about the year 1874, and from then on stone was shipped to Widnes for use in the chemical trade. The shipments were made by sailing vessels with a carrying capacity of 150 to 200 tons.

About 1890 trade developed with steel works in the Glasgow area, the stone being shipped in privately owned steamers with capacities of 300 to 800 tons. One ship, the S.S. *Eleanor*, with a carrying capacity of 500 tons, belonged to Messrs. Raynes Co., who then owned what is locally known as "Raynes Quarry." The concern was acquired by I.C.I. upon the formation of the latter combine.

The trade with Widnes ceased with the turn of the century, but trade was developed with the chemical industry at Fleetwood, steamships owned by Messrs. W. A. Savage of Liverpool, with a capacity of about 300 to 750 tons being used. These ships would

34 Norman Tucker: *Colwyn Bay: Its Origin and Growth*, p. 149.

load coal for Ireland at Liverpool and on the return journey would call at Llanddulas for a load of limestone for shipment to Fleetwood.

In 1917 the United Alkali Company, which became part of I.C.I., and who had acquired Raynes & Co., began to ship limestone in their own steamships to their works at Fleetwood. One of the best known vessels on that run, the S.S. *Sodium* is still in commission today. Shipments from the Raynes jetty, controlled by the Alkali Division of I.C.I., still continue.(35)

"The quarrying of limestone is a large and thriving industry at Llanddulas. The first quarry opened at Llanddulas was that of the Llanddulas Quarry Company (Henffordd), which was recently closed. The Kneeshaw Lupton Quarry, and the I.C.I. Ltd. Quarry at Penmaen employ a large number of men. From wharves, vessels of considerable tonnage can be loaded for transit to English and Scottish ports."(36) This paragraph, written in 1948, is equally true today.

But the Llanddulas limestone quarries were not the first to be worked in the district and the history of the earliest quarries of any importance throws light on shipping which came into Abergele itself. White clay also was shipped from the town. I quote the following account from *A History of Abergele and District*: "In the year 1839 it is recorded that there was a (limestone) quarry worked at Cefn Ogo, near Clip Terfyn. About 200 men were employed there, and 50 horses to cart the stone to the beach to the vessels which carried it to Liverpool and other places for building, and also to the iron works. The vessels brought coal, and this was carried far into the country districts by farmers, who used it to fire their limekilns to make lime for the land. Difficulties in the renewal of the lease with owners (the Castle Estates) caused the closing of the quarry. The proprietors then turned their attention to the other side of the valley in the Llanddulas parish, and this proved the starting of a great industry, continued with great vigour in the Llanddulas and Llysfaen quarries. The first of these was the Henffordd, or Ffordd Haearn, so called because they had a railroad

35 Information obtained from I.C.I. Ltd.

36 Ellis, John R.: *A History of Abergele and District*, p. 27.

along the breast of the hill to bring the stone to the shore. Other quarries which worked for many years were the Holland Quarry at Rhyd y Foel, the 'Rallt or Chwarel Wyllt and Bryngwenallt quarries, which were noted for a very good quality of stone, very suitable for building. Much of it was exported to Liverpool and other places.

About seventy years ago a white clay, suitable for rough pottery, was extracted from a pit at the side of the road near Ffordd Las Fawr, behind Tower Hill. It was continued for a number of years, carts being used to carry it down the steep road leading to Bron Berllan, and it was stored at the shore end of Sea Road, when there was only the level crossing to get over the railway. Vessels arrived at intervals, weather permitting, to carry it to the pottery works."(37)

Brief mention must be made of the Denbighshire bank of the Conway, Baillie Reynolds claims that the Talycafn ferry was probably of Roman origin, although it was first known to have been used during the reign of Edward I.(38)

A Conway ferry is, however, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, describing his journey with Archbishop Baldwin from Bangor to Rhuddlan in 1188.—"Ar ôl mordwyo wedyn tros afon Conwy, neu'n hytrach tros fraich o'r môr tan Ddeg-annwy, ..."(39) The landing point in this case was obviously much further north than Talycafn.

There was an aged ferry in use at Talycafn in Pennant's day. It finally went out of existence in 1877. "The bridge was opened on Saturday, 9 October, 1877,—the old ferry-boat being tied up to the bridge, and cast adrift as part of the ceremony."(40)

Of recent years Talycafn has been used as a landing place by the steamers of the St. George's Steamship Co.

There is an oral tradition in Llanrwst that the town was once a port for small steamers. Any written reference to this

37 Ellis, John R.: *A History of Abergele and District*, pp. 23, 24.

38 *Arch. Camb.* 1930, pp. 99, 100.

39 *Gerallt Gymro*: cyf. Thomas Jones, p. 140.

40 Davies, Henry Rees: *A Review of the Records of the Conway and Menai Ferries.*

has hitherto defied discovery,—with the exception of the following from an article by Mrs. Jean Ware on Llanrwst : "... Before the Conway Tubular Bridge affected the tides of the river, little steamers used to come as far as the Inigo Jones bridge. Now, no boat can come further than Trefriw," In the article the names "Cae Llong" and "Steam Packet Entry" are explained in the light of this statement.(41)

It can be added that ship building was in former times not unknown on the eastern banks of the Conway. Thus we read that the *Union* of Caernarvon (Master, John Griffiths—32 feet ten inches long, thirteen feet ten inches wide, burthen thirty-five tons) was built at Tal-y-Cafn in 1789. The author of *Dyffryn Conwy a'r Creuddyn*, who supplies this information, also states that he has seen references more than once to ship-building on the river at Llanrwst, but he has been unable to confirm this.(42)

I acknowledge with thanks the valuable information obtained from W. Burrows, Esq., of the Lime Division Secretary's Department of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.; H. Parry-Jones, Esq., M.A.; Norman Tucker, Esq., F.R.Hist.S., F.A.M.S.; and H. V. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Co., Ltd.

41 *Liverpool Daily Post*: 20 Dec., 1955.

42 Rowlands, E. D.: *Dyffryn Conwy a'r Creuddyn*, p. 222.

The Wynne Family of Melai and Garthewin

By R. O. F. WYNNE

PREFATORY NOTE: The veracity of those early Welsh pedigrees, some of which date back to the ninth or tenth centuries, need not be seriously doubted. They were subject to errors in transmission, but these can often be checked by means of cross-references and from deeds, court records and other sources. The early pedigrees of the Royal Tribes are occasionally subject to striking confirmation, as in the case of that of the Royal House of Gwynedd, the accuracy of which as far back as the beginning of the eighth century is borne out by the ninth century inscription on the Pillar of Eliseg. Nor is there any special reason to suppose that the pedigrees of the Noble Tribes are less trustworthy.

In the words of Major Francis Jones (see below): "The possession of a pedigree under Welsh law was an economic and social necessity, and its accuracy a matter of prime importance." . . . . "The Welsh pedigree was public property and it was accurate simply because it had to be accurate." It was the duty of the bards to preserve these pedigrees, and in the late 15th and early 16th centuries certain leading families were grouped (somewhat arbitrarily) into the five Royal and fifteen Noble Tribes.

To the "founders" of these tribes long pedigrees came to be assigned in an attempt to rationalize into some sort of genealogical order the outstanding figures—saints and heroes, of early British history. Thus to Marchudd ap Cynan, founder of the family with which we are dealing, is ascribed a pedigree beginning with Beli Mawr, "King of Britain" (a favoured common ancestor), father of the celebrated Caswallon or Cassivelaunus. The pedigree continues through Lludd, eldest son of Beli Mawr to Coel Codebog, whose daughter Helen is said to have been that St. Helena, who was the finder of the True Cross and the mother of Constantine the Great. (From Williams' *Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, pub. Longman, 1852). For a scholarly treatment of the whole subject of Welsh pedigrees see "An Approach to Welsh Genealogy" by Major Francis Jones,

T.D., in *Transactions* of the Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion 1948. The original sources of much that follows are noted in Lloyd's *History of Powys Fadog* and Griffiths' *Pedigrees of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire*. I have been able to rectify one or two errors in these latter, one at least due to a fault in the copying, and I refer to them in my notes.

PART I.—MELAI

An inscription in Latin upon a monument to John Wynne of Melai in the parish church of Llanfair Talhaearn records that:

> "He was the first-born son of William Wynne who strenuously asserted the cause of his king against rebellious subjects, with two regiments of horse and foot which he raised at his own cost, and of which he was Colonel. In the year 1643, when aged 31, he fell in action for the same cause, meeting an early death in the battle of Wem in the county of Salop . . ."

This William Wynne had a younger brother, Robert, likewise an officer in the king's service. He married Margaret Price(1), heiress of Garthewin, in the same parish, and it was thus that Garthewin passed to the Wynne family. The last heir of Melai in the male line was John Wynne, great-grandson of the Cavalier killed at Wem.(2) He married Sydney, sister of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, the first baronet of that name and daughter of Sir William Williams of Llanforda. They had two daughters, the eldest of whom, Jane, married Sir John Wynn of Bodvean: thus Melai passed into the hands of her son, the first Lord Newborough, and his successors.

The family is of very ancient lineage, being of direct descent in the male line from Marchudd ap Cynan, Lord of Bryn Ffanigl and founder of the VIIIth Noble Tribe of North Wales and

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(1) Descended from Bleddyn Lloyd of Hafodunos of the tribe of Hedd Molwynog.

(2) A grand-daughter of Colonel Wynne, Barbara Wynne, "The Rose of Melai," is commemorated in the touching Welsh elegy by Huw Morys—*Marwnhad Barbara Miltwn*, which takes the form of a dialogue between the living and the dead and is referred to by George Borrow in his book *Wild Wales*. See W. J. Gruffydd: *Y Flodeugerdd Gymraeg*, No. 160, pp. 190-94.

Powys. This ninth century chieftain who commanded the forces of Gwynedd under Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, was ancestor of Ednyfed Vychan, the famous seneschal of Llewelyn the Great and progenitor of the royal house of Tudor.(3)

From Ednyfed Vychan, their collateral ancestor, the family traces descent in the following manner:

Ednyfed's son, Sir Tudor ap Ednyfed, who, like his father, took a great part in the management of the realm and was Steward of Wales under Llywelyn the Last and that prince's chief counsellor, married Adlais, a great-grandaughter of Gruffudd ap Cynan, King of North Wales. Their son, Heilyn ap Sir Tudor, married Annes, daughter of Bleddyn ap Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael, ap Maredudd, Prince of Powys, and their daughter Angharad married Iorwerth, called Y Penwyn, progenitor of the Wynnes of Melai and Garthewin.

Iorwerth was fifth in descent from Idnerth ap Edryd and tenth in descent from Marchudd ap Cynan. He earned an unenviable notoriety as the betrayer into the hands of the English of Dafydd, brother of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Prince of an independent Wales. However, it may fairly be urged that there was another side to this whole sorry business. Driven by jealousy of his brother, Dafydd had in fact changed sides repeatedly, was at one time plotting Llywelyn's assassination and only took the field against Edward I in exasperation

(3) Ednyfed Vychan, Seneschal and chief counsellor of Llywelyn the Great, holds a high place in the history of Wales. After the Prince himself he was the principal leader of the armed forces and as *Distain* or Seneschal he occupied a position corresponding to Steward and Chief Constable of the realm. Under Llywelyn the Great we see emerging the conception of Wales as a united nation-state and it is clear that Ednyfed Vychan played a very important part in the shaping of policy during the reign of this great and statesmanlike ruler. Of the details of his private life we learn comparatively little. It appears that he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and that he first won fame as a warrior fighting against Earl Ranulph of Chester. Thenceforth he bore as his coat of arms the *Three Englishmen's Heads couped at the neck* and the motto *Cymru fu, Cymru fydd* ("Wales was and Wales will be"). Finally, in the words of Sir John Lloyd, 'not the least of his claims to respectful notice from the historian is that from him sprang, by direct male descent, the puissant House of Tudor, so that his stock might have used, with even greater propriety than the Mortimers, the boastful motto—"Not we from kings, but kings from us." '

with the oppressive rule of the royal officials in the Lordships of Denbigh and Hope, which he had received from the English king in reward for his support. Iorwerth's hostility towards Dafydd may have been due in the first place to some territorial dispute, but in handing him over to the English he may well have considered himself to be acting in the public weal. The revulsion of feeling in favour of Dafydd resulted in part from the horror aroused by his mock trial before the English barons at Shrewsbury and the peculiarly brutal nature of his execution. In token of his assistance in bringing the war to a close Edward I awarded Y Penwyn a coat of arms of three boars' heads in place of the Saracen's Head ascribed to Marchudd, besides a number of emoluments. A strange sequel to this story is that Angharad, the wife of Iorwerth, took as her second husband Dafydd Gôch, the son of that very Dafydd ap Gruffudd whom Iorwerth had betrayed. (See *History of Powys Fadog*, Vol. V, p. 367 et seq.)

Iorwerth's grandson, Rhys Wyn ap Dafydd Llwyd, who lived in the second half of the 14th century, seems to have been the first of his family to reside at Melai, then known as Llannerch. He married Margiad, daughter of Robert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd, descended from Ednowain Bendew.(4) His son Ieuan married c. 1400, Angharad, the daughter of Hoesgyn Holland, ancestor

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(4) *Margiad verch Rotpert ap Iorwerth*: She was descended from Ednowain Bendew, founder of the XIIIth Noble Tribe of N. Wales and Powys, by his marriage with Gwerfyl, the grand-daughter of Tudor Trevor and Angharad, daughter of Hywel Dda, King of Wales (Lewis Dwnn, Vol. II., p. 325).

Through her mother she was descended from Edwyn "Prince of Tegeingl," founder of the XIIth Noble Tribe of N. Wales and Powys and Ewerydda his wife, sister of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. Edwyn's father Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, was the second son of Einion ap Owain ap Hywel Dda and Ethelfleda, daughter and heiress of Edwin, Earl of Mercia and relict of Edmund Ironside, King of England (Harl MS. 1969, and see *History of Powys Fadog*, Vol. III, p. 100-101 and 105).

(Robert Vaughan gives Margiad's descent from Ednowain, as above, but through an evident error in some transcript she appears in *Powys Fadog* and Griffiths' *Pedigrees* as the daughter of Robert ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ednyfed Vychan—a line that is non-existent.)

of the Hollands of Plas Berw, Anglesey (5), and sister of Robin Holland, a staunch partisan of Owain Glyn Dwr. Their son, Einion Vychan of Melai, married Angharad, daughter of Gruffudd ap Cynwrig ap Bleddyn Llwyd of Hafodunos, descended from Hedd Molwynog (6), whilst their daughter Eva married Meredydd ap Tudur and became the mother of Rhys ap Meredydd of Plas Iolyn (7) who bore the Red Dragon standard for Henry Tudor at the battle of Bosworth in 1485 after the former standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. Thus did a descendant of Ednyfed Vychan see the crowning of one of his own kin as king of England upon the field of battle.

Einion Vychan ap Ieuan had two sons, the eldest of whom, Dafydd Llwyd of Melai, married Lleuki, grandaughter of the

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(5) The Hollands, who trace descent from the Counts of Anjou, came into Wales from Lancashire sometime towards the end of the 14th century. They established themselves at Vardre and Kinmel in Denbighshire, at Plas Berw in Anglesey and elsewhere.

It is possible that they came into Wales for safety's sake, for the senior branch of the family, represented by Sir Thomas de Holland and his son the Duke of Exeter, was embroiled in the cause of Richard II against Henry of Lancaster, and Welsh sympathies with King Richard were strong. It is clear that the Hollands of Kinmel and Plas Berw could not possibly have been descended from John Holland, Duke of Exeter, as indicated in Griffiths' *Pedigrees* and elsewhere, but they evidently sprang from the same stock and they bore the same arms, viz., *azure, a lion rampant gardant between five Fleurs de Lys argent*, as appears in an authentication by Garter King of Arms in 1635. Apparently they were descended from Thomas Holland and Jane his wife, daughter of Sir Fulke Valence, the brother of William, Earl of Pembroke; thisf Thomas Holland being the son of Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., and Jane, daughter of Sir Jasper Croft. (*Powys Fadog* III, 50, and Griffiths' *Pedigrees*, p. 259).

(6) Hedd Molwynog, founder of the IXth Noble Tribe of N. Wales and Powys, was descended from Rhodri Mawr, King of Wales, and flourished about the latter half of the twelfth century. He lived at Henllys, only a short way from Garthewin, on the opposite bank of the Elwy. The site of his home is occupied by a farmhouse, and a nearby field called *Maes y Bendithion* marks the spot where the poor received his alms. He was Steward to Prince Dafydd ap Owain Gwynedd (1170--1195) whom he assisted in carrying fire and sword right through England, even to the walls of Coventry. His descendant, Bleddyn Llwyd, was the founder of the house of Hafodunos. Amongst other prominent descendants of Hedd Molwynog were Iolo Goch, the household bard of Owain Glyn Dwr and Tudur Aled, last of the bards of the old order (1480--1520). (See *The Royal Tribes of Wales* with notes, 1887 Edition.)

(7) Rhys ap Meredydd : ancestor of the Prices of Plas Iolyn and Rhiwlas, Wynns of Voelas, etc.

warrior Hywel Coetmor,(8) descended from Llywelyn the Great who, with his brother, Rhys Gethin, fought for Owain Glyn Dwr. The younger son, Rhys ap Einion Vychan, married Catrin, daughter of Robert Vychan ap Dafydd ap Hywel and from their marriage derived two very eminent figures in the religious and literary life of Wales : Edmund Prys, Archdeacon of Merioneth (4th in male descent), and William Salesbury, the translator of the New Testament into Welsh, (4th in descent from their daughter Gwenhwyfar, wife of Robert Salusbury).

The first member of the family to assume the surname of Wynne (or Wynn) was William Wynn ap Meredith, grandson of the above named Dafydd Llwyd ap Einion. His son John, a Squire to the Body of Queen Mary, married Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Puleston of Bersham (9) and widow of Sir John Salusbury of Llewenni, and their grandson William Wynne married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Clough(10) by Catherine of

(8) Hywel Coetmor, whose effigy may be seen in the Gwydir Chapel in the church at Llanrwst, fought under the Black Prince on the field of Poictiers. Later, he and his brother Rhys Gethin (Rhys the terrible), joined the rebellion of Owain Glyn Dwr. He was fourth in descent from Dafydd ap Gruffudd, grandson of Llywelyn the Great, and was the original owner of Gwydir which his son Dafydd sold to Ieuan ap Meredydd, the ancestor of Sir John Wynn. His grandfather, Gruffudd ap Dafydd Goch lies buried in the church at Betws-y-Coed, where his effigy and tomb are to be seen bearing the following inscription :

HIC JACET GRUFYD AP DAVID GOCH
AGNUS DEI MISERERE ME

(9) Chamberlain of Gwynedd and Constable of Caernarvon Castle (1523). The Pulestons were a family settled in Maelor Saesneg since the time of Edward I. Sir Roger Puleston was appointed by Edward I after his conquest of Wales to levy certain taxes upon the Welsh people for the purposes of Government, but the Welsh people captured and hanged him, together with all his officers. Despite this rebuff, we soon find Sir Roger's descendants marrying into the ranks of the Welsh nobility. Robert Puleston, ancestor of Sir John Puleston of Bersham, married a sister of Owain Glyn Dwr and was one of his staunchest supporters. Owain's coat of arms descended to the Pulestons, his six sons having perished in their father's wars, leaving no issue.

(10) Sir Richard Clough, the son of a Denbigh glover, who began life as a poor boy, died at forty so wealthy that the saying "as rich as a Clough" became a Welsh proverb. As a boy he was a chorister in the great Benedictine Abbey of Chester, and as a young man he is said to have gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He was made a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, a papal honour which he evidently prized, for he took the badge of that order as his coat of arms. He became a partner with Sir Thomas Gresham in the founding of the Royal Exchange and spent much of his time on commercial missions in the Low Countries on behalf of the Government and as an agent for Lord Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's minister. He endowed his daughter Mary with the lands of the dissolved Abbey of Maenan, which she brought to William Wynne of Melai as a part of her dowry.

Berain,(11) whose portrait hangs in the ante-room in Garthewin. Their son, John Wynne, married Dorothy, daughter by Margaret, sole heiress of Richard Mostyn of Bodysgallen, of Huw Wynn of Berth Ddu in Creuddyn, descended in the male line from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales (grandfather of Llywelyn the Great), through his grandfather, John Wynn ap Meredith of Gwydir. The eldest son of this marriage was that Colonel William Wynne, the Royalist officer, referred to at the outset of this article. It is to the descendants of his younger brother Robert, who married Margaret Price, heiress of Garthewin (see Note 1), that we now turn. First, however, it is expedient to refer to the impact upon the family of the religious changes of the 16th century, so far as that can be known.

It has been stated that the Wynnes of Melai adhered to Catholicism for some time after the Reformation, but there does not seem to be any strong positive evidence as to this. Certainly, that John Wynne, who was Squire to the Body of Queen Mary, was a Catholic and is listed as such in State Papers as late as 1574 (*Catholic Record Society*, VIII, p. 108). Three years later his name appears as High Sheriff of the County, but this by itself need not be taken as proof that he had changed his faith.

The execution of Thomas Salusbury in 1586 for his part in the Babington Plot must have occasioned a very near sense of danger at Melai, for he was a half-brother to Mary Clough, the wife of William Wynne. (See *The Celtic People and Renaissance Europe* by David Mathew, Chapter IV). Meanwhile, it is safe to assume that the adherence of the family to Catholicism was being steadily weakened by deprivation of the means to practice that religion. At the same time new loyalties were replacing the old and before we reach the time of Colonel Wynne it is evident that the Wynnes of Melai had become firm adherents of the established church. Henceforth we have to look elsewhere for evidences of recusancy amongst the ancient families of this part

(11) Catherine of Berain, a ward of Queen Elizabeth's, was daughter of Tudor ap Robert of the tribe of Marchweithian, Lord of Is-Aled. Her mother was Jane Vielville, daughter of Sir Rowland Vielville, Constable of Beaumaris Castle, a natural son of Henry VII. She married (1) John Salisbury of Lleweni; (2) Sir Richard Clough; (3) Maurice Wynn of Gwydir; (4) Edward Thelwall. See account of her life by Sir John Ballinger, the *Royal Tribes of Wales*, etc.

of Wales; notably to the houses of Penrhyn Creuddyn, Talacre, Tywysog and, at one time or another, Rûg, Bodrhyddan and Voelas.

The fact is that at the time of the Reformation only men and women of more than ordinary singleness of mind saw the religious issue clearly as a challenge to be faced, whatever the cost. A Richard Gwyn or a Penry might see it like that, but that way led to the hangman's rope or to the block. To others it seemed fitting that a national church should have come into being, shorn of what seemed extravagant supernatural pretensions and taking its place as a seemly and indispensable organ of the State. Slowly the Old Faith receded and in its place was substituted a dynastic loyalty to the Tudors and to the Stuarts as their successors.

It was that same loyalty which, years later, led so many of the Welsh squires to favour the cause of the Young Pretender. Indeed, the first Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn had engaged to meet Prince Charles at Derby with an army he had recruited in Wales. The plan miscarried, and the Prince was obliged to withdraw from Derby on his long retreat back to Scotland. Shortly after this Sir Watkin was killed by a fall from his horse and his widow hurriedly burnt all his papers, declaring, it is said, that they contained enough incriminating matter "to hang half North Wales." It was at about this time that Scots Firs—*Charlie Trees*, as they were called, were planted in the grounds of Garthewin as a sign of sympathy with the Stuart cause, and some of them still survive.

PART II: GARTHEWIN

Colonel Wynne's brother, Robert, who, as related, became possessed of Garthewin through his marriage with Margaret Price, was succeeded there by his son, Dr. Robert Wynne,[12] a Canon of Bangor, who married Cathrin, daughter of Richard Madryn by Elin, daughter of Thomas Bodvel, both of which

(12) Hugh, Dr. Wynne's brother, seems to have been that Dr. Hugh Wynne of the University of Oxford, and former Chancellor of St. Asaph, who was turned out of the University and lost several posts for being a non-Juror. (*Garthewin Documents*, Nos. 1724-25).

families derived from Collwyn ap Tangno, founder of the IVth Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys.

The son of Robert and Cathrin Wynne, Dr. Robert Wynne the second, Chancellor of St. Asaph and Rector of Gresford, was the real architect of the Garthewin fortunes.(13) This Dr. Wynne received several other substantial promotions in the Church and gradually developed into being one of the most vigorous and influential personalities in all North Wales. Amongst other achievements he was responsible for organizing an effective movement against the extortions and malpractices of some Crown receivers in the County of Denbigh. Before his death in 1743, he held not only the original Garthewin inheritance, considerably extended by his discreet purchases, but had also become owner of the Llannerch Estate in Llŷn by the will of his cousin Elizabeth (*nee* Madryn) in 1722. He made two prosperous marriages, allying himself first with the house of Segrwyd in Denbighshire, and secondly with the Owen family of Penrhos in Anglesey.

Dr. Robert Wynne was not only a competent lawyer himself, but he could rely on the support of his brother Richard, one of the most dependable London attorneys of his generation, equally adept at preparing pleadings for the Pleas or the Chancery or the Exchequer, and when he was appointed protonotary clerk at the Great Sessions of Glamorgan, Brecknock and Radnor it was an appointment thoroughly deserved by a practitioner of great knowledge and skill. The Chancellor had three other brothers : John, ancestor of the present owner of Garthewin, who sought his fortune in London and was granted the Freedom of the City, William, Rector of Llanfachreth (Anglesey), the Welsh historian, and Owen, apprenticed to one of the king's surgeons.

The estate was still further consolidated and developed by the Chancellor's son and grandson, both named Robert, each of whom made prosperous marriages. The former, a barrister trained in the law like his uncle Richard Wynne, whose books

(13) I am indebted to Dr. Thomas Richards of Bangor University College for many of the particulars concerning Chancellor Wynne, his son Robert and his brother Richard (see Preface to the Catalogue of the Garthewin Papers in U.C.N.W. Library, Bangor).

and papers he inherited, married the daughter of —— Gostling, Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, the son of a rich London merchant. Their son, succeeding in 1771, married Elizabeth Dymock of Acton, and through her came into possession of estates at Wem and Sweeney in Salop, Maelor Saesneg and in the lands about Wrexham. The portraits of Robert and Elizabeth Wynne, painted by Gainsborough, for long hung in the Garthewin drawing room side by side until that of Elizabeth Wynne was sold and taken to America some thirty years or more ago. Besides being a shrewd man of affairs this Robert Wynne was the author of an entertaining diary of his life and times (now unfortunately lost), which was in some ways startling, for scarcely a death was noted which was not attributed to hard drinking ! The diarist recorded banquets, baptisms and funerals with equal gusto and seems to have been a great frequenter of all three, often when attending the latter taking particular note of the weight of the coffin! Some of the entries were in an original vein as the following samples will suggest :—

Jan. 27th, 1770. This day Phoebus was kicked out of the room and the merry God Bacchus reigned in his stead "And in the Zenith was Ebriety and Reason in the Nadir."

Aug. 4th, 1770. Heard of the death of Mr. Griffith of Tan y Bwlch. Two very remarkable circumstances happened: the boy who toll'd the bell for the funeral was found hanged in the bell rope ; and one of the horses that were to carry him to his grave was found hanging in the stable.

Dec. 8th, 1780. Lay at Garthewin, Mr. Hughes of Bronwhylfa, who was afraid of going to sleep, lest if he shut his mouth his head should be blown off by Fermentation of the Bottled Ale he had drunk that evening.

At his death in 1798 the diarist was succeeded by his only son, Robert William Wynne, a Colonel in the Denbighshire Militia. He married Letitia Stanley and was noted during his lifetime and remembered long afterwards for his many acts of kindness and liberality. So greatly was he loved and respected that it is said that when he died his funeral was attended by no less than four thousand people. Colonel Wynne died childless in 1844 and the estate passed by will into the hands of a cousin,

Brownlow Wynne Cumming, who took the name of Wynne.(14) He too had no heir, so the estate at last devolved on Robert William Wynne, sixth in descent from John Wynne, the Chancellor's brother, and uncle to the present owner.

* * * *

Of the three houses successively occupied by the family for more than a millenium, the sites of Bryn Ffanigl and Melai are now occupied by farms, the former alone showing traces of some antiquity. As to Garthewin: a new mansion was raised by Chancellor Wynne on the site of the old home of the Prices, probably about the year 1720. Little remains of the latter, saving some built-up fireplaces and thick walls forming the core of the present house. Garthewin was again altered by Robert Wynne the diarist in 1772. The drawing room was built on as a wing in Regency times, and a stone terrace and loggia added in 1930 complete a gracious Georgian frontage. Seen from across the valley, the cream-washed mansion in its frame of wooded hills, with the river Elwy below, makes a picture that leaves nothing to be desired. The interior of the house is no less attractive; there are pleasant rooms, some of them panelled. The spacious drawing room, with its large south window overlooking the valley, is hung with family portraits, and the house contains some good period furniture, silver and armorial china.

Of recent years Garthewin has become a home of the Welsh drama, and a stone barn spanned by brick arches has been made into a theatre. There is a resident company and Welsh plays and drama festivals take place there periodically.

The theatre, which forms part of the range of farm buildings, is approached through an archway beneath a clock tower over which is an octagonal cupola for the bell. On the keystone of the arch is the motto *Duw a Digon* (God is enough) and the date 1772. Above is an ancient one-handed clock which tells

(14) Descended from Chancellor Wynne's grand-daughter, Margaret, who married Pierce Wynn of Dyffryn Aled (see chart). (Both the author of *Powys Fadog* and of the *Pedigrees* err in making out this Margaret to have been the Chancellor's daughter.)

the hours only and in the pediment is a coat of arms carved in stone and painted, bearing the motto *Janua Pateat, Cor Magis* ("let your door be opened and still more your heart"). Other buildings include a small private chapel which lies beneath a terrace at the side of the house. The grounds, in season carpeted with snowdrops or daffodils, slope down to a pool, whilst above the house steep wooded hills and heathy summits look down upon Bryn Ffanigl on one side and Melai on the other; sites which denote, with the roofs of Garthewin in the trees below, successive habitations of one and the same family for over eleven hundred years.

TABLE II.

Y PENWYN and WYNNES of MELAI

Iorwerth, surnamed Y PENWYN (see Table 1 for his pedigree) = Angharad (maternally descended from the Princes of Powys), dau. of Heilyn ap Sir Tudor ap Ednyfed Vychan (maternally descended from Gruffudd ap Cynan, King of N. Wales). She m. 2ndly Dafydd Gôch ap Dafydd ap Gruffudd ap Llywelyn the Great, grandfather of Howel Coetmor, ancestor of the Lloyds of Dulassau.

- Grono Llwyd ap Y Penwyn. Ancestor of the Ffoulkes of Eriviatt (Powys Fadog V. 377)
- Dafydd Llwyd ap Y Penwyn = Nest, d. of Robert ap Gruffudd ap Hywel. Living 1343
- Llywelyn Ddu ap Y Penwyn. | Gwenhwyvar m. Dafydd ap Einion.
- Iorwerth Ddu ap Y Penwyn. (Held lands pt. of the "Gavell of Eign. ap Ken" in the Vill. of Melai in 1335).
- Tegwared | Ieuan
- Ieuan | Iorwerth

Rhys Wynn of Melai and Vronheulog = Margiad, dau. of Robert ap Iorwerth ap Ririd (from Ednowain Bendew) (see Powys Fadog III, pp. 100 and 105).

c. 1400

Ieuan of Melai and Vronheulog = Angharad, dau. of Hoesgyn Holland (Ancs. of the Hollands of Plas Berw, Anglesey).

Einion Vychan of Melai & Vronheulog = Angharad, dau. of Gruffudd ap Cynfrig ap Bleddyn Llwyd of Hafodunos. (From Hedd Molwynog).

Eva = Meredydd ap Tudur and was mother of Rhys ap Meredydd of Plas Iolyn, who bore the Standard of Wales at the Battle of Bosworth 1483. Ancestor of Prices of Plas Iolyn and Rhiwlas, Wynns of Voelas, etc.

Dafydd Llwyd of Melai & Vronheulog = Lleuki, dau. of Gruffudd ap Howel Coetmor. (from Llywelyn the Great)

Rhys = Catherine, dau. of Robert Vychan ap Dafydd ap Howel, brother to Meredith ap Howel of Cesail Cyfarch. From this marriage derived Archdeacon Prys of Meirioneth and William Salesbury, the translator of the N.T. into Welsh (Hist. of Powys Fadog IV 332). Rhys', 2nd dau. Ann m. Owen Kyffin of Maenan. (See Powys Fadog V. 374-5).

Meredith of Melai and Vronheulog. = Mallt, dau. & co-h's of Gruffudd ap Madog descended from Sir Gruffudd Llwyd, gt. grandson of Ednyfed Vychan, who in 1322 took arms against the English. (See Pennant's Tours in Wales (1810), Vol. III, 52).

- Robert of Vronheulog = 1st Ellen, d. of Robert ap Meredith ap Hwlkin = 2nd Margaret dau. of Pyers Stanley of Ewlo Cas. (grandson or gt. grandson of Sir Wm. Stanley, Standard Bearer to Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth). From this marriage derived the Vaughans of Vronheulog, Llanfair Talhaearn, and the Joneses of Maes y Garnedd. (Powys Fadog III 242 and V. 357 and 370).
- William Wynne of Melai = Alice, dau. of William ap Meredith ap Rhys ap Ifan Llwyd of Llanfairfechan. (from Iarddur. See *Pedigrees*—Gorddinog p.213).
- Catherine = Henry Conwy son of John Conwy of Bodrhyddan (Mab yr Aer Hên)
- Elizabeth = John ap Rhys of Penmachno
- Margaret = William ap Gruffudd Vychan. VIIth Baron of Kymner yn Edeyrnion.
- Richard = Anne, dau. of Robert ap Ieuan ap Tudur (of Bêrain) of Tywysog.

John Wynne of Melai, Esquire of the body to Queen Mary = Elizabeth, Sister of Sir John Puleston, Kt., of Bersham, Constable of Caernarvon Castle, and widow of Sir John Salusbury of Lleweni. H.S.D. 1577

Gwenllian = David ap Rhys (see Powys Fadog Vol. V. 95-6)

Robert Vychan of Hênblas, Llanrwst. = Mary, dau. of Ieuan Llwyd of Hafodunos.

William Wynne of Melai, H.S.D. 1586 = Ellen
= 2ndly Gwen, grand-dau. of John Wynn ap Meredith of Gwydir, bur. Oct. 21, 1621. Married Nov. 23, 1621. Ob. Feb. 3, 1635
= 3rdly . . . Holland relict of Bp. Hughes of St. Asaph.

Alice = Maurice Kyffin of Maenan H.S.C.1579 H.S.A. 1585. Ob. 1603 (Powys Fadog, V. 374-5)

- William Wynne of Melai and *Jure Uxoris* of Maenan Abbey, H.S.D. 1614. Ob. 1632, Aug. 26, at Melai; = Mary, d. & co-h's of Sir Richd. Clough, Kt. of the Holy Sepulchre (ob. 1596) by Katherine Tudor of Berain.
- Owen
- Sir Thos. Wynne, Kt. killed fighting the Spaniards at the siege of Breda, 1625.
- Robert
- Richard
- Gabriel Wynne = . . . d. of William ap Richard ap Meredydd ob. Jan. 3, 1635 or 6
- Morgan Wynne, D.D., Archdeacon of Lincoln Ob. 1662. = Catherine, dau. of Hugh Williams of Wig, niece of John Williams, Archbishop of York. Temp. Charles I and Commonwealth.
- Jane
- Mary
- Margaret

- John Wynne of Melai and Maenan. Ob. Jan. 31, 1629 or 30. = Dorothy, d. by Margaret, sole heiress of Richd. Mostyn of Bodysgallen, of Huw Wynn of Berth Ddu, grandson of John Wynne ap Meredith of Gwydir (from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of N. Wales).
- Ellis Wynne of Plas Bella = Catherine, only dau. of John Price of Rhiwlas (See Table V)
- William, Ensign to his uncle Sir Thos. Wynne. Ob. Jan. 29, 1629 or 30.
- 1st Foulk Lloyd of Hafodunos = Catherine = 2nd Robert Wynn of Voelas. (1st wife)
  - Lloyds of Hafodunos (Powys Fadog IV 385)
  - Wynnes of Voelas *(See Note)
- Jane, ob. Aug. 20 1627. Bur. at Chester. = Owen Price of Nantmawr

- Col. Wm. Wynne of Melai and Maenan. Cavalier Officer, H.S.D. 1637. Slain Wem. Bur. St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, Oct. 27, 1643, aged 31. = Barbara, sr. of Sir Richard Lloyd, Kt. of Dulassau (from Rhys Gethin).
- Robert Wynne of Garthewin (*Jure Uxoris*) Cavalier Officer. Ob. April, 1682. = Margaret, dau. of Robert Price of Garthewin and Nantmawr. Des. from Bleddyn Lloyd of Hafodunos. (See Table III.)
- Evan, ob. 1635
- Owen, ob. 1644
- Hugh
- Margaret, ob. May 1645, aged 73 (2nd wife) = Sir Wm. Williams of Vaynol 3rd Bart.
- Thomas
- Catherine ob. Sept. 1704 Aged 82.

1651

John Wynne of Melai and Maenan. M.P.D. 1664-70 Selected by Charles II to be one of the Knights of the Royal Oak. Ob. Feb. 1688. Aged 58. = Dorothy, dau. of Owen Salesbury of Rûg. Ob. Mar. 2, 1677. Aged 40.

Owen Wynne, Sergeant at Law. Born 1638. Mentioned as dead in his brother's will.

Jane = . . . Young

Dorothy = Evan Lloyd of of Wigfair.

1687

William Wynne of Melai and Maenan = Margaret, dau. of Hugh Lloyd Rosindale of Segrwyd, Denbigh. [In 1694 she m. 2ndly Rev. R. Wynne of Garthewin, Chancellor of St. Asaph.] Ob. 1692. Aged 29.

1694

Barbara "The Rose of Melai" = Richard Myddleton Ob. July 14, 1695, aged 23.

Dorothy, ob. 1695 = Thomas Wynne of Dyffryn Aled. Aged 27. Wynnes of Dyffryn Aled. (Powys Fadog V.317)

- John Wynne of Melai and Maenan, M.P. Born Feb. 6, 1688. H.S.D. 1712. Ob. May 29, 1718. = Sydney, d. of Sir Wm. Williams, Bt. of Llanforda, sister of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, first Bt. of that name.
- Dorothy = Ieuan Lloyd, son of Thos. Lloyd of Wigfair. (Powys Fadog V. 305)
- Catherine Ob. 1709.

1736

Jane, co-h's, ob. Apr. 24, 1784 = Sir John Wynn, Bart. of Bodvean. (Sir Thos. Wynne, eldest son of this marriage, succeeded to Melai and became the first Lord Newborough.)

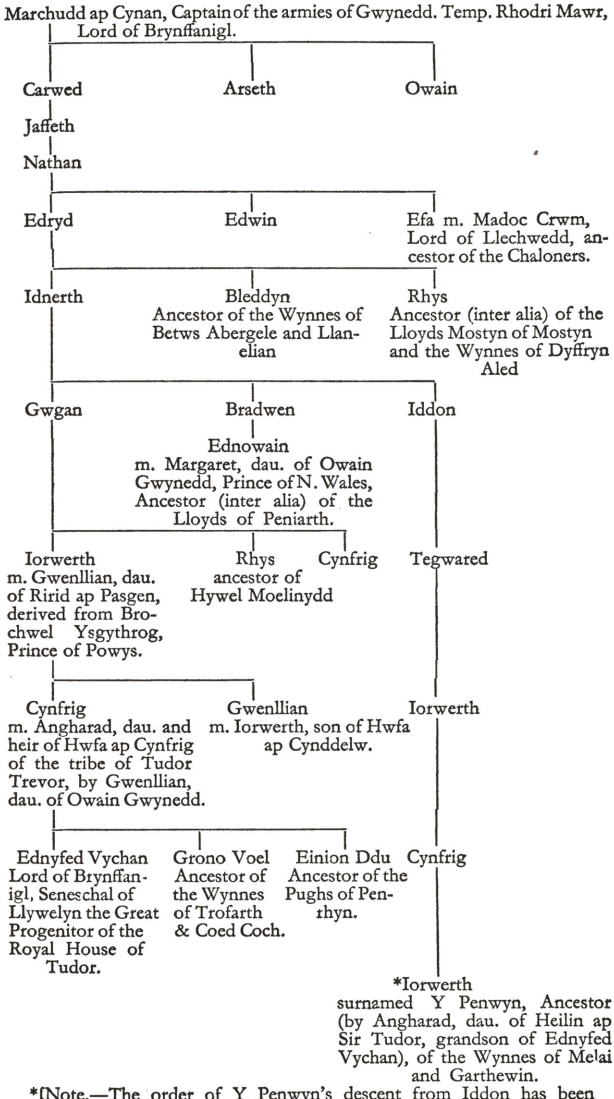
Margaret Ob. Dec. 26, 1734.

Note:
H.S.A.—High Sheriff of Anglesey.
H.S.C.— " " Caernarvonshire.
H.S.D.— " " Denbighshire.
M.P.D.—Member of Parliament for Denbighshire.

Note:
* That the Wynnes of Voelas derive from this marriage is indicated by the date of death of Robert Wynn's son Cadwaladr (Conway Parish Registers), and his age when he died (see his monument in Conway Parish Church).

TABLE I.

MARCHUDD AP CYNAN to Y PENWYN



*[Note.—The order of Y Penwyn's descent from Iddon has been variously given, but the balance of probability lies with the above. See Hengwrt MS. 627; also *Powys Fadog*, V. 368.]

TABLE IV.

GWYDIR, BERTH DDU, CAE MELWR, BODYSGALLEN AND MELAI

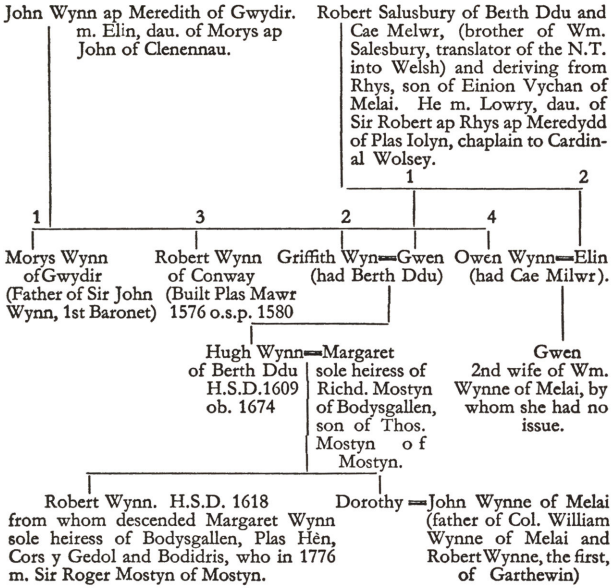
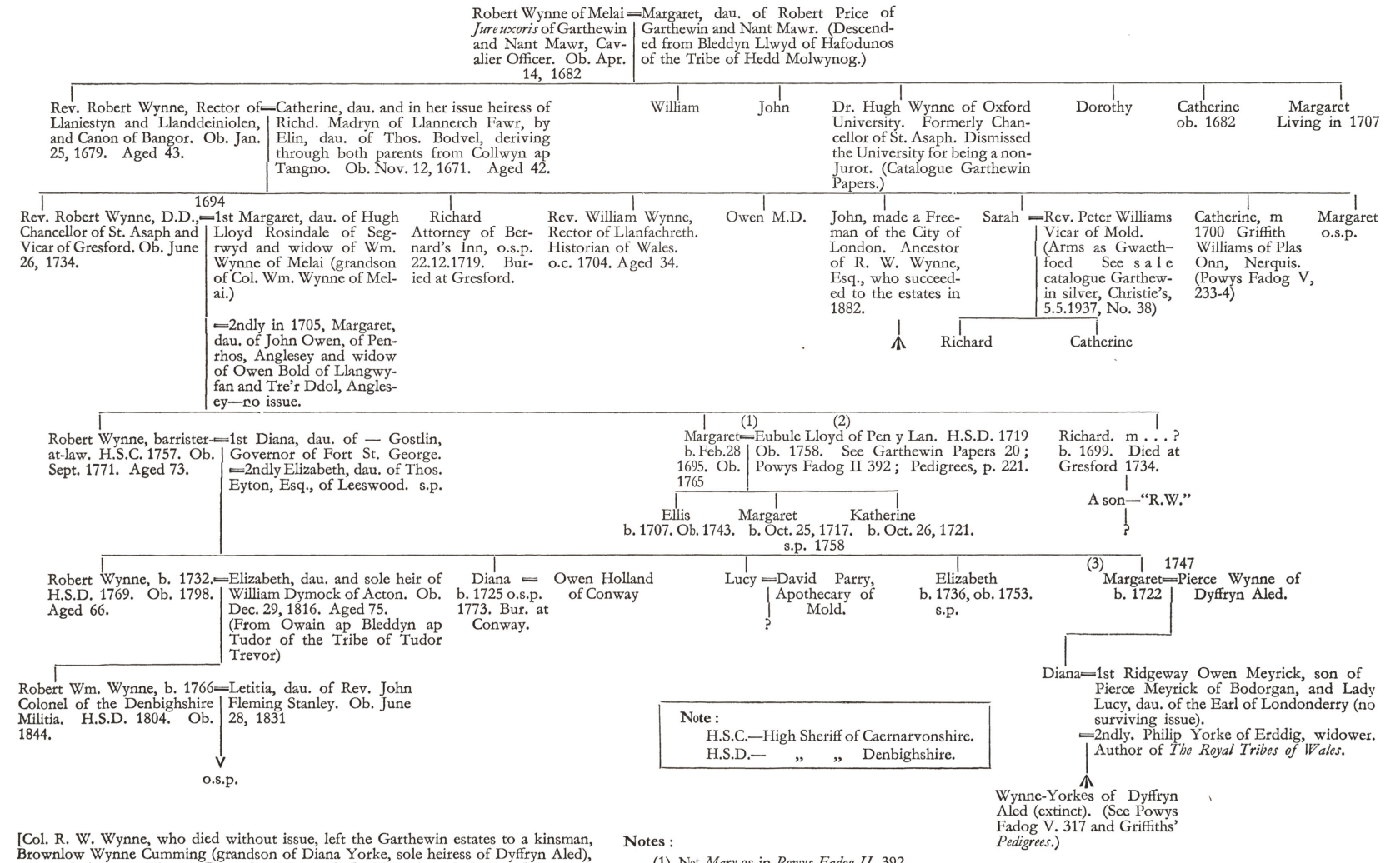


TABLE III

WYNNES OF GARTHEWIN

(Refer to Garthewin Papers in Bangor University Library)



Note:
H.S.C.—High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire.
H.S.D.— „ „ Denbighshire.

[Col. R. W. Wynne, who died without issue, left the Garthewin estates to a kinsman, Brownlow Wynne Cumming (grandson of Diana Yorke, sole heiress of Dyffryn Aled), who took the name Wynne. Brownlow Wynne died without issue in 1882 and the estate devolved on Robert William Wynne, sixth in descent from John, citizen of London, younger brother of Chancellor Robert Wynne (see above), the said Robert William Wynne being uncle to the present owner].

Notes:

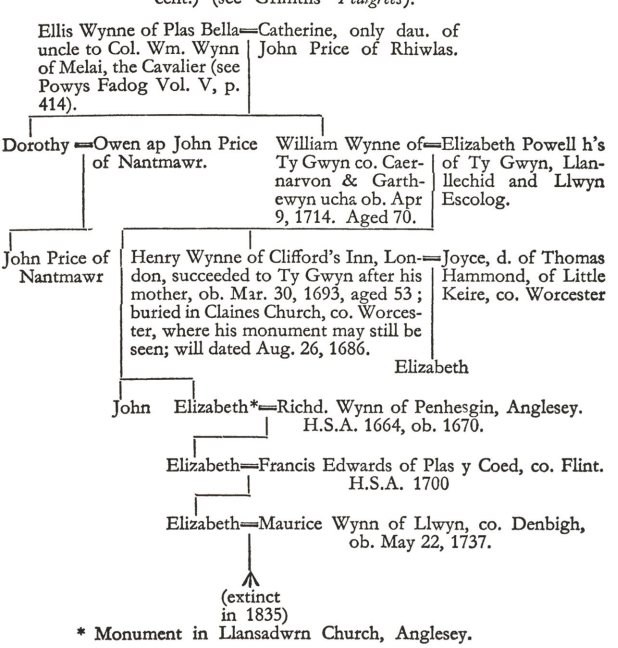
(1) Not *Mary* as in *Powys Fadog II*, 392.

(2) *Pedigrees* (p. 221) confounds this Eubule with his grandfather and namesake, brother of Wm. Lloyd, the non-Juring Bishop of Norwich.

(3) *Powys Fadog* and *Pedigrees* confuse this Margaret with Margaret the daughter of the Chancellor.

TABLE V.

MELAI (Junior Branch) from ELLIS WYNNE of PLAS BELLA (17th cent.) (see Griffiths' *Pedigrees*).



* Monument in Llansadwrn Church, Anglesey.

Llangollen—Hen Fro Fyd-adnabyddus (1)

Gan DANIEL WILLIAMS

"A WORLD known locality" ys dywaid y Sais yn aml am y fangre hudolus.

Odid mai Llangollen ei hun ydyw llecyn prydfertha'r dyffryn. Bu'r ardal yn fath ar *rendezvous* i lu mawr a gâr y prydferth, ac yn gyrchfan cymdeithas o feirdd ac arlunwyr, a hynny cyn gweled yr un beisicl na modur yn olwyno'r heolydd.

Pan ddaeth y Goits fawr i fri a chychwyn o'r teithwyr o Gaergybi hyd i Gaer a'i siwrneiai i Loegr, yr oedd Llangollen yn un o'r gorsafoedd dewisol i aros, i ddadluddedu a llymeitian, a chyfarch gwell i'w gilydd. Yn wir, ceir syniad am ddawn croeso'r fro gan Gutun Owain, flynyddoedd yn gynharach—sylwer ar ei awdl yng *Ngorchestion y Beirdd*(2)

"Afon o lasfedd i'w yfed—a gawn,
Gwin, osai a chlared;
Meddyglyn rhwydd in' rhed,
Pob da esmwyth, pob dismed."(3)

Rhannodd Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Bowys rhwng ei ddau fab Madog a Gwenwynwyn, ac ym Mhowys Fadog y saif Llangollen, a'r Fynachlog, wrth gwrs, oblegid anodd ydyw sôn am gymydau yr ardal hon heb sôn am y Sistersiaid—hon oedd yr urdd fwyaf poblogaidd yng Nghymru. Ym mis Ionawr 1200 y sefydlwyd "Glyn y Groes."(4) Gwisg lwydwen o wlanen cartref a wisgai'r Sistersiaid.

Bu natur ar ei gorau yn llunio'r ardal, canys ni roddwyd i Gymru res o fryniau hudolach eu swyn na'r Berwyn. Rhoddes Cynddelw fynegiant i Ewyllys a Thestament beirdd y cyfnodau pan ddywedodd:

"Od oes byth gael dewis bedd
I Ferwyn af i orwedd."

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(1) Traddodwyd mewn cyfarfod o'r Gymdeithas yn Llangollen, 15 Hyd. 1955.

(2) Casgliad Rhys Jones, tud. 207.

(3) I Ddafydd, Abad Glyn Egwestl.

(4) Gwêl *Cymru'r Oesau Canol*, tt. 269-273, Richards.

Ni ellir osgoi cyfeirio at Gastell Dinas Bran. Prin ac ansicr yw'r storiau cynnar am dano, ond cytunir mai Gruffudd ap Madog ai hadeiladodd, a bu ef farw 1270; ei dad a sefydlodd y Fynachlog.(5) "So little of the original work now remains, however, that it is difficult to be certain of either the defensive features or the domestic arrangements of the castle. Dinas Bran appears to have been completely neglected. It played no part in the Glyndwr outbreak, though it dominated the native district of that warrior, which seems to show that it was considered of no account by either side."(6)

Credaf mai y Castell ei hun, ei safle ar y bryn, a'i ramantau teuluol mewn cyfnodau diweddarach a roddes fri arno. Sonnir am ei neuadd fawreddog: "It was a noble apartment, 55 feet long, lighted by two large windows in the curtain."(7)

"In 1390 it became the residence of the Lady of Llangollen, the accomplished and beautiful Myfanwy Fychan."(8)

O hynny ymlaen bu'r beirdd mewn barddoniaeth delynegol yn bwrw eu teyrngedion i'r hen gastell, gan gynnig eu llaw o gyfnod i gyfnod i Fyfanwy, yr etifeddes. Ond bellach, ers llawer canrif, gwir a ddywaid Daliesin o Eifion:

"I'r Castell llwm, trwm yw tramwy,—gwaliau
Gweilion de ac aswy;
Neuaddoedd glan Myfanwy,
A'u palmant teg ple maent hwy?"

"Englyn a thelyn a thant,—a'r gwleddoedd
Arglwyddawl ddarfuant;
Lle bu bonedd Gwynedd gant
Adar nos a deyrnasant."

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(5) "In this Parish are the Ruins of Valle Crucis Abbey of the Cistercian Order, built in 1070."—*Survey of St. Asaph*, Vol. I.—Brown Willis, page 334.

(6) *Inventory of Ancient Monuments* in the County of Denbighshire, p. 121.

(7) *Ibid*, p. 121.

(8) *The Vale of Llangollen*, Ralph Darlington, p. 30.

PONT LLANGOLLEN

Bu'r hen bont droeon yn destun ymryson y beirdd. Arferai Robert ab Gwilym, Rhiwaedog,—awdur *Beibl i bawb o bobl y Byd*—sôn am y drafferth a gafodd Jonathan Hughes i lunio llinell olaf i'r bont, ond i'w ffawd sylwodd ar y lloer yn codi, ac i'w ffansi cwplodd a ganlyn :

"Llun enfys ei hystlys hi,—llun camog,
Llun cwman y milgi,
Llun C uwch cerwyn freci,
Llun cwrr lloer yn llyncu'r lli."(9)

Sonnir am dani fel un o "Ryfeddodau Cymru," a hynny ar gyfrif ei hynafiaeth, ei chelfyddyd a'i chryfder.

"Pen tlws oediog pont lesadwy—mae'n dal
Mewn diluw rhyferthwy."(10)

Dywaid Jusserand yn ei lyfr, *Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages* : "A four arched bridge built in the 14th century over the Dee is to be seen at Llangollen."

Ac ebr Ralph Darlington yn ei lyfr bach cynhwysfawr *The Vale of Llangollen* (p. 21) : "It was constructed of hewn stone in 1345-46 by Dr. John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph." Pur gul ydoedd dros hir amser ; fe'i lledwyd yn 1873.

Gyda llaw, rhywbeth od ydyw sôn am Esgob yn adeiladu pont. Y gwir yw, yn bur bell yn ôl yr oedd adeiladu pont yn rhan o ddyletswydd grefyddol yr offeiriad. Sefydlwyd "Urdd y Pontiffiaid" yn bur gynnar yn hanes yr eglwys, a'r Pab yn ben iddi. O'r urdd honno y cymerodd y Pab y teitl *Pontiff* iddo'i hun. Ni sefydlwyd mo'r urdd yng Ngymru ychwaith, ond chwarae teg i'r Esgob Trevor, bu'n ffyddlon i ddyletswyddau'i gyfnod, ac felly hefyd John Davies o Fallwyd, pan adeiladodd yntau "Pont y Cleifion," Mallwyd. Am esboniad ar hyn edrycher o dan y geiriau Lladin *pons* a *Pontifex* a cheir syniad am urdd y Pontiffiaid—adeiladwyr pontydd : (gocheler y *pons-asinorwm*)(11)

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(9) *Beirdd y Gofeb*, Daniel Williams, t.33.
(10) *Ibid*, t. 33.
(11) Gwêl *Cymru'r Oesau Canol*, tt. 357 a 439, Richards.

Nid yw'n rhyfedd fod hen bont Llangollen yn dal "uwch cerwyn freci," dyletswyddau crefyddol y Pontiffiaid a gymhellodd yr hen Esgob i'w chodi.

Rhaid yw cyfeirio yn brin at *Hen Eglwys y Plwy*. Cyfeirir at yr eglwys mor fore a chyfnod Llywarch Hen—blynyddoedd y 6ed ganrif. Am fanylion ynglyn â'r hen adail ei hun—ei changell, ei hallor, ei horiel, ei thŵr a'i chlychau, ac yn enwedig ei nenfwd, ymgynghorer â chyfrol II, *The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, gan yr Hybarch D. R. Thomas; hefyd yr *Ancient Monuments in the County of Denbigh*, heb anghofio enwau'r ficeriaid fel ei ceir yn gywir gan Brown Willis o 1537 ymlaen ymhell. Ei hanes fel Eglwys Brotestannaidd sydd o ddiddordeb i ni. "Portions of the fabric date from a very early period, some walls being of pre-Norman work with very rude masonry."(12) Blwyddyn ddiddorol yn hanes y Ficeriaeth oedd 1849, pryd y daeth William Edwards yma o Lanymawddwy, ac efo yn dad i Alfred George Edwards, Archesgob cyntaf Cymru.

Cymerth yr hen eglwys ei henw oddiwrth *Collen*, ac felly'r plwy, hen Sant a flodeuai ogylch y 7fed ganrif. Sonnir amdano fel Abad a Chyffeswr a Milwr o fri. Enw ei fam oedd Eithinen, a hi yn ferch Matholwch o hanfod Gwyddelig. Y mae hanes ei fagu ym Mhrydain yn darllen fel rhamant. Am ei fuchedd darllener *The Lives of the British Saints*—Baring-Gould and Fisher (1907-13). Y mae'r straeon amdano, mewn rhwysg a beiddgarwch, yn ddigon trawgar i'ch cadw'n effro'r nos. Adeiladwyd yr Eglwys Gymraeg St. Ioan yn 1858.

Ond beth am yr enw cyffredin "*Llan*"—*Llangollen*? Eitha ymdroi eiliad i'w esbonio.

Arferir dywedyd mai "Eglwys" a olygir wrth y gair "Llan," a "phentref" wedi hynny. Y wybodaeth gywiraf a welais i ar y gair cyffredin hwn ydyw honno a roir gan yr Athro E. G. Bowen yn ei lyfr *The Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales*. Ail syniad i'r enw "Llan" ydyw Eglwys. Ystyr yr enw ar y cyntaf oedd llecyn wedi ei amgau. Y mae "cae" yn rhy eang ei ystyr i'w gyfleu. Wrth gwrs *enclosure* ydyw ei ystyr gyntaf. Fei gwelir mewn geiriau cyfansawdd fel "perllan," "gwinllan" neu "cor-

(12) *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, Vol. ii, 287, Thomas.

lan." Gair ehangach ydyw "llannerch," fel ei ceir mewn mannau fel "Llannerch Aeron" yn Sir Aberteifi a'r tebyg. Ei ystyr gyntaf ydyw "cell" (cell), ar y lle hwn wedyn yr adeiledid Eglwys neu Fynachlog. Ail ystyr "Llan" ydyw "Eglwys":—"In the vast majority of place names in which it occurs it is found in a religious context linked with the name of a Celtic Saint as at Llandeilo or Llanddeiniol" (ac wrth gwrs "Llangollen")—"so that the word 'Llan' at the present time comes to be used in its secondary meaning signifying a church."(13) Y gell i ddechrau, ac eglwys wedyn ar y llecyn hwnnw.

Y mae Llangollen a'i chantrefi yn ei chysylltiad â Chollen yn wreiddiol grefyddol ei henw.

Ceir nifer o hen adeiladau yn Llangollen a'r cylch y dylid aros i groniclo eu hanes, megis yn arbennig Siamber Wen, ond y pwysicaf ohonynt yn hanesyddol ydyw *Neuadd Pengwern.* Neuadd ynglyn â'r Fynachlog oedd y lle hwn am hir amser, dyma le hwylus i roi'r lladinydd ar ei braw. Am y Neuadd hon dywedir: "There can be little doubt that the original Pengwern Hall was formed out of an ecclesiastical building of some sort, probably a grange belonging to the neighbouring Monastery of Valle Crucis." Ac meddir mewn nodiad ar odre dalen: "The original buildings had not been constructed for domestic purposes, but had been adapted for a dwelling house under different conditions."(14)

Bu'r Crynwyr yn bobl o bwysigrwydd yn yr ardal am hir dymor. Crynwyr oedd yr hen faledwr Jonathan Hughes a'i deulu. Pa ryfedd, ynghwr y plwy yn Nhrefor (Trian Trefor) gwelir adfeilion yr hen *Blas Ifa,* yno am hir amser bu'r enwog John ap John, apostol y Crynwyr, yn byw. Cofir ei gyfeillgarwch â Morgan Llwyd, George Fox a William Penn. Ym Mhencefn, Cristionydd, plwy Rhiwabon, y ganwyd ef yn 1625 (neu oddeutu).(15)

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(13) *The Settlements of the Celtic Saints in Wales,* E. G. Bowen, p. 1.

(14) *Inventory of Ancient Monuments,* County of Denbigh, p. 122.

(15) Gwêl *George Fox's Journal,* Vol. i (1836).

Credaf fod "Comisiwn" 1911 yn wallus pan ddywedir "a modern house erected in 1865" (page 119), oblegid y mae gan Mr. Arthur Parry Morgan (un o gyn-ysgolfeistriaid Llangollen) gofnod o briodas ei fam, Sarah Anne Edwards, yn 1866, a hynny o'r hen Blas Ifa fel yr oedd cyn ei chwalu. Yn nes i lawr, lle mae'r Gamlas yn awr, yr oedd "Mynwent y Quaker." Yno y claddwyd gweddillion Catherine, gwraig John ap John.(16) Pwysig ydyw cofio mai Crynwyr Llangollen a fu'n siglo crud *William Jones y Crynwr*, y gŵr mawr yr aeth ei fri ar led drwy rai o wledydd Ewrob ac America. Amdano'i hun dywaid ef a ganlyn: "My mother was the grand-daughter of Jonathan Hughes, the old bard of Llangollen." Wm. Jones oedd olynydd Henry Richards fel ysgrifennydd Cymdeithas Heddwch. Adwaenid ef fel "Hon. Commissioner of the Society of Friends 'War Victims Fund' in France in 1870-71, and in Bulgaria in 1876-77." Daeth yn adnabyddus i bennau Coronog Ewrob; edmygid ef gan y Swltan, bu'n ymgynghori ar fater heddwch yn y Vatican, a thalwyd teyrnged iddo yn yr America gan yr Arglwydd Cleveland a'i debyg. Ei gyfeillion mawr yn y wlad hon oedd John Bright a Chardinal Manning.(17).

Bu Llangollen am gyfnod hir ar y blaen i ardaloedd y gogledd yn y sylw a roddes i *Broblemau Addysg* (heb anghofio ychwaith ei gweisg), dyweder yn benodol o 1850 i 1892. Paragraff diddorol yn y bennod honno ydyw hanes y brwydrau cethin a achlysurwyd gan Ddeddf Addysg 1870. Ond ar wahan i ysgolion bob dydd, breintiwyd yr ardal ag *Athrofa* a sefydlwyd ac a noddwyd gan y Bedyddwyr. Agorwyd honno 25 Awst, 1862. 'Roedd 1862 i sefydlwyr yr Athrofa yn arwyddocaol o 1662—Coffa o Droad Allan y Ddwy Fil Ymneilltuwyr. Y gŵr mawr a rhinweddol y Dr. John Prichard a benodwyd yn llywydd cyntaf yr Athrofa, "Coleg Bartholomeus" oedd ei enw cyntaf. Parhaodd yn ddidor am 30 o flynyddoedd, hyd ei symud yn 1892 i Fangor.(18)

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(16) *Simpson's Guide to Llangollen*, 1827.

(17) *Beirdd y Gofeb* (1951), tt. 23-24. D.W. Hefyd gweler ysgrif Grace Roberts ar "William Jones y Crynwr" yn *Llenor*, Haf 1950, tt. 91-95.

(18) Gwel *Hanes Coleg y Bedyddwyr yng Ngogledd Cymru* gan E. Cefni Jones. Hefyd *Hanes Eglwys Fedyddiedig Iesu Grist yn Llangollen* gan Dr. Prichard, E. Evans, Dowlais, a Hugh Jones, A.C., Swyddfa'r *Greal*, Llangollen, 1870.

Bu sefydliad addysgol arall yn Llangollen a adwaenid fel "The Walton Grammar School." Nid oedd y tu ôl i hon nac awdurdod Llywodraeth na nawdd enwad; agorai hon ei drws led y pen i bob enwad. Ei phrifathro a'i pherchennog oedd John Lias Davies. Ef yn ysgolor (di-radd) gwych, a fu yn Aberystwyth o dan gyfarwyddyd y Dr. Thomas Charles Edwards, a Henry Drummond. Cymerodd ato i'w gynorthwyo ŵr ifanc o'r enw I. Digain Williams, a chan mai Bedyddiwr oedd ef wrth broffes, daeth nifer o Fedyddwyr ieuainc a'u bryd ar y weinidogaeth yn ysgolorion. Bu brawd y prifathro dros dro yn cyfrannu addysg ynddi, sef yw hwnnw y Parchedig Robert Davies, B.A., hen weinidog Heathfield Road, Lerpwl. Nodwedd amlwg hen ysgol "Walton School" oedd amrywiaeth oedran yr efrydwyr, y mwyafrif yn wŷr ieuainc glân a llyfnion eu hwynebau, y lleill yn ganol oed a llaes eu barfau—un ohonynt yn drigain oed yn dysgu darllen Groeg. Sut bynnag, rhoddes Lias Davies gyfrif da ohono'i hun fel prifathro a pherchennog y sefydliad hwnnw, a rhoddwyd cychwyn teilwng i wŷr mawr a ddaeth yn hysbys i Gymru oll ar ôl hynny. Bodloner ar enwi un ohonynt, sef y diweddar Barchedig Thomas Charles Williams, a gyfrifid yn ysgolor ac yn un o brif bregethwyr y genedl. Byddai T.C., fel ei gelwid, yn sôn gyda boddhad am ei gyfnod yn ysgol Llangollen, ac yn ei ffordd bert ac arabus yn ei rhannu yn ddau ddosbarth "dosbarth y berfau, a dosbarth y barfau." Yn 1887 yr agorwyd "Ysgol Walton" a pharhaodd hyd 1896.

Prin y mae angen sôn am y *Plas Newydd* a'i hynodrwydd. Nac ychwaith am y foneddiges Eleanor Butler, a'i chyfeilles, Miss Sarah Ponsonby, a'u hen forwyn ffyddlon Mary Caryll sydd a'u llwch ym mynwent Sant Collen; nac eto am y Cadfridog Yorke, perchennog y Plas, y gŵr a oedd yng ngofal y Cadfeirch (1st Dragoons) yn rhyfel y Crimea yn 1854, heb anghofio Morus Roberts, y blaenor Wesle, a'r cerfiwr celfydd y dywedai'r Cadfridog nad oedd ei well, yn wir os ei hafal, yn Llundain fawr.(19) Wrth gwrs, fe ŵyr pawb am swyn diddarfod Llangollen i George Borrow. Yma y cyfaneddai Borrow (o 1854 ymlaen) pan wibiai yn ôl a blaen i gasglu defnyddiau ei *Wild*

(19) Am Hanes Plas Newydd gwêl yr *Hamwood Papers*.

Wales:—"I sent my family to Llangollen, which place we had determined to make our headquarters."(20)

Tipyn o antur ar ran unrhyw fywgraffydd a fuasai traethu gyda gradd o fanylwch am y nifer mawr o wŷr talentog—amrywiol mewn dawn a charitor—a anwyd ac a fagwyd yn Llangollen ei hun, a pheidio a sôn am y Glyn a oedd ar y dechrau yn rhan o'r plwy; heblaw "y dynion dwad" a roisent fri ar y lle, megis Thomas Jones (Taliesin o Eifion), arwr Cadair Ddu Wrecsam; John Jones (Mathetes) y Geiriadurwr llafurus; Williams o'r Wern a sylfaenodd achos i'r Annibynwyr; William Jones (Bleddyn), a fu'n cadw siop yn y Llan, hynafieithydd a gŵr yr arferai Syr John Rhys yngynghori ag ef ar Gymru; Ebeneser Cooper, un o flaenoriaid mawr y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd yn Sir Ddinbych, gŵr sy'n anatodol gysylltiol â hanes Rehoboth, ac a fu'n drysorydd Cronfa Coleg y Bala; Gutyn Padarn (Griffith Edwards), bardd a hynafiaethydd, curad yn Llangollen yn 1843. Trwy gymorth Pitar Bayly Williams, person Llanrug, dysgodd yr ieithodd clasurol. Cyhoeddodd ei waith prydyddol yn 1846; Edward Foulkes yn nes yma, aderyn diarth oedd yntau. Ysgrifennai yn aml i'r *Geninen* a'r *Eurgrawn* o dan yr enw "Lefi Jones a Minnau." Ef yn gofrestrydd Llangollen dros hir amser. Ni charwn anghofio "Dyfnwal," bardd a fawr brisid yn y Llan ei hun.(21)

Y mae rhestr y gwŷr hysbys a gysylltir â Llangollen yn un faith, bodloner ar enwi tri neu bedwar o'r gyfres.

Jonathan Parry (Sion Collen). Gŵr hysbys ymysg Cymry Llundain un adeg. Bu'n aelod blaenllaw o'r Gwyneddigion. Ebr William Davies Leathart am dano: "Was a principal singer with the strings." Telynwr o fri ydoedd.(22)

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(20) *Wild Wales*, Chap. V.

(21) Am Jonathan Hughes a'i feibion, Taliesin o Eifion a Gwilym Ceiriog, gwêl *Beirdd y Gofeb*, Gwasg Gee, 1951.

(22) Gwêl *The Origin and Progress of the Gwyneddigion Society*, page 14, a'r *Cymmrodor*, Vol. L, p. 117.

John Price. Ganwyd ef yn y Twr, Llangollen, fis Mawrth 1734. Addysgwyd ef yng Ngholeg Iesu, Rhydychen. Penodwyd ef i swyddi pwysig yn Llyfrgell Bodley, ac yn brif Lyfrgellydd Bodleian o 1768 hyd ei farw yn 1813. Cyfrannodd yn helaeth ac ysgolheigaidd i lenyddiaeth hynafiaethol ei gyfnod. Ceir ysgrif arno yn y *Bywgraffiadur Cymreig*, tt. 740-741.

John Jones. Adwaenid ef fel "Jones Llangollen." Gŵr hysbys drwy Gymru oll. Ganed ef yn 1801 yn Nhan yr Ogof, ger Abergele. Symudodd i Langollen ar ei benodiad yn ysgrifennydd i Syr Watcyn Williams Wynn. Daeth i amlygrwydd yn nghyfnod y dadleuon dirwestol. Penodwyd ef yn ysgrifennydd y Gymanfa Ddirwest fawr yng Nghaernarfon yn 1837, a Williams o'r Wern yn gadeirydd iddi. Bu dadl gyhoeddus rhyngddo â gweinidog y Bedyddwyr yn Rhymni—honno y bu cymaint sôn am dani fel "Dadl Fawr Rhymni." Bu'n dadlau â Brutus, y mwyaf ciaidd o lenorion y cyfnod.(23) Bu'n Annibynnwr dros dro a gwnaeth ymgais i ymuno â'r enwadau eraill. Llwyddodd gyda'r Hen Gorff, ond fe'i diarddelwyd ganddynt a bygythiodd gyfraith arnynt am athrod. Dywaid Cynddelw i'r Bedyddwyr ei wrthod fel gŵr cwbl anhymig. Bu'n weinidog yn Rhyd y Bont a sefydlodd wasg yno ac ym Merthyr Tydfil, i gyhoeddi llyfrau. Daeth i Aberpennar a dechreuodd adeiladu capel yno i ddyrnaid o bobl, ac ar hanner ei adeiladu diangodd i Cincinnati, U.D.A., gan adael y bobl mewn helbul a chostau. Daeth yn arwr y Cymry dros dro yn yr Amerig. Dyn cecrus, anwadal ydoedd, ond am ei allu nid oedd dwy farn. Yr oedd camp a graen ar nifer o'i gynhyrchion llenyddol. Y mae rhai o'i gyfroddiadau barddonol yn aros hyd heddiw ar dafod y werin, yn enwedig "Deio Bach"; llawer mam sy'n para i ddatgan "anfon lythyr Deio Bach." Adwaenir "Jones Llangollen" fel dadleuwr a dyn cecrus, serch hynny cafodd le amlwg ar ddalennau y *Bywgraffiadur Cymreig* (t. 451). Bu farw yn Cincinnati 19 Tachwedd, 1856, "wedi gyrfa ramantus a llawn cythrwfl."

John Henry Hughes (Ieuan o Lŷn). Bu'n weinidog yn Llangollen o 1843. Cyhoeddwyd cyfrol o bregethau Saesneg, "*The*

(23) Gwêl *Yr Haul* am 1841.

hand that saves and other sermons." Eithr adwaenir ef yng Nghymru heddiw fel awdur y gerdd "Beth sydd Hardd," a chennir ei emyn gyda blas yn ein haddoldai :

"Agor Iddo,
Cynnig mae y Nef yn rhad."(24)

John Griffth (Y Gohebydd) 1821—1877. Er mai yn Abermaw y ganwyd y Gohebydd, 'roedd iddo gysylltiad amlwg â Llangollen, a cheir hyd heddiw rai o'i linach yn y fro. Yr oedd ei fam yn ferch hynaf John Roberts, Llanbrynmair, ac ar gymhelliad ei ewythr, J. R., Llanbrynmair, aeth i Lundain yn 1847 i gynorthwyo (Syr) Hugh Owen ynglyn â'r Gymdeithas Addysg Gymreig, yn enwedig ynglyn â'r Ysgolion Brutanaidd yng Nghymru. Dyna gychwyn ei hir gyfeillgarwch â Syr Hugh Owen. Daeth yn wybyddus â phrif ddynion y deyrnas yn addysgol a pholiticaidd. Ond yn ei berthynas â'r *Faner* y cofir ef bennaf. Ymddangosodd ei lythyr cyntaf i'r papur hwnnw (*Baner Cymru*) yn ei drydydd rhifyn, Mawrth 25, 1857, ac ar awgrym Hiraethog penodwyd ef yn "Ohebydd Llundain." Parhaodd yn y swydd honno am ugain mlynedd i oleuo Cymry unieithog ar faterion y Senedd : "Through his account of the proceedings of Parliament he made monoglot Welshmen conversant with contemporary history—his presence at every eisteddfod and all political and religious meetings earned for him the sobriquet 'Pobman'."(25) Yn 1875 derbyniodd dysteb gan y Genedl o £734 17s. 0c. Ym mynwent y Fron, Llangollen, y gorffwys ei lwch.

Edward Jones : Gweinidog Wesle ydoedd. Gelwir ef yn aml yn E.J. Llantysilio ; ei flynyddoedd 1782—1855. Myn pob ysgrifennydd a welais i, gan gynnwys y *Bywgraffiadur Cymreig*, ddywedyd mai yn Llantysilio y ganwyd ef. Ond Llangollen sydd gywir. Symud a wnaeth ei deulu i Lantysilio. Cyfnod y ddadl Galfinaidd ydoedd. Y Bedyddwyr yn ei ddyddiau ef oedd prif Galfiniaid y dref, ac yn nes yma bu agos i'r gŵr mawr John

(24) *Bywgraffiadur Cymreig*, t. 363.

(25) *Y Cymmrodor*, Vol. L, p. 180.

Prichard gael ei droi o weinidogaeth ei enwad ar gyfrif ei ddaliadau Arminaidd. Fel dadleuydd diwinyddol y cofir ef. Ceir aml gyfeiriad ato yng *Nghofiant John Jones Talysarn.* Bu'n dadlau â John Parry, Caer, a Williams o'r Wern, a dywedodd y Dr. Owen Thomas bethau celyd am dano, a bu agos i Edward Jones, Maes y Plwm, anurddo ei awen wrth fwrw barn ar ei ddiwinyddiaeth—ebr ef :

"Fe lygrai'r hen wirionedd yn ei gynddaredd ddig,
Pe cai o'r pwll diwaelod yn barod lond ei big ;
Fe boerai ceg y coegyn o furgun yr hen fall
Os gallai, i wneud pob Calfin fel yntau'n delpyn dall."

Cyn ei farw perchid ef gan ei ymosodwyr ffyrnicaf, a chywilyddiodd Williams o'r Wern am iddo erioed ei wrthwynebu.(26)

John Edwards, 1800—1877. Brodor o Langollen yntau. Symudodd i Ddinbych a bu'n amlwg ynglyn â "Chymdeithas. Gymreigyddol Rhuthyn." Fel cerddor yr enwogodd ei hun. Dywedir iddo astudio cerddoriaeth o dan rai o'r meistri yn Llundain. Ef oedd arweinydd Côr Undebol Dinbych yn 1843. Cred rhai mai ef yw awdur yr hen dôn "Gilboa," a gam-enwir ar brydiau yn "Baalseffon," ebr Bob Owen : "Edrychid arno fel un o brif gerddorion yr oes." Gall mai gormodiaeth o du ein cyfaill o Groesor y sylw yna. Dywedir ei fod yn ddatganwr gwych ac yn offerynwr medrus. Claddwyd ef ym mynwent yr Eglwys Wen, Hydref 1877.

W. Pencerdd Williams, 1856—1924. Mab iddo ef ydyw y cerddor hysbys W. S. Gwyn Williams, gŵr hysbys i ni yng Nghymru a thu allan i Gymru yn rhinwedd ei gysylltiadau cerddorol â'r Eisteddfod Ryng-genedlaethol. Pwy sydd na wyr am y dôn "Rehoboth." Cenir hi heddiw mewn aelwyd a chysegr, a digon honno'n unig i gadw enw Pencerdd Williams yn wyrdd.

Bu Llangollen o 7 Ionawr, 1789, yn enwog am ei *Heisteddfodau.* Arfer rhai ohonom ydyw credu mai Jonathan Hughes

(26) *Eurgrawn,* Tach. 1809, a'r *Bywgraffiadur Cymreig.*

(y cyntaf) ydyw tad yr eisteddfod fodern yng Nghymru. Efo fel y cofir yn awdur y gyfrol hysbys *Bardd a Byrddau* ac at hynny yr Anterliwt liwiog a chyffrous, *Y Dywysoges Genefetha*, ac at honno ei chymhares, *Twyll y Cyllill Hirion.*

Saif dwy o'r eisteddfodau wrthynt eu hunain—"Y Serenwyl ddiwethaf neu Ystwyll 1789." Am honno y dywaid Jonathan Hughes: "Ni ddaeth yno ond pedwar i ganu, sef Daniel Jones o Blwy Rhywabon, Peter Llwyd o Wnnod fawr wrth Gynwydd (Cynwyd) yn Sir Feirionydd, a minnau a fy mab, a chanasom gryn nifer mawr o englynion, mi wn rhagor na chant, mwyaf swn llestri gweigion."(27) Y mae'n amlwg mai yng Ngwesty'r *Hand* y cynhelid hon, oblegid ceir yr eitem a ganlyn yn nyddlyfr Lady Eleanor Butler: "Tuesday, January 6th, 1789. Sent for Mr. Edwards of the Hand, asked him about the meeting of the Poets last night. He said they were still sitting." Digon tebyg iddynt fod ar eu traed trwy'r nos—"still sitting."(28) O'r Eisteddfod fach honno y daeth y proc cyntaf un i Wyneddigion Llundain i ddechrau ymddiddori yn eisteddfodau Cymru. Cryfach fyth a fu'r proc i'r "Gymdeithas" honno yng Nghorwen fis Mai yr un flwyddyn. Credaf mai yn yr *Hand* y dechreuodd y wreichionen gynnau.

Yn yr eisteddfodau—nifer ohonynt—rhwng honno ag eisteddfod fawr 1858 y bu'r beirdd o'r Glyn a'r Llan yn gloewi eu harfau.(29)

Ond am *Eisteddfod* '58 (fel ei gelwid) y myn pawb siarad; honno a roddes hwb i'r eisteddfod fodern. Honno hefyd a ddug yr eisteddfod i sylw'r Saeson: "This great Welsh National Festival" ys dywedent yn eu hadroddiadau. "The people have spoken out, the Welsh language is not dead, and Welsh nationality is as hale and as youthful as in the days of Caradoc."(30)

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(27) *Llen Cymru*, Ion. 1950, tt. 29-30, G. J. Williams.

(28) *Hamwood Papers*, pp. 165-6.

(29) Gwêl *Beirdd y Gofeb*, tt. 31-43.

(30) *Cof a Chadw am Wyl Fawr* 1858.

John Williams (Ab Ithel) oedd saer ac ysgogydd yr eisteddfod honno. Joseph Hughes (Carn Ingli) o Meltham, swydd Efrog, oedd ei harweinydd; Llew Llwyfo yn arwain ei chyngerddau a chanu gyda'r tannau; Edith Wynne, y Gymraes gyntaf i ddod i sylw'r byd fel cantores. Ymysg ei buddugwyr yr oedd Eben Fardd, Cynddelw, Glasynys (yn ail i Geiriog ar riangerdd Myfanwy Fychan), Morris Williams (Nicander), Mathetes, a gwrthod gwobrwyo Thomas Stephens, yr hanesydd gwych, am wadu'r hen stori ofergoelus i Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd erioed ddarganfod America. Dywedir fod pob dyn od a berthynai i'r genedl yn eisteddfod '58, a phob dyn hysbys o Gymro o Loegr, megis Thomas James (Llallawg) a'i frawd Dewi o Ddyfed a Robert Jones, Rotherhithe (athro Cymraeg y Tywysog Lucien Buonaparte) a'u tebyg. Pigog i'r eithaf ydyw adroddiad y Gohebydd (John Griffith) o'r 'steddfod honno. Geilw hi yn eisteddfod *y small fry*; digiodd wrth ei Seisnigrwydd, ac mai ffug oedd ei galw yn *Grand National Eisteddfod*.(31)

Gŵyr pawb mai arwr eisteddfod fawr '58 oedd Ceiriog, ac er cymaint y beirniadu a fu arno'n ddiweddar fel telynegwr, gwrthyd y werin pob cais i'w fychanu fel bardd. Er yr holl feirniadu a fu arno gan y bardd modern, erys y gwrid ar ruddiau *Myfanwy* hyd heddiw. Ac un o hoffterau'r gwir Gymro ar awr o seibiant ymhob cwr o'r byd ydyw adrodd:

"O na bawn yn awel o wynt
Yn crwydro trwy ardd Dinas Brân,
I suo i'th glust ar fy hynt
A throelli dy wallt ar wahan.

. . . . . .

O feinwen fy enaid, nid troiog fy serch atat ti,
Tragwyddol yw'm serch atat ti."

(31) *Cofiant y Gohebydd*, gan ei frawd, Richard Griffith, tt. 67-68.

Excursions

During 1955 the Society visited the parish churches of Llanfairtalhaearn and Wrexham. We are fortunate in being able to print below the substance of the addresses then given to the Society and some further notes on Wrexham church by a member who was present.

Wrexham Church

IT HAS been well said that more people than at any other time, of all beliefs and none, recognise the beauty of our parish churches, their value as repositories of the arts, and their worth as unique memorials of our history. To churchpeople, of course, they have more sacred associations.

We have several beautiful parish churches in our neighbourhood, notably Gresford and Mold, but Wrexham is regarded as the best example of Gothic architecture in this part of North Wales. The recorded story of Wrexham Parish Church goes back to the thirteenth century, but it is the majestic tower, built in the reign of Henry VII which has led to its inclusion in most lists of the famous churches of the United Kingdom. In 1617 it was described as the Holy Tower. It rises to a height of 136 feet. The hexagonal turrets are of different heights. The one at the north-west corner is the highest, and it has a spiral staircase right up to the top. There are 29 statues on the tower—some rather weather beaten, but that of St. Giles, with a hart at his feet, can be readily identified from the pathway leading to the north porch over which is the carved stone figure of the Virgin Mary and the Child, as might be expected in a church so closely connected with the Cistercians in days long gone by.

The church is visited regularly by people from many parts of the world. Years ago Sir Gilbert Scott, the leading authority on ecclesiastical buildings of his day, visited the church with Lord Dungannon and declared it to be one of the finest specimens of its kind in existence, and he implored that no one should be allowed to alter it in any way. He said this towards the end of last century, and his opinion was shared by Sir Thomas Jackson who carried out a renovation scheme forty years ago. He wrote then that he was opposed to any structural addition to the

church, which had been advocated on more than one occasion. Those plans were abandoned and one hopes they will not be revived.

The treasures of the church include a pre-Reformation chalice, the Eagle lectern of 1524 mentioned in the standard work on lectern tos, the iron screen, believed be the gift of Elihu Yale, and saved for the church by the intervention of the then lay rector, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who prevented its sale.

The monuments include one to Bishop Bellot in post-Reformation vestments, two by Roubilliac—one of the Resurrection in memory of Mary Myddelton of Croesnewydd, daughter of Sir Richard Myddelton of Chirk Castle; one memorial at the end of the south aisle is to Sir Richard Lloyd, who held Holt Castle for King Charles the First; there is a tablet in that aisle to the wife of John Wilkinson, father of the iron trade who lived at The Court, Wrexham; one of the most beautiful of them all is that of a mother and child by Woolner commemorating Mrs. Peel and her infant child—she was the wife of Archibald Peel of The Gerwyn and a daughter of Sir Roger and Lady Palmer of Cefn Park. In addition to these are mural tablets to members of many local families, and the ante nave is filled with brasses to comrades of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, together with the alabaster and marble memorial to officers and men of the regiment unveiled by King George V when, as Prince of Wales, he came to the church with Queen Mary, then Princess of Wales.

The Font, on which several heraldic figures are carved, was restored to the church after being for many years in a garden at Acton.

The memorial chapel at the east end of the north aisle commemorates the fallen in the two World Wars. The window above the reredos is in memory of Dean Howell. The Heber window in the north aisle is in memory of Bishop Heber who wrote the missionary hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains" at the old Vicarage on Vicarage Hill, and it was first sung in Wrexham Church. The chancel windows were filled with stained glass thirty years or so ago; they replaced glass by

Evans of Shrewsbury. The west window commemorates Royal Welch Fusiliers. The other stained glass windows were erected by members of local families and benefactors of the church, including the Cunliffes of Acton Park, and John Jones of Grove Lodge. The Gresaile panels in the north window of the chancel were preserved during one of the more recent restorations.

Originally Wrexham was an agricultural and pastoral parish of nearly 20,000 acres spread over fourteen townships. The Rectory was partly appropriated in 1220 to Valle Crucis Abbey by Bishop Reyner of St. Asaph, and solely in 1227 by his successor. By 1247 Madoc ap Griffith, guardian of the temporalities of the see resigned to the Abbot of Valle Crucis, the right of patronage. A long controversy between the Bishop and the Abbot ensued. It was finally settled by the Pope in favour of the Abbot, but by 1294 the Bishop began to appoint the vicar. Wrexham remained under Valle Crucis until the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII when the rectorial tithes were alienated and granted or sold into lay hands. During all that period the cure of souls resided in a resident-vicar with one or two assistant clergy. During that time Wrexham Church was the only place of worship in the scattered parish; a chapel of ease was erected at Minera in 1597, and Berse Chapel was opened in 1742. Since then the outlying portions of the parish have been placed in separate districts, and the Rhosddu portion of the town has been a separate parish since 1886. It is well to remember that the town of Wrexham itself only had a population of 2,500 in 1800. Today the municipal borough has a population of 32,000.

The patron saint of Wrexham is St. Giles. Nothing now remains of the 13th century church. According to Mason marks noted by A. N. Palmer, the eastern portion of the south aisle belongs to the 14th century.

The old steeple was blown down in 1330 and afterwards the market was changed from Sunday to Thursday. Markets were held and games played in many churchyards: some reference to them may be seen in Elias Owen's *Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd.*

In 1472 the east window—now forming the chancel arch with remnants of the tracery—was taken out and the aisleless chancel was added. The work was completed in 1480, but it was not until 1506 that the present tower was begun. It was completed about 1518. The work enjoyed the active support of Bishop Parfew, who had retired to Gresford, and it was said he desired to remove the cathedral from St. Asaph to Wrexham. If he did so desire, he did not succeed.

Hugh Puleston, vicar of Wrexham from 1520 to 1566—the period after the tower was completed—had to adjust himself to the great changes brought about during the reigns of Henry VIII Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth I. Henry had become supreme head of the church, the monasteries were suppressed, and then came the troublous times of Mary's reign. During the vicariate of Hugh Sontley, Richard White, the Catholic martyr, was carried into the church in irons and was later executed somewhere near the Beast Market, Wrexham. This was in 1584.

During the Parliamentary election of 1601, Wrexham Parish Churchyard resembled an armed camp : a description is to be seen in Professor Neale's *Elizabethan House of Commons*. The candidates were Sir John Salesbury of Llewenni, and Sir Richard Trevor of Trefalyn. Both were accompanied by bands of supporters carrying pikes and various weapons. The election did not take place. The Sheriff abandoned it for fear of bloodshed. At this time the county store of gunpowder was kept in Wrexham Church.

In the time of the Civil War, Rowland Owen, vicar of Wrexham, was dragged from the pulpit for preaching against Cromwell. In 1643 Parliamentary forces entered the church, pulled down the arms and hatchments and defaced the windows. At this disturbed period the church is said to have been used as a stable and a prison. The Vicar was deprived of his living but had it restored to him in 1660 when Charles II came to the throne. Meanwhile it is believed that for a time Morgan Llwyd o Wynedd, the Puritan mystic, was non-episcopal vicar of Wrexham, and Ambrose Mostyn was Presbyterian vicar.

In the next century Elihu Yale, the virtual founder of Yale University, returned from India, lived at Plas Grono, and made

numerous gifts to the church, including the painting in the ante nave, said to be by Rubens. The tomb of Elihu Yale, with its well known inscription, is visited by American tourists each year. The church bells were made by Rudhall and were brought up the Severn to Shrewsbury and then conveyed by road to Wrexham. This year they have been sent to Loughborough to be re-tuned.

Between 1770 and 1955—a period of 185 years—there have been nine vicars.

Dean Shipley—non-resident vicar from 1770 to 1826—visited Wrexham at Whitsuntide. He was esteemed by the parishioners because he was regarded as a champion of what we might call today civil liberties. Canon George Cunliffe, who succeeded him, was vicar until 1876. During his term of office over £4,000 was spent on renovation. He left his residence, Llwyn Isaf, to the church. He was followed by Dean Howell, the silver-tongued bi-lingual preacher; Archdeacon Fletcher who followed him carried through a scheme of repair which cost £9,000. His successors have been Canon Daniel Davies, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, who raised £26,000 for church extension projects, including new churches and the renovation of the parish church; Archdeacon Lewis Pryce, Canon Ben Davies, Chancellor Robert Davies and the Rev. D. E. M. Glynne Jones, the present vicar, to whom we are grateful for welcoming the Society here today.

Wrexham. GEORGE G. LERRY.

Notes on a visit to Wrexham Parish Church

After Mr. Lerry's lecture some members went to the churchyard to look at the tower. Built in the first quarter of the sixteenth century it is decorated with panelling, battlements, turrets and statues, most of which are of saints with their customary attributes.

St. Peter holds the keys of heaven and earth, and St. Barbara a small tower. St. Andrew with a saltire cross, St. Lawrence with a gridiron, St. Catherine of Alexandria with a sword and wheel, and St. Philip with a double cross, hold the instruments of their martyrdom.

St. Giles, the patron saint, is represented with a hind at his feet and an arrow near his breast. He is said to have been wounded while he was protecting the hind, which lived with him in a hermit's cave.

Other figures, including a king, a queen, a royal abbess, St. James as a pilgrim, and St. John the Baptist, are known by their costume.

The Virgin, with the Holy Child, is in the central position on the west face, and a crucified figure is at the top on the north side.

St. Giles sits in the niche over the west door, and the Virgin and Child are in the one over the door which opens into the north porch. St. Giles is on the central boss inside the porch, and traces of a painting of the Crucifixion are on its south wall.

In the north aisle members saw a representation of the Royal Arms as they were displayed from 1707 to 1714, with Queen Anne's motto, *Semper Eadem.* This was a gift from Elihu Yale.

The famous monument in memory of Miss Mary Myddelton is on the north wall. It is the work of Roubilliac, a French sculptor, and represents Miss Myddelton rising from the tomb in answer to the trumpet call of the Angel of the Resurrection. The Myddelton coat of arms—argent, a bend vert with three wolves' heads of the field—is on a lozenge above the inscription. It is a variation of the coat of Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, whose great grandson, another Rhirid, married Cecilia Myddelton, a Shropshire heiress.

The east end of the north aisle was formerly a chantry belonging to the Pulestons of Hafod y Wern, an ancient family of distinguished descent, both Welsh and English. Their coat of arms—argent, a bend sable with three mullets of the field—is a variation of the coat of the Pulestons of Emral, from whom they derived, and it can be seen on each of three mural tablets.

The chantry is now a chapel dedicated to those who died in the late wars, and it is fitting that the stone coffin lid of a Welsh knight in armour should lie there. On his breast is a

shield with a lion rampant and the words "*Hic jacet Keneverike ap Howel.*"

The east end of the south aisle also was a chantry, shared at one time by the families of Esclus and Llwyn Onn. An heraldic monument in memory of Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclus, who received King Charles I when he came to Wrexham in 1642, is on the east wall. It is partly covered with dark paint, but the coats of arms of Dafydd Goch (natural son of Prince David) and of Edwin of Tegeingl can be recognised among others on the principal shield.

A lion sable on an ermine field, the device of Cynwng ap Rhiwallon, is on a tablet in memory of members of the Jones Parry family. In addition to many distinguished Welsh forebears, they number the early English kings among their ancestors, through daughters of Edward I and Edward III.

A faded painting of the Last Judgment is on the wall above the chancel arch. Angels look down from the timber roof of the nave and from some of the corbels that support it. The corbels that served an earlier roof remain, though some have been renewed.

Religious subjects carved on the corbels and on the Font include a chalice, an Agnus Dei, and the emblems of the Passion of our Lord.

A fox carrying off a goose, a sow with her piglets, a man with toothache, and a mermaid with a comb and a glass, probably taught some lesson to the people of long ago.

Among the coats of arms and badges are some which recall the history of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale in the fifteenth century.

The Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk held part of the lordship after 1421, and because of their descent from Thomas of Brotherton, son of Edward I, they were entitled to bear his arms—the lions of England with a label of three points. Two shields, one in the nave and one on the Font, show this device.

Sir William Stanley was lord from 1483 to 1495, and his badge, a hart's head, is in the chancel. His brother, the Earl of Derby, was lord of Man and the three legs of the Isle of Man are in the south aisle. Two heads with coronets are said to be the Earl and his wife, who was Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.

On the execution of Sir William in 1495 the lordship reverted to the Crown in the person of Henry VII, one of whose badges, a crowned portcullis, is on the Font, and on the west door.

The arms of the see of Canterbury and the former ones of the diocese of St. Asaph—a crozier and a key in saltire, not two keys as at present—are in the ante nave.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Vicar, the Rev. D. E. M. Glynne Jones, for showing members some beautiful altar frontals and the valuable church plate, which includes a pre-Reformation chalice and paten.

E. M. PREEN

Llanfair Talhaearn Church and its Registers

By R. T. EVANS

Before we look at the Registers there are certain features of the Church to which we give some attention.

One immediately notices that it is a "double aisled" Church of the "Vale of Clwyd"(1) type, and situated on a sharp elevation commanding and overlooking the village.

Before we enter we look at the grave of John Jones, the famous lyric bard "Talhaiarn," who took his bardic name from his native village. He was born 19 January, 1810, and died

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(1) "A Denbighshire type of Church" by Vernon Hughes. *Gymdogaeth* Rhag. 1955.

17 Oct. 1869, and was buried "*Is yr ywen ddu ganghenog*" on the right of the main footpath to the church.

Is y golofn ddwys gwelwch—yr huna
Gŵr anwyl mewn heddwch ;
Awdwr can a diddanwch
Ei wlad, anrhydedd i'w lwch.

Y maen hwn guddia mewn hedd—brofedig
Brif-awdwr o Wynedd ;
Ow, rifo bardd mor ryfedd,
Addfwynaf wr, i ddwfn fedd.

Ei barodlawn ber hyawdledd—ai fyth
Gyfoethog arabedd,
Ai gan gwyd ei ogonedd
Ai fawl byth uwch gafael bedd.

Talhaiarn eto oleua—ei wlad,
Ai len ardderchoca ;
Rhyw ail gof anfarwol ga,
Gu eilydd ! tra bo Gwalia. Islwyn.

The door of the Church, swung on an impressive axle, is a 17th century iron-studded one with a wooden latch and lock. In the porch can be seen a very old and rather weather beaten font (now called the "Saxon" font to distinguish it from the better preserved but old "Norman" font to be seen inside the Church.) The *Inventory* of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments refers to the latter as follows : "The hollowed base of a square pillar, devoid of all ornament save a rounded top, and only six inches deep, is probably a relic of the 13th century which has been adopted for the font."

Here one should mention the large Immersion Baptistery at the north-west end of the Church (now covered with a trap-door) which was placed in position in 1841, and first used (according to a note in the Registers) in 1849, and last used in 1933.

Among the monuments to members of the Wynne family of Melai and Garthewin there are two in Latin.

On the South side :

M. S.
Iohannis Wynne. de Melai in Com
Denbigh Arm^ri juxta depositi
Laetae beataeque spe
Resurrectionis.
Filius fuit primogenitus Gul^mi Wynne
Qui causam Regiam contra subditos Rebelles
Duabus cohortibus tam equit, quam pedit
Proprio sumptu conscriptis (quorum ipse tribunus)
Strenue asseruit :
Ann. Sal. 1643 Aetatis fuae 31 apud Wem.

In Com Salop praematura morte proelio
Pro eadem succubuit.
Arduum hoc Familiae intulit multiplicem dolorem
Imo fere ruinam
Nisi Filius (Deo fit gloria) rem restituisset
Verus paternae fidelitatis haeres
Ecclesiam Anglicanam coliit & ornavit
Patriae munia perptura fideliter subivit, nec non
Sub Car 2 do Comitys Regni publicis diu Interfuit
Ob. Feb 25 A D 1688 Aet 58

Huic proxime humata (quocum vixerat delictissima)
Dorothea filia Oeni Salesbury de Rug
In Com Merion Armigeri
Mulier vere pia & prudens
Et luce hac diuturniore
Nisi quod alia & meliore digna

Decessit Mart Cal A D 1677 Aet 41
Sobolem habuerunt Mariam, Dorotheam, Barbaram
Filium unicu scit Gulielmv qui ipsis (optime merentibus)
Gemens pie posuit Monumentu Ann Dom 1692.

On the North side :

M. S.
Roberti Wynne
de Kyfailgyfarch
in Com Carnarvon Arm^ri
Qui ex nobilissima
Oeni Gwyneth
(invictissimi Caembriae Principis)
Prosapia oriundus
Historiam et Antiquitates patrias
feliciter coluit
et intime cognovit
obiit III idus Ian
MDCLXXXVI
Aetatis XXIII

In the Vestry:

Here lye interred
Robert Wynne
of Garthewin Esqr & his two
sisters Margaret & Katharine
He was 2nd Son of John Wynne Esqr
& Brother to Col William Wynne of Melay
Father of seven children by Margaret ye only
Daughter & Heir of Robert Price of
Garthewin Gent. Vizt Robert, William John Hugh
Dorothy Katharine and Margaret
He was partaker with his Brother in his Loyalty
& sufferings for ye royal cause during ye great
Rebellion being w^th^ him when he was killed at Wem(2)
He departed this life April 14 1682.

THE REGISTERS

begin with a rather dilapidated copy of a "Liber Vegistrey" written in a fairly legible hand beginning with the baptism of "Dorothea . . . filia Ioh^is^ Wyn^is^ de Melay . . . . decimo nono die decembr" (1667). Baptisms and burials are intermixed to 1697 and are in Latin. In the same binding in 1698 we have a new heading: "A true Register of the names of those persons yt were either christen'd marry'd or bury'd in the year of our Lord 1698" beginning with "Elizabeth the daughter of . . . . . ap Jo^n^ Davy . . of Bodrochwyn was Xtned ye 30th day of March." This Register ends in 1717.

In the second Register the Baptisms, Burials and Marriages are on separate sheets entitled *Nomina Baptizatorum* (1717) *Nomina Sepultorum* (1717) and *Nomina Copulatorum*, and a much more legible hand takes over in 1720, but does not keep them separate after 1723.

If we take a typical year, 1726, beginning 1 April and ending 21 March, we have Baptisms 10, Burials 10, Marriages 5.

A much less legible hand (or hands) begins in 1729 until the copperplate hand beginning in 1735, who draws a margin for his dates and ruled lines for his items. Unfortunately, parts of this are torn and the sheets have been tied unconsecutively.

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(2) There is an interesting article, "The Wynne Family of Melai and Garthewin" by R. O. F. Wynne in *Y Gymdogaeth*, January 1955.
See also Mr. Wynne's article in this volume.

The last date is 1739, and beginning 1 April we have Baptisms 15, Marriages 2, Burials 15 and at the base of the sheet "attested by me John Edwards."

MARRIAGE REGISTER AND BANNS BOOK 1754--1800

This Register includes a famous item of 1763, namely, the marriage of Thomas Edwards (Twm o'r Nant of "Anterliwt" fame) at which Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir) officiated and had the assistance of the learned Clerk Robert Thomas.

"Thomas Edwards, of the parish of Henllan, Batchelor, and Elizabeth Hughes of this parish, Spinster, were married in this church by licence, this nineteenth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, by me.

Evan Evans, Curate.

This marriage was solemnized between us,

Thomas Edwards

The mark E of Elizabeth Hughes

In the presence of

Daniel Lloyd

William Hughes."

Among the guests were Dafydd Sion Pirs and Sion Powel.

BAPTISM REGISTER 1813--54.

The Register of Baptisms 1813--54 contains eight hundred Baptisms, and in the "quality, trade or profession column" for 1813 the seventeen children baptized were the children of a schoolmaster, shoemaker, two different carpenters, butcher, yeoman the others being labourer 9 and farmer 2. Between 1813 and 1837 we have (besides the above) sawyer, joiner, slater, nailor, gardener, gamekeeper, blacksmith, parish clerk, weaver, butler, dealer in earthenware (address "Poor House"), miner, butcher, wheelwright, publican and butcher [surely an unusual combination], saddler, shopkeeper and another miner.

We just list at present the following Registers :

Churchwardens Book 1718--1774 (which contains some later items).

Churchwardens Accounts 1791--1859.

Vestry Book 1826, which is still in use as a Vestry Minute Book.

PREBENDARIES OF LLANFAIR AND COMPORTIONARY RECTORS

(from *The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, Ven. D. R. Thomas, Vol. III.)

1274 Ithel Vychan, Prebendary of Llannefydd 1304.

1291 David ap Llowarch.

1390 Hugh Lyversegge.

1398 John Reppynton.

1427 Thomas Pellichon.

1427 William Spechell(3).

1535 See Vol. I, pp. 344-349.

CURATES IN CHARGE.

1394 John ap Cadwgan, Chaplain; Vicar of Mold 1395.

1685 Roberts, Sampson, A.B., New Inn Hall, Oxford; Rector of Llanelian 1689--1727; Vicar of Betws 1717--27.

1695 Rowlands, Thomas, Rector of Llansannan 1683 (Vol. II, p. 57).

1736 Edwards, John, B.A. Vicar of Cwm 1760.

1761 Evans, Evan, Merton College, Oxford (Ieuan Brydydd Hir), born at Cynhawdref, in Lledrod, Cardiganshire, an eminent bard, transcriber of MSS. and critic. He published in 1764 *Some Specimens of the Poetry of the Ancient Welsh Bards*, with a translation and notes, prefixed with a learned *Dissertatio de Bardis*, and two volumes of translated Welsh Sermons in 1776.

1785 Jackson, Richard, B.A. Vicar of Abergele 1794.

1800 Jones, Robert Goodman, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford (son of Richard and descendant of Edward Goodman, Hen. of Ruthin, a claimant for the Living of Kemerton, 1776 and 1786).

1804 Jones, J. W.

1807 Parry, Thomas, Rector of Llanddulas 1811; Vicar of Llandrillo 1835.

1816 Moulsdale, Thomas Gorst, B.A., Vicar of Hope 1830; Vicar of Llanfair Caereinion 1836.

1830 Oldfield, Edward, M.A. Rector of Llysfaen 1833.

1833 Williams, Williams, M.A. Rector of Gwaunysgor 1847 ; Vicar of Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant 1850.

1847 Evans, David Michael, St. David's College, Lampeter. Published a sermon on Immersion as lawful in the Church of England, preached on the dedication of the new baptistery.

RECTORS

1866 Lewis, Evan, B.D., St. David's College, Lampeter. Vicar of Colwyn 1855-66 ; Rural Dean ; died 1879 aged 68. The first buried in the new cemetery.

1879 Williams, William, B.A., St. David's College. Vicar of Llanuwchllyn, 1876-9 (III, p. 118) ; Diocesan Missioner, St. David's 1893-9 ; Canon Residentiary 1908. Author of several Welsh books.

1884 Davies, Phillip, Vicar of Pontbleiddyn 1873-84.

1904 Thomas, Evan, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge. Vicar of Meifod 1910.

1910 Evans, Eben, B.A., St. David's College, Lampeter. Curate of Brymbo 1897-1901 ; curate of Ruthin 1901-3 ; curate of St. Cyprian, Durham, Natal, 1903-4 ; curate of Karkloof, Natal 1904-7 ; curate of Rhyl 1907-10.

(and to bring the list to date we add) :

1915 Jones, John Rees, L.D. Rector of Llandrinio 1922.

1922 Roberts, John William, L.D. Vicar of Ysbyty Ifan 1915-22.

1951 Evans, Robert Thomas—the present Rector.

We should note that the Rev. J. W. Roberts, the previous Rector of Llanfairtalhaiarn, compiled a list which differs from the above in these two items :

1398 William Repsynton (for John Reppynton).

1427 Thomas Pelliston (for Pellichon).

On page 192, Vol. III, Archdeacon Thomas has among the

(3) The reference is to Prebendaries of Llanfair, First Comportion which gives twenty nine names from 1535 to 1897, and page 347-9 Prebendaries of Llanfair, Second Comportion which gives eighteen names between 1535 and 1899.

Vicars of Abergele :

1291 Kynwric Lloyd. Vicar of Llanfair Talhaiarn 1304.

As there seems a rather large gap between 1766 (the departure of Evan Evans) and 1785 we examined the Register and we find :

1767 Thomas Lloyd, Curate.
1769 Thomas Hughes, Officiating Minister.
1770 and 1772 Evan Morris, Officiating Minister, then Curate.
1772-6 Peter Whitley, Curate.
1776-84 John Hughes, Curate.

CHURCHWARDENS BOOK 1719—1774

This is a most interesting book. Inside its cover we have a list of Churchwardens which begins in A.D. 1663 The list is in three columns—Southside, a centre column and Northside. For some reason the Churchwarden's name is sometimes put into the centre column instead of in his place in the other columns. North and south is of course north or south of the River Elwy, which divides the parish (rather unequally).

We are indebted to Robert Thomas, Clerk and Sexton of the parish, for keeping this book, and the handwriting is clear, tidy and legible. In 1722 we find the item among the Vestry Minutes : "It is ordered at the Vestry held at Llanvair that ye sum of ten shills yearly be pay'd by ye Wardens to Robert Thomas for assisting ye Wardens in making their accounts & entering ye forms & other things relating to their office." The handwriting and general lay-out is excellent—this being the more remarkable in that of 32 who signed at a Vestry in 1740 21 make their mark only or give very rough initials, and only 3 would reach the standard expected of a child of say ten years of age today.

SOME ITEMS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOK

The following items are only a personal selection, and any selection from such a mass of material must inevitably be subjective.

Feb. 3, 1722. It was ordered at a Vestry held at Llanvair That there should be a Sacram[t] every first Sunday of every month. And ye Bread & ye Wine be provided by the Wardens at the charge of ye parish.

1719	Pd Jo[n] Parry full for killing a woodcat ...	1	8
1726	Pd Richard Williams Weaver for removing the Stocks further from ye Churchyard gate to have more room to place ye steps	1	0
1732	Pd David ap Edward for the time he lost in viewing, buying & crosscutting a tree to make Stocks of, and spars for ye ch &	1	6
	.....sawing ye same ...	3	6
	.....carrying ye same from Nant y Chwil to Llanvair	2	0
1733	Pd for lock for ye stocks		8
1734	Pd Tho Vaughan for a new Bench of his own Timber for the mininster to sit upon by the Altar	1	6
1722	1 lb Candles against Xtmas Day		6
	.....killing a fox	5	0
	.....Sacram[t] Bread	2	4
	Pd Hugh Thomas for working 50 yards at 5d. p. yd Churchyard wall in pt	10	0
	.....new pickax	2	6
It	3 bottles Wine against August Sacram[t] ...	4	6
It	against All Saints 3 bottles	4	6
It	10 bottles against Easter	15	0
It	against Whitsuntide 3 bottles	4	6
It	pd old arrears for Dorothy Morris her coffin ...	5	0
1736	Pd for iron for a new Horse Litter (or Herse)	1	6
	pd the smith for maing 6 pairs of Bar hinges ... and four latchets for the Horse Litter	4	6
	pd for ye Timber materials and work of ye same as p	2	12	0
	Pd for a Herse cloth 2 yds & half & Trimming	1	9	0
	pd for sowing the cloth	1	0

Mem[n].—The number of the Persons from ye several parishes hereunder named that were confirm'd by the Rt. Revd. Bishop Madocks at the parish church of Llanvair Talhaiarn July 26 1738.

Llanrwst	142	Llanelian	84
Capel Garmon	27	Llysfaen	40
Llangernew	82	Llanddulas	22

Llanddoget	23	Abergeley	18
Eglwys Fach	91	Bettws	49
Llansantffraid	55	Llanvair	89
Eglwys Rhos	33	Gwytherin	55
Llangwstenin	46	Llansannan	85
Llandrillo	83		

The numr of ye tickets or thereabout 1024.

Llanvair	1737	35
	1738	89

1739	paid in full for casting the Bell (Rob Jones having paid six pounds eleven shillings) the sum of ...	1	17	6
	N.B. the weight of the new bell 195 lb. 8 oz.			
	paid for a pewter (hard mettle) Wine Quart measured and stampt, for ye use of ye church		5	0
	(The wine quart is now kept in the Safe with the pewter Flagon and Communion Dish of 1680).			
1740	pd to the use of Ellin Williams in her sickness...		1	0
	pd Mr. Thomas Salusbury's Bill for cutting off Ellin Wms/s mortified leg, and his journeys to her	£6	15	0
	pd Ellin Wms (Margt Hughes's mother) for dressing the aforesaid Ellin Williams's wounds.		5	0
	pd for my loss of time & several journeys to consult parishioners and Mr. Thos Salusbury about Ellin Williams in her great sickness &		2	6
	paid for a peck of corn for Ellin Wms in her long sickness for a dish of wheat to the same use ...		4	0
			1	6
1740	Candles for Christmas Mattins		1	2
1744	Pd for 10 yards of Holland at 3s 3d to make a new surplice	1	12	6
1745	Paid Ellin Humphreys of Llangernew for dressing and medicines for Nelly Thos's legs and looking after her in 1744 in full		5	0
	—for drugs to cure Nelly Thos		2	6
	pd Ellin Humphreys for curing her		10	0

Feb. 14th 1747. At a Vestry then held at Llanvair Talhaiarn It is ordered that whatsoever brings a Dog to Church in the time of Divine Service within a month of the date hereof shall forfeit to the Poor of the said parish of Llanvair Talhaiarn one shilling for every such offence & in default of such payment the Dog of every such owner to be immediately seized and executed by such person as shall be appointed by the churchwardens for the time being.

1749	by order of the Vestry held May 15th 1749 Robt Bassett for driving the dogs out of the Church and keeping the Church clear of 'em	1	0
	Pd John Roberts Carpenter for setting two locks on the door of the church & for a stool to be set by the church door for the officer that clears the church from dogs		6
1750	pd John Roberts Salary for halfyear viz driving the dogs out of church	2	0
1751	pd Richard Francis Constable of Barrog for his journey in conveying the said Richard Williams to Ruthin Gaol	5	0
1752	..... new stocks in pt	10	1½
	new stocks & for the irons & lock in full ...	7	1½
1756	Pd for a pitchpipe for the Psalm Singers ... ... (a pitchpipe is extant in the church safe)	2	4
1764	paid for a new surplice	10	6
	pd for 11 yards of Linnen cloth to make the above at 3/8	2	0	4
1765	..... new stocks	16	0
1766	pd.....carriage of rushes to church	1	0

Dec. 8th 1770. At a Vestry then held it was ordered & agreed that the sum of three pounds fifteen shillings shall be paid out of the Church Lay(4) for this current year to Mr. John Thomas for instructing a company of Psalm Singers in this parish for 1 quarter ending the 14th day of Jan next.

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(4) The Church Lay (sometimes written "Ley," and sometimes "Church Mize") corresponds roughly to the Rates (or Parish Council precept on the Rates) which were used by the Churchwardens for various purposes besides the maintenance of the Church, *e.g.*, duties regarding highways, bridges, the poor and in one instance "pinfold."

The Church Lay for 1771 was 3d. per pound and brought in a southside £19 8s. 11d., northside £8 19s. 6d.

1722. "The account of John Hughes of Geuallt, one of the Wardens ..... Church Lay assessed in the pch for 1722 being twelve pounds whereof he received eight, and all eight pence that remained in his hands due to the parish upon the Ballance of his Acc[t] for the year before £8 0 8 ..... The Account of Richard Hughes of Bodrychwyn the other Churchwarden.....

His Church Lay £4 0 0

In his hands due to the parish for the year before. 12. . £4 12 1."

The Church Lay remained at £12 or near until 1731.

In 1734 we find that the Church Lay "be twopence halfpenny p. pound, and that a tax of twopence ye pound should be levy'd by the overseers of the said parish towards the repairs of the Highways in ye said parish."

Notes and Documents

A Bronze Socketed Axe from Llansilin

THE AXE was found in June 1953 by Robert Edwards of the Briw, not far away, who was on holiday and went, accompanied by Mr. Parry Evans, of Moelfre, to catch rabbits at Bronheulog Farm. The exact spot (1) is about 400 yards slightly south of west of the farmstead in a small clump of oak trees, a little to the north of an old lane leading westwards from the farmyard. While setting a trap in a rabbit burrow Edwards noticed the implement on the edge of the hole, but had no idea what it was and would have thrown it away. Alun Jones, however, a servant at the farm, took it home to show his mother, Mrs. M. Jones, of Frondeg Uchaf, Brithdir, Llanfyllin, who was interested in "old things." She also was unable to tell what it was and sent it to Dr. Iorwerth Peate, of St. Fagans Folk Museum, who handed it over to Dr. Savory of the National Museum.

Dr. Savory's description is: "A socketed bronze axe head of late Bronze Age (700-200 B.C.), looped, with round socket but undecorated. The overall length is 2.5 in; the maximum width of the blade 1.6 in., and the maximum external diameter of the mouth 1.3 in. The collar, blade and the outer surface of the loop have lost a good deal from corrosion, most of the rest of the surface has a dark green patina. There is the usual longitudinal casting seam on the loop side, but none remaining on the opposite side.

The axe has been presented to the National Museum, Cardiff.

(*See Bulletin of Celtic Studies*, xv, p. 307. Particulars of discovery were obtained from Mrs. M. Jones, Llanfyllin, and Mr. E. E. Williams, Bronheulog, Llansilin.)

Caerwys. ELLIS DAVIES.

(1) Denbigh Sheet XLIV N.W.: Lat. 52 deg. 50min. 10sec., Long. 3 deg., 13min., 51sec.

Further Notes on Colonel John Robinson

Mr. Geo. Vernon Price, Arona, Marford, Wrexham, has kindly sent the following particulars concerning Colonel John Robinson, Gwersyllt, who was dealt with in an article in our last issue. The "Funeral Orders and Church Monuments" are extracted from the Harleian Collection at the British Museum.

Coll. Robinson of Gwersilt funerall.*

The Poore Men 2 and 2.		
Mr. David Edwards	...	the green penon
		a Drume or Trumpett
Richard Ellis	...	the Led Horse (erased)
		the Head Peece and Corslett
Peter Edwards, Luke Roberts	...	the Back and breast
Henry Jones	...	the sheild
William Gibson	...	The Gantlett
	...	the lead Horse
Luke Roberts, John Williams	...	the sword
Richard Prince	...	the spurrs
Captaine Sutton	...	the Trunchion
Mr. Roger Midleton	...	the Motto
Sir Evan Lloyd	...	the Red Penon
Sir Thomas Powell	...	the helmett and crest
Sir John Wynne	...	the coate
		the minister
		the corps
		the son and heire
		the rest of the kindred.

*copied from the late Rev. E. A. Fishbourne's *Architectural History of All Saints', Gresford.*

Colonel Robinson's epitaph was translated by the Rev. E. A. Fishbourne as follows :

"Here lies buried John Robinson, who as a Colonel of Charles the Martyr, vigorously maintained his cause (that is to say the Church and the Monarchy). When the King fell, himself an exile, he abandoned not the exile of Charles, with whom returning he found to his delight at Gwersyllt, where he had left all his property destroyed by the hands of the rebels, an elegant edifice erected by those who had destroyed the former . . . . His body though formed of superior clay, yet being worn out, as well as enobled, by honourable wounds, was unable to retain beyond the 65th year of his age, his soul, which aspired to heaven, and surrendered it on the 15th of March, 1680, of the Christian era."

Since writing the article on Colonel Robinson I have also come across the following extract in Bulstrode Whitelocke's *Memorials of English Affairs*. (Presumably 1649).

March 11th.—From Beaumaris, that Major-General Mitton and other officers, upon intelligence that Ormond had given a commission to Colonel Robinson to garrison the Isle of Bardsey, they sent thither Ensign Aspinall, with thirty men, who, three days after his landing there, seized upon Colonel Gerrard, Mr. Conwy, and six gentlemen more who landed there to surprise the island, took their boat and sent them prisoners to Caernarvon and the pirate fled away also who had set them on shore, and was an Irishman.

NORMAN TUCKER

An Early 19th Century Letter

Colonel C. Jones Mortimer of Hartsheath, Mold, who has kindly given us permission to reproduce this, writes that the letter was "written by John Lloyd Wynne of Coed Coch to my great-great-uncle Hugh Chambres Jones of Brynsteddfod, known colloquially as 'The Archdeacon,' who at the time this letter was written had just received the gift of the living of West Ham from the Duke of Portland. The Archdeacon had been his Private Chaplain and to some extent his Private Secretary during the time in which the duke had been Prime Minister. I have reason to suppose that the Archdeacon aspired to the more dignified and lucrative position of Dean of Christ Church, and that unfortunately for him the duke died before the necessary arrangements to this end could be made. I think J. Ll. Wynne is teasing him on the subject in the last paragraph of his letter."

John Lloyd Wynne to Hugh Chambres Jones.

Coed Coch.
Oct. 30th, 1809.

Dear Jones,

I beg your pardon for so long delaying to answer your kind letter of the 24th Aug. Being at best but a very dull correspondent, and knowing that between the Duke of Portland's illness, the great events abroad and changes at home which were daily taking place, your time and attention must be entirely engaged, I could not think of troubling you with a letter. On Saturday Mr. and Miss Jones called here and at Teyrdan, where we then were, and Mrs. Wynne and myself were most truly rejoiced to hear

from Mr. Jones that you have got the valuable living of West Ham. We beg to congratulate you on that event. Mr. Jones further told me that you are to continue in your present situation.

Our army acquired much glory at Talavera ; but I am afraid that our rapid retreat shows that Ld. Wellington was imprudent in advancing with 22 or 23,000 men (and knowing how little he could expect from the Spaniards) into the country, where he was nearly surrounded by four French armies. In the battle, the 48th(1) gained great credit by their gallant and orderly advance to support, or rather to rescue the guards, and the charge of the 23rd Lt dragoons was great, but I suppose, very rash. I am afraid that poor general Moore has lost all credit for military talent by his last campaign. I have seen general Clinton's defence of him and an answer to it by a British officer, which is much more able. I should wish to know who is the author of it. I have not yet seen the general's brother's book, but I shall have it soon.

Woodcocks are very scarce ; I have had only two couple, and those one by one. My favourite old dog Tip has been dying this past week, but I now hope he is recovering, and that he will flush some of the *long bills* for me yet. I went out at first patridge shooting ; but was so annoyed by the standing corn that I gave it up, and I am grown very fat. I have taken but little exercise since our month's duty in June. Then indeed we had enough. We are always on the general parade by 5 o'clock, and the colonel always the first man there. He was quite a skeleton when we returned.

We kept the jubilee as well as we could. On Tuesday evening I gave a side of beef among my labourers and a few poor. At sunrise on Wednesday the old Isdulas colours were displayed, and immediately answered by the signal station mast drest with all their flags and pennants ; after church I fired twenty-one guns tolerably well with two six-pounders. Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Anwyl & our vicar(2) dined with us : my eldest boy, who can yet pronounce but few words though *three next grass*, drank King George : our artillery men dined with the servants, and they all had a free, but at the same time a moderate allowance of *cwrw*. Everybody did something. Mr. Edwards of Pennant gave a dinner to his tennants and workmen and tea and a ball to their wives and daughters. Mr. Bamford late Mr. Hesketh of Gwrych, an ox. Mr. Ellis of Rhosfawr the tide of herrings from his weir ; and his father, money. Mr. Holland money &c. &c.

This is the best herring-fishing season known on this coast these many years. There is the greatest abundance ; the price four shillings a hundred. The whole of this month has been fine summer weather ; a great advantage to the farmers, as they are now only in the midst of wheat sowing here, owing to the lateness of the harvest.

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(1) 1st Batt. Northamptonshire Rg.

(2) Rev. John Ellis.

We hear rumours of a peace. That Lord Wellesley is to go to Paris about it &c but I suppose they are not true. One thing I am surprised at, that we are importing limestone and corn from France and hemp, tallow &c from Russia.

Lord Chatham made but a poor figure in his expedition. I could have hardly believed it possible, but I am told it is true, that he lived in Walcheren as he does in London, feasting and drinking all night and sleeping all day. An army must loose all convidence in a commander of such habits. I hope Walcherem will be given up. It is a sad thing to bury our soldiers there, when we have alone to contend with France.

A dreadful accident happened at Conway on Wednesday. The castle was illuminated with torches. A young man fell from it, and was killed.

I see in the gazetter that West Ham is four miles north east of London on the river Lea (where Isaac Walton used to angl) and that there are the remains of a rich abbey.

Mr. Jones, your father, told me that Mr. Hughes of Ty issa(3) is seriously indisposed with an inflamation in his foot, occasioned by cutting a corn; and that Mr. Titley was alarmed about him. Should he fall, we shall lose a very agreeable and worthy neighbour.

The papers say that Dr. Hall is to be Dean of Christ Church. I think you told me he was Ld Liverpool's tutor. I heard some time ago that another gentleman, I forget his name, but he is very clever, was likely to succeed to the dignity. When you are at leisure I beg to hear from you.

I am very sincerely yours,

J. LL. WYNNE

Talhaearn's Last Year

Documents that throw some light on the activity of Talhaearn during the last year of life have been kindly brought to my notice by Miss Eirian Evans, LL.B., of Messrs. J. R. Williams Davies & Co., Abergele. The documents show that Talhaearn was engaged in supervising the building of a house that he himself, as architect, had designed. His client was a Miss Cecilia Roberts, and the house, even now in existence, was Pen y Bont, Llanfair. A letter dated 4 May, 1868, sent by Talhaearn from Hafod y Gân, Llanfair, is addressed to Miss Roberts at 26, Princes Garden, S. Kensington, London, W. Other letters are addressed to her at 4, Rodney Street, Liverpool, and she herself

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(3) Glan Conwy

writes to Talhaearn's brother from Darcy Lever Hall, nr. Bolton.

In the letter of 4 May, 1868, Talhaearn writes:

"The plans of Pen y Bont arrived last week. I shall, for my own satisfaction, measure the works from the plans and make out bills of quantities and get them priced by our village workmen. This is the only mode in which I can ascertain whether Thomas Williams' estimate is too high or not. I have written to Thomas Williams to say that you consider his estimate too high, and that you do not feel disposed to spend so much money on a house. As regards my payment, I shall charge you but little if you do not build, and my charge will be moderate if you build.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Jno Jones
(Talhaearn)

P.S. I expect our workmen in the village can work cheaper than Thomas Williams for if he brings men from Abergele, he would have to pay for their lodgings and he would not always be with them to look after them."

Miss Roberts must have been very cautious, for it is over a year before we find Talhaearn writing to her on 17 July, 1869, to instruct her how to send money.

"I have written to your sister, Mrs. Glaze, to caution her as to how she sends the money. I have told her to get five Twenty Pound Bank of England notes, to cut them in half and send the first halves to me in a *registered letter* and to wait my reply before she sends the other halves. Your sister Sarah Jones said that Mrs. Glaze is coming to see her soon, and if she comes within a fortnight I told her she could bring the money with her. I shall then place the money in the Bank at Abergele, and pay the workmen by cheque as the money becomes due. All is straightforward now to go on rapidly with the house."

On 21 July, 1869, he writes to Mrs. Glaze, sister of Miss Cecilia Roberts, to acknowledge receipt of £100 in Bank of England notes towards paying for Pen y Bont. On the same day he writes to Miss Roberts confirming receipt of the money from Mrs. Glaze and advising that he will give a fortnight's notice before any more money is needed. It is apparent that the man who had been entrusted with the erection of many noble edifices in England and in France could still punctiliously attend

to the details of a humble dwelling in his native Llanfair. There is, however, a marked deterioration in the penmanship of these letters compared with that in the letter of 1868.

On 24 September, 1869, Talhaearn acknowledges receipt of money from Mrs. Glaze as follows :

"I received from you this morning for Penybont

	£	
First half of	20	note
First half of	10	Do. No. 08940
First half of	10	Do. No. 49211
and a whole	5	note
	£45	

Please send the other halves."

On 13 October, 1869, Thomas Jones, brother of Talhaearn, writes to Miss Roberts as follows :

"My brother John Jones (Talhaearn) is at present suffering from severe illness and he has requested me to say that he has received this morning your letter of the 11th instant containing Twenty Pounds (£20) in Bank Notes on account of the new house at Penybont. You will please not to send more money until you hear from him again. As soon as he is better he will write to you himself."

Talhaearn died four days later. Thomas Jones writes to Miss Roberts to assure her that the contract will be fulfilled and that her estimate of the amount outstanding "agrees exactly with the book of accounts left by my brother."

Miss Roberts writes a letter to her brother and sister in Llanfair. Dated 24 October, 1869, the letter is written on the spare sheet of a mourning black edged letter from Thomas Jones. There were two words that Miss Roberts had not understood in the letter from Thomas Jones—"expressions" and "sympathy." She had inserted a cross under these words. I copy her letter exactly as she wrote it because it shows quite clearly the type of lady with whom Talhaearn had been dealing.

"I send you these letters to read there is two words that i cannot make out I have but a X cross under them. I hope you are all quite well. . . . . I am very glad to hear that my money is all right. that morn-

ing i got the letter from you I was dreaming that some one give me a small Barly of Brandy to take care of and the large cork came out but i save the Brandy by but my Hand on the Large hole. and then there was another little cork hole wear some of the Brandy got lost. was it not a funny dream. I wounder what it Mr. Jones (Talhaearn) shot himself. poor man I am very sorry that he is dead. but i am very glad that all the money is right . . . . ."

Included in these documents are the plan and elevation for Penybont ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale) with large scale detail of barge boards. The colour is well retained. In the summary of accounts it appears that Talhaearn's fee was £8.

In *Y Bywgraffiadur Cymraeg hyd* 1940 it is stated that Talhaearn died in 1870 : the date should be 1869, and Dr. R. T. Jenkins assures me that the date will be corrected in the English Edition of the *Bywgraffiadur*. *Y Bywgraffiadur* states also that Talhaearn retired to his birthplace "The Harp," and while this is quite correct, he himself called his home "Hafod y Gân."

Abergele. ELLIS WYNNE WILLIAMS.

Atodiad i "A Bibliography of Thomas Gwynn Jones" (Owen Williams, 1938)

(Yn cynnwys (i) Cywiriadau a Nodiadau; (ii) Chwanegiadau hyd 1937, a (iii) Mynegai i'r Cyfeithiadau).

Gan DAVID THOMAS

——:o:——

i. CYWIRIADAU A NODIADAU.

1. *Ar ol* "Early Verse," *chwaneger* "gan Gwynvre ap Iwan."

8. Dyma'r dyddiadau yn *Papur Pawb*: I. Hydref 22, 1898; II. Tachwedd 5, 1899; III. Tach. 19, 1899.

18. Chwaneger mai gwaith T.G.J. ydyw'r llun ar yr amlen hefyd.

32. Nid Ystori Fer ydyw, ond "Darn i'w adrodd (Seiliedig ar ddigwyddiad gwirioneddol, a chyflwynedig i Chwarelwyr Arfon, gydag edmygedd yr awdwr)." Gw. Rhif 68, t. 196.

42. Ni chyhoeddwyd y llyfr hwn, na'i gynnwys, hyd 1914. Gw. Rhif 121.

74. *Darllener* "Y Genedl Gymreig, Ion. 24, 1911."

83. *Yn lle* 1913 *darllener* 1912.

88. Y mae hon yn gynwysedig yn Rhif 91.

92. Y mae "1891-92" yn amlwg yn anghywir. Dywaid Prif Lyfrgellydd Llyfrgell Gyhoeddus Corc wrthyf na chlywodd erioed am bapur o'r enw *Cork Weekly Express*. Yn Llyfryddiaeth "Torna," meddai, a gyhoeddwyd yn 1947, nodir pedair yn unig o straeon T.G.J. wedi eu cyfeithu i'r Wyddeleg, sef *Twrc* a *Sam* yn y *Cork Weekly Examiner* (Rhag. 1921 a Mawrth ac Ebrill 1922), a *Yr Hen Gartref* ac *Ynghwsg ai yn Effro* yn y papur dyddiol, *Cork Examiner* (Ionawr ac Ebrill 1922).

99. *Yn lle* 1913, *darllener* 1912 (*ddwywaith*).

124. *Yn lle Welsh Outlook, darllener Welsh Gazette, a chwaneger Y Brython,* Awst 20, 1914.

164. *Yn lle* Rhif 21, *darllener* Rhif 1.

167. *Chwaneger* "and Letter, June 1916."

176. *Dileer* "Cymru" *ar ol* "Cenedligrwydd."

181. *Chwaneger* Welsh Outlook, March 1918.

200. Yr oedd y gerdd hon eisoes wedi ei chyhoeddi yn Rhif 18.

217. *Yn lle* 1920 *ar y dechrau, darllener* 1910. Dywaid Cyfarwyddwr Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Iwerddon, Dulyn, wrthyf mai *To Eire* ydyw teitl y gerdd yn y *Cork Free Press*, Rhagfyr 17, 1910, a cheir enw yr awdur odani, "Fionn MacEoghain," sef y ffurf Wyddeleg ar "Gwynn Jones" (cymh. Rhifau 37, 49 a 55). *Eine* ydyw teitl yr un gerdd yn y *Welsh Outlook*, Awst 1920.

248 a 255. Dwy ran o un gân ydynt, a Rhif 255 a ddaw yn gyntaf.

272. *Yn lle* 1922, *darllener* 1923, *ac yn lle* Hughes a'i Fab, *darllener* Y Cwmni Cyhoeddi Addysgol.

275. *Yn lle* Murray, *darllener* Muirhead. Gw. Rhif 264.

279. Chwaneger "Yn Gymraeg a Saesneg."

307. Yr un un yw hon â Rhif 298.

324. Yr un un yw hon â Rhif 302.

372. *Yn lle* 1927, *darllener* 1921 (*ddwywaith*).

388. Yr un un yw hwn â Rhif 272. Ni fu argraffiad newydd yn 1928.

429. *Chwaneger* Y Genedl Gymreig, Awst 24, 1931.

437. Darllener R. Ll. Huws.

459. Tybed ai yr un un yw hwn â Rhif 393 ?

465. *Darllener* Rhifau 3 a 5, Mawrth a Mai 1934.

488. *Ar ol* Dirgelwch, *chwaneger teitl can arall*, Y Duwiau.

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ii. CHWANEGIADAU HYD 1937

(Sylwer mai *Baner ac Amserau Cymru* a olygir gan y talfyriad B.A.C. ; *Papur Pawb* gan y talfyriad P.P. ; *Western Mail* gan y talfyriad W.M.)

497

1887/8 Er na chyhoeddwyd hwynt hyd 1953, fe ddylem gynnwys yn gyntaf "Englynion Ieuenctid Dr. T. Gwynn Jones," a gyfansoddwyd gan "Gwynvre ap Isac Jones" rhwng 1887 a 1888, a'u cyhoeddi gan Bob Owen, Croesor, yn *Yr Herald Cymraeg* Medi 21 a 28, 1953.

498

1887 "Cynlas" (Cerdd) gan "Meilyr ab Iwan." *Baner ac Amserau Cymru*, Awst 14, 1887.

499

1887 Allwyn Coll y diweddar fardd awen-ber a gwladgarol John Ceiriog Hughes, gan S. Gwynfre Jones. *B.A.C.*, Rhag. 11, 1887.

500

1888 Aerflawdd, Degwm v. Dadgysylltiad (cerdd) gan Gwynfre ap Issac, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Awst 22, 1888.

501

1888 Rhu Gwalia ar ei Gelyn (cerdd), gan Gwynfre Ap Issac, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Rhag. 26, 1888.

502

1889 The Irish Coercion Act (Composed in Welsh Metre and Alliteration), by Gwynfre Ap Isaac. *B.A.C.*, Ionawr 16, 1889.

503

1889 Môr o Waed dros Gymru Wen (cerdd), gan Gwyn Ap Iwan, Abergele, Maw. 14, 1889. *B.A.C.*, Gorff. 24, 1889. (Yn Rhif 1).

504

1889 Ymgom o amgylch Serch (efelychiad o un o ddarnau Dafydd ap Gwilym), gan Gwyn, Mawrth 14eg, 1889. *B.A.C.*, Awst 18, 1889.

505

1889 Y Misoedd (cerdd), gan Gwynnvre ap Iwan, Abergele. Yng ngholofn "Lloffion," *B.A.C.*, Medi 25, 1889.

506

1889 Gwalia (cerdd), gan Gwynnvre Ap Isaac, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Hydref 2, 1889. (Yn Rhif 1).

507

1889 Y Lloer (cerdd), gan Gwyn Ap Iwan, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Tach. 13, 1889.

508

1889 Y Nos (cerdd), gan Gwynn, Abergele, Mehefin 1889. *B.A.C.*, Tach. 27, 1889.

509

1889 Cadlef Cymru Fydd (cerdd), gan Gwyn ab Iwan, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Rhagfyr 18, 1889.

510

1890 Y Wlad Well (Efelychiad ar gynghanedd o "Better Land" Mrs. Hemans) gan Gwynnvre Ap Iwan, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Ionawr 1, 1890. (Yn Rhif 1).

511

1890 Morvudd (Translation of Dafydd ap Gwilym's xxxiii Poem), by Gwynn Ap Iwan, June 14th, 1889. *B.A.C.*, Ionawr 15, 1890.

512

1890 Meudwy Môn, a Gweirydd (cerdd), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Tach. 15, 1890.

513

1890 "Codwn Gledd er Cadw'n Gwlad" (cerdd), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan, Abergele. *B.A.C.* (colofn "Lloffion"). Tach. 26, 1890. (Yn Rhif 1).

514

1890 Rhoddwch Bwys eich Pen, gan Gwynn, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Rhag. 12, 1890.

515

1890 Diolchgarwch am y Cynhauaf (Emyn), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *B.A.C.*, Rhag. 24, 1890; *Papur Pawb*, Hyd. 12, 1907, gan "Pwy a'i Cant?"

516

1891 Llinellau Cyfarch (cerdd), gan Gwynn. *B.A.C.*, Ion. 14, 1891.

517

1891 Anobaith (allan o "Irvonwy," cerdd), gan Gwynn, Abergele. *B.A.C.*, Ion. 14, 1891.

518

1891 Dr. Evan Pierce, Salisbury Place, Dinbych, yn 82 mlwydd oed (cerdd), gan Gwyn Ap Iwan. *B.A.C.*, Mawrth 25, 1891.

519

1891 Beddargraph y Parch. D. Jones, Rhuddlan (Rhuddlan, y Nadolig 1890), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Y Geninen Eisteddfodol*, 1891.

520

1891 Helen (Lled gyfieithiad o'r Saesneg, gan Edgar Allen Poe), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan, Dinbych. *B.A.C.*, Medi 23, 1891.

521

1892 Ioseph o Golwyn (Englynion), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Y Geninen*, Gŵyl Dewi, 1892.

522

1892 Cân Etholiadol (Tôn: "*Hold the Fort*"), gan T.G.-J., Dinbych. *B.A.C.*, Gorff. 6, 1892.

523

1892 Hen Walia fy Ngwlad (cerdd), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan, Dinbych. *B.A.C.*, (yng ngholofn "Lloffion"), Awst 24, 1892.

524

1892 Diwedd Blwyddyn (englynion, Buddugol, Abergele, y Nadolig 1887), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Y Geninen Eist.*, 1892.

525

1892 Ymson Syr John Heidden (englynion, Abergele, y Nadolig 1889), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Y Geninen Eist.*, 1892.

526

1893 Caneuon i'r Lliaws (cerdd), gan Vernon Glyndour. *B.A.C.* (yng ngholofn "Lloffion"), Ion. 18, 1893. (Yn Rhif 18, t. 62).

527

1893 Caneuon i'r Lliaws (cerdd), gan Vernon Glyndour. *B.A.C.*, Chwef. 1, 1893.

528

1893 Pa le mae'r un Wlad fel Tydi ? (cerdd), gan Vernon Glyndour. *B.A.C.*, Chwef. 8, 1893; *Paper Pawb*, Hyd. 20, 1907, gan Ap Ieuan. (Yn Rhif 18, t. 61.)

529

1893 My Native Land (cerdd), gan Vernon Glyndour. *B.A.C.*, Ebrill 12, 1893.

530

1893 Croeso'r Haf! (cerdd), gan Vernon Glyndour. *B.A.C.*, Ebr. 19, 1893.

531

1893 Uwch Ben hen Ddyffryn Clwyd (cerdd), gan Vernon Glyndour. *B.A.C.*, Mai 10, 1893; *Papur Pawb*, Tach. 16, 1907 (dau bennill), yn ddi-enw.

532

1893 Tref Hynafol Rhuddlan (cerdd fuddugol), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan, Dinbych. *B.A.C.*, Gorff. 5, 1893; *Cymru*, vi (1893), t. 264.

533

1893 Bedd Llyw Ola' Cymru (cerdd), gan Gwyn Ap Iwan, Dinbych. *B.A.C.* (yng ngholofn "Lloffion"), Gorff. 19, 1893; *Y Cymro*, Chwef. 8, 1894.

534

1893 Clefyd y Sul (englynion cyd-fuddugol, Dinbych, y Nadolig 1892), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Y Geninen Eist.* 1893.

535

1893 Cyflafan yr Ysbrydion (stori), gan Gwynn. *Y Cymro,* Rhag. 28, 1893.

536

1894 Dyn (cerdd), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *B.A.C.,* Chwef. 7, 1894.

537

1894 Fatherland (cerdd), gan Kynan Meredith, Liverpool, August 8, 1893. *B.A.C.,* Mai 3, 1894.

538

1894 To Morvith (cerdd), gan Kynan Meredith, Liverpool, Sept. 19, 1893. *B.A.C.,* Mai 27, 1894.

539

1894 To Morvith (cerdd) (from Dafydd ap Gwilym, Poem II, "Ychwanegiad"), by T.G.J., Liverpool, 16th May, 1894. *Cymro,* Mai 31, 1894.

540

1894 Deio'r Gwas a Betti'r Waen (cerdd), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Cymru,* Gorff. 1894. (Yn Rhif 18, t. 19.)

541

1897 Prydnawn yn Chwefror (yn ol Longfellow), gan T.G.J. *B.A.C.,* Awst 25, 1897.

542

1899 Arianwen (cerdd), gan Gwynn Ap Iwan. *Cymru,* Tachwedd 1899.

543

1900 Y Gwanwyn (cerdd). *Cymru,* Ebrill 1900.

544

1902 Macbeth, Gorchest William Shakespeare (cyfieithiad). *Papur Pawb* 1902.

545

1902 Llythyrau yn amddiffyn y ffurfiau "rhian" a "rhianod," ac ar bwyntiau eraill, yn ateb i adolygiad ar Rhif 18 (Awst 19), ac i lythyr oddi wrth John Morris Jones (Awst 25). *Manchester Guardian,* Awst 23 a 26, a Medi 4, 1902.

546

1902/3 Llwybr Gwaed ac Angau, Rhamant am y Rhyfel Mawr (yr 17fed ganrif). Gan T. Gwynn Jones, awdwr Gwilym a Benni Bach, Gorchest Gwilym Bevan, Gwlad y Gân, &c. *Herald Cymraeg,* Hyd. 21, 1902—Gorff. 21, 1903.

547

1903 Marwolaeth Dr. Joseph Parry: Gweithiau Dr. Parry, gan G. *Herald C.,* Chwef. 24, 1903.

548

1903 Adolygiadau ar "Oriau gydag Enwogion" (Anthropos) a "Gwaith Barddonol Hwfa Môn, II". Dienw. *Herald C.,* Awst 11, 1903. Y mae ôl llaw Gwynn yn amlwg hefyd ar nifer o adolygiadau eraill y flwyddyn.

549

1903 George Borrow, ac Ein Hen Ramantau (ysgrifau arweiniol). Dienw. *Herald C.*, Gorff.7 a Hyd. 28, 1903.

550

1904 Dydd Gwyl Dewi (Dychangerdd), gan T.G.S. *Y Geninen.* Gŵyl Dewi 1904.

551

1904 Mae Son am Danynt—Y Parch. R. Silyn Roberts, M.A. (ysgrif), yn ddienw. *Papur Pawb*, Ebr. 2, 1904.

552

1904 Dawns yr Haf (cerdd, o'r Ffrangeg), *Rhaglen y Gynhadledd Oll-Geltaidd*, Caernarfon, 1904. Hefyd, *Alawon y Celt* (Robert Bryan), Cyf. i.

553

1904/5 Hedd a Galanas (cyf. o "War and Peace" Tolstoi). Dienw. *Herald C.*, Tach. 1, 1904—Mai 30, 1905.

554

1905 Cervantes (ysgrif). *Traethodydd*, Mawrth 1905. (Yn Rhif 66.)

555

1905 Barddoniaeth Newydd (adolygiad at "Trystan ac Esyllt a Chaniadau Eraill," R. Silyn Roberts). Dienw. *Herald C.*, Maw. 14, 1905.

556

1905 Y Celt a'r Ddrama (seiliedig ar ysgrif gan Le Braz), a Cymanfa'r Holl Geltiaid (ysgrifau arweiniol). Dienw. *Herald C.*, Gorff. 26 ac Awst 30, 1905.

557

1905 Adolygiad ar "Sous la Couronne D'Angleterre" (Firmin Roz). Dienw. *Herald C.*, Rhag. 20, 1905.

558

1906 Paid ag Wylo, taw a'th gŵyn (cerdd). *Cymro*, Chwef. 22, 1906.

559

1906 Huw yr Holwr Mawr (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Awst 25, 1906. (Yn Rhif 146.)

560

1906 Straeon am John Homer, yn ddienw. *P.P.*, Bustl y Beirdd (Medi 15, 1906), John Homer a'r Goban (Medi 29), John Homer a'i Wraig (Hyd. 6), Dialedd John Homer (Hyd. 13), Pris Dialedd (Hyd. 20), Dyfais Mari Sioned (Hyd. 27), Goruchafiaeth John Homer (Tach. 3), Cyhoeddwyd yn llyfr yn 1923 (Rhif 288).

561

1906 Catrin Lei Bach Fawr (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 22, 1906. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

562

1906 Y Dyn a'r Ci (stori i fechgyn). Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 29, 1906.

563

1906 Merch y Tylwyth Teg (stori i enethod). Dienw. *P.P.*, Hyd. 6, 1906.

564

1906 Bargen Sian Parri (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Hyd. 20, 1906; *Cymru*, Mai 1910.

565

1907 Clennig Elin Fach (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ion. 12, 1907. (Yn Rhif 146, o dan y teitl "Calennig.")

566

1907 Dafydd yr Hen Bethau (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ion. 12, 1907. (Gw. Rhif 95.)

567

1907 Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (cerdd), gan La Gallois. *Y Glorian*, Ion. 12, 1907.

568

1907 Baledi Hanes. Dienw. *P.P.*, 1, Merch yr Iberiad (Ion. 19); 2, Caradog (Ion. 26); 3, Arthur Gawr (Chwef. 2); 4, Ogof Arthur (Chwef. 9); 5, Maelgwn Gwynedd (Chwef. 16); 6, Coron Cadwallon (Chwef. 26); 7, Cynfrig Hir a'r Brenin (Maw. 9); 8, Owain a Nest (Maw. 16 a 23); 9, Gwenllian (Maw. 30); 10, Ednyfed Fychan (Ebr. 4). (Yn Rhif 68, t. 81-142).

569

1907 Neli a'i Thaid (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Chwef. 2, 1907. (Yn Rhif 146, o dan y teitl "Neli.")

570

1907 Y Cariad Coll (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Chwef. 2, 1907; *Cymru*, Ionawr 1909.

571

1907 Diwrnod Lecsiwn (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Maw. 16, 1907. (Yn Rhif 146.)

572

1907 Ffrae Lecsiwn Llangrambo (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ebr. 6, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

573

1907 Y Cerddor (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ebr. 20, 1907. (Rhif 93).

574

1907 Baledi Heddiw. Dienw. *P.P.*, 1, Yr Hen Ffermwr (Mai 18); 2, Yr Hen Lafurwr (Mai 25); 3, Gweinidog Llan y Mynydd (Meh. 1); 4, Y Dysgawdr (Meh. 8); 5, Y Bardd (Meh. 15); 6, Y Truan (Meh. 22); 7, Elin Galon Unig (Meh. 29); 8, Y Conach (Gorff. 13); 9, Y Nafi (Gorff. 20); 10, Y Gwladgarwr (Gorff. 27). (Yn Rhif 68, t. 145-195).

575

1907 Elin Eisiau Fôt (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Meh. 8, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

576

1907 Un o'r Hen Do (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Meh. 22, 1907. (Yn Rhif 146, o dan y teitl, "Dau o'r Hen Do.")

577

1907 Mab y Môr (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Gorff. 27, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

578

1907 John Chicago Jones (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Awst 10, 1907. (Yn Rhif 146.)

579

1907 Araith Dafydd Morgan (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Awst 17, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

580

1907 Ugain Mlynedd (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Awst 17, 1907. (Nid hon yw'r stori o dan yr un teitl a geir yn Rhif 146.)

581

1907 Un Bregeth Gruffydd Jones (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 7, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

582

1907 Yr Hen Gartref (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 14, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

583

1907 Ynghwsg ai yn Effro (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 21, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

584

1907 Sam (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 21, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

585

1907 Ysmaldod y Sais Mawr (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Hyd. 5, 1907. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

586

1907 Nentydd hen Gymru fy Ngwlad (cerdd), gan La Gallois. *P.P.*, Hyd. 12, 1907.

587

1907 Atgofion (cerdd), gan G. *P.P.*, Hyd. 12, 1907.

588

1907 Hwyr yn yr Hydref (cerdd). *Genedl*, Hyd. 20, 1907; *P.P.*, Rhag. 21, 1907. (Yn Rhif. 68, t. 60.)

589

1907 Yr Hydref (cerdd), gan T.G.J. *P.P.*, Hyd. 26, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 68.)

590

1907 Enid (cerdd), gan Geraint. *P.P.*, Hyd. 26, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 65.)

591

1907 Y Gaeaf; Yr Haf (cerddi o'r Wyddeleg), gan T.G.J. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907.

592

1907 Yr Aderyn To (cyfieithiad o gerdd Saesneg Ernest Rhys). Dienw. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907.

593

1907 Dyn a Duw (cerdd), gan Anhysbys. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907.

594

1907 Tragwyddoldeb (cerdd ddi-odl), gan Meurig. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907.

595

1907 Tir Ieuenctid (cerdd), gan Y Crwydryn. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 69.)

596

1907 Merch y Bugail (cerdd), gan Mab y Mynydd. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 71.)

597

1907 Atgof (cerdd), gan A.O. *P.P.*, Tach. 2, 1907.

598

1907 Tlodi (cerdd mewn cynghanedd), gan Profiadol. *P.P.*, Tach. 9, 1907.

599

1907 O na bai ddiben ar y glaw (cerdd), gan Atgof. *P.P.*, Tach. 9, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 61.)

600

1907 Ffarwel (cerdd), gan R——, Mai 1892. *P.P.*, Tach. 9, 1907.

601

1907 Chwarae Chwerw (cerdd), gan Alun Wyn. *P.P.*, Tach. 9, 1907. (Gall mai Gwynn yw awdur "A dyna beth yw Cariad," cerdd gan "Hen Lanc," yn yr un rhifyn.)

602

1907 Awr Fer (cerdd). Dienw. *P.P.*, Tach. 16, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 67.)

603

1907 Tudalen y Plant, gan Newyrth Tom. *P.P.*, Tach. 16, 1907, ac ymlaen.

604

1907 Mae'r Dydd yn darfod (cerdd), cyfieithiad o Longfellow, gan Ap Iwan. *P.P.*, Tach. 30, 1907.

605

1907 Cathl Serch (cerdd), gan Atgof. *P.P.*, Tach. 30, 1907.

606

1907 Y Cobler Coch o Ruddlan (stori), yn Tudalen y Plant. *P.P.*, Tach. 30, 1907.

607

1907 Y Seren (cerdd), cyfieithiad dienw. *P.P.*, Tach. 30, 1907.

608

1907 Gwen, in Memoriam (cerdd), gan M.P.Y. *P.P.*, Tach. 30, 1907.

609

1907 Gwladus (cerdd) gan Atgof. *P.P.*, Rhag. 7, 1907.

610

1907 Excelsior (cerdd), cyf. o Longfellow, gan Maccwy. *P.P.*, Rhag. 7, 1907.

611

1907 Y Gadlef (cerdd), gan Ap Iwan. *P.P.*, Rhag. 7, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t 63.)

612

1907 Cymru (cerdd), cyflwynedig i Dr. Alex. Hill, gan G. *P.P.*, Rhag. 7, 1907.

613

1907 Yr wyf bron yn sicr Gwynn piau Cariad (cerdd), gan L.G.; ac efallai Yr Amser Gwych a Ddaw (cerdd, cyf. o Charles Mackay), gan Philos. *P.P.*, Rhag. 14, 1907.

614

1907 Y Pennaeth (cerdd), gan y Crwydryn. *P.P.*, Rhag. 21, 1907. (Yn Rhif 68, t. 58).

615

1907 Ceir tair stori fer arall, yn ddienw, yn *Papur Pawb* 1907, sydd yn debyg i waith T.G.J.: Profedigaeth Dafydd Huws (Ion. 19); Temtasiwn Owen Meredydd (Gorff. 20), a Hwch Mari Dafis (Awst 24).

616

1907/8 Y Digrif Dybryd, chwedl am y 17 ganrif—cyf. o *L'homme qui Rit*, Victor Hugo. Dienw. *P.P.*, Medi 14, 1907--Ebr. 4, 1908.

617

1907/8 Cyfres o ysgrifau gan Y Tramp. *P.P.*, Ramadan yn Tunis (Hyd. 26 a Tach. 2, 1907); Malta (Tach. 9 a 16); Alexandria (Tach. 23 a 30, a Rhag. 7); Cairo (Rhag. 14); Yr Eglwys Goll (Rhag. 21); Priodas Goptig (Rhag. 28); Helwân (Ion. 4, 1908); Yn y Pension (Ion. 11); Croesi'r Nil (Ion. 18); Mewn Ystorm Dywod (Chw. 1); Yn y Beddau (Chw. 8); El Moccattam (Chw. 15); Brwydrau'r Anialwch (Chw. 22); Yn y Bryniau (Chw. 29); Chwareli'r Cewri (Maw. 14); Dr. Puw yn yr Aifft (Maw. 21); Yn yr Ysgol (Maw. 28); Y Groegwr ar Led (Ebr. 4); Y Swdaniaid (Ebr. 11); Y Pyramidiau a'r Anialwch (Ebr. 18); (Cyhoeddwyd yn llyfr, "Y Môr Canoldir a'r Aifft," Rhif 83 a 99).

618

1907/8 Hanes Ifer, yn Tudalen y Plant. *P.P.*, Rhag. 21, 1907—Maw. 28, 1908; Ifer, Ystori Hanes i Blant. *Cymru'r Plant*, Chwefror—Rhagfyr 1909. (Cyhoeddwyd yn llyfr, Rhif 103.)

619

1908 Wyt ti'n cofio, Gwenno gu! (cerdd), gan O. *P.P.*, Ion. 11, 1908.

620

1908 Bardd Sal ar y Môr (cerdd), gan B.T.S. (Bardd Talcen Slip). *P.P.*, Ion. 11, 1908.

621

1908 Y Crydd a'i Addewid (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ion. 25, 1908. (Yn Rhif 146, o dan y teitl, "Ar ei Air.")

622

1908 Yr Ehedydd (cerdd), gan Meurig. *P.P.*, Ion. 25, 1908.

623

1908 Yr Aberth Ofer (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ion. 25, 1908.

624

1908 O'r Almaeneg (cerdd), gan Pwy? *P.P.*, Chw. 15, 1908.

625
1908 Cartref y Bardd (cerdd), gan P.D.J. *P.P.*, Chw. 15, 1908.

626
1908 Darn o Fywyd (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Chw. 22, 1908. (Yn Rhifau 91 a 92.)

627
1908 Cathl Hwyrol (cerdd), gan Eryr Berw. (T.G.J.?) *P.P.*, Chw. 22, 1908.

628
1908 Merch y Capten (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Chw. 29, 1908.

629
1908 Y Gwanwyn (cerdd), gan Kerr Deane. *P.P.*, Chw. 29, 1908.

630
1908 Telynneg, gan G., C——N. *P.P.*, Maw. 7, 1908.

631
1908 Y Telynor Brenhinol (stori), yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Ebr. 4, 1908.

632
1908 Ebrill (cerdd), gan Melos. *P.P.*, Ebr. 4, 1908.

633
1908 Meistr a Gwas (cyf. o stori), campwaith Leo Tolstoi. Dienw. *P.P.*, Ebr. 4—Mai 2, 1908.

634
1908 Leo Tolstoi (ysgrif). Dienw. *P.P.*, Ebr. 11, 1908.

635
1908 Nythod Adar, yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Ebr. 11, 1908.

636
1908 Cywydd Priodas i Taldir, gan T.G.J. *P.P.*, Ebr. 18, 1908. (Gw. Rhif 70.)

637
1908 Lona (stori), gan Peredur. *P.P.*, Mai 16--Rhag. 5, 1908. (Cyhoeddwyd yn llyfr, Rhif 290.)

638
1908 Y Gog a'r Wennol, yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Mai 16, 1908.

639
1908 Ar yr Aelwyd (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Mai 30, 1908. (Yn rhif 146.)

640
1908 Mewn Lleoedd Rhyfedd, gan y Tramp. *P.P.*, Mai 30--Meh. 6, 1908.

641
1908 Stori o'r Dwyrain, yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Mai 30--Meh. 6, 1908.

642
1908 Dirgelwch y Gân (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Meh. 13, 1908. (Yn Rhif 146, o dan y teitl "Yn Enw Dyn!")

643
1908 Breuddwydion Plentyn, yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Meh. 13, 1908.

644

1908 Yn yr Ystrydoedd, gan y Tramp. *P.P.*, Meh. 13, 1908.

645

1908 Ceisio Dianc, gan Y Tramp. *P.P.*, Meh. 20, 1908.

646

1908 Mewn Gwaith Glo (stori), yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Meh. 27, 1908.

647

1908 Newid Meddwl (stori). Dienw. *P.P.*, Meh. 27, 1908. (Yn Rhif 146, o dan y teitl "Unwaith".)

648

1908 Cysgu Allan, gan Y Tramp. *P.P.*, Meh. 27, 1908.

649

1908 Dyfod Adref, gan Y Tramp. *P.P.*, Gorff. 4, 1908.

650

1908 Atgofion (cerdd), gan G. *P.P.*, Awst 1, 1908.

651

1908 Pwy Saethodd Williams? (stori), yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Awst 29, 1908.

652

1908 Un Gair (cerdd), gan G. *P.P.*, Awst 29, 1908.

653

1908 Stori Dau Frawd, yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Medi 12, 1908.

654

1908 Y Dyn Gwyn a'r Dyn Coch, yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Medi 26, 1908.

655

1908 Caru Cymru (cerdd), gan Pwy? *P.P.*, Hyd. 3, 1908.

656

1908 Hiraeth Cymro (cerdd), gan Pwy? *P.P.*, Hyd. 3, 1908.

657

1908 Atgofion (cerdd), ateb i J.H., gan G. *P.P.*, Hyd. 17, 1908.

658

1908 Rhys y Twrw Mawr (stori), yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Hyd. 24, 1908.

659

1908 Beth welodd Dafydd? Yn Tud. y Plant. *P.P.*, Hyd. 31, 1908.

660

1908 Ym Mrig yr Hwyr (ceıdd) gan Pwy? *P.P.*, Tach. 7, 1908.

661

1909 Cymru a'r Weriniaeth, Adolygiad ar Gweithiau Morgan Llwyd o Wynedd, II. *Genedl*, Chwef. 2 a 9, 1909.

662

1909 William Llyn (adolygiad ar Barddoniaeth William Llyn). *Genedl*, Ebr. 6, 1909.

663

1909 Proffwyd a Llenor (Adolygiad ar Homiliau Emrys ap Iwan). *Genedl*, Mai 4, 1909.

664

1910 Teml Meddyliau (cerdd). *Cymru*, Maw. 1910.

665

1910 Ebrill (cerdd). *Cymru*, Ebr. 1910.

666

1911 Ein Dysgawdwyr, llythyr Saesneg at Dr. Arnold, Bangor, gan G. *Genedl*, Ion. 3, 1911.

667

1911 Llenyddiaeth a Beirniadaeth (wyth ysgrif), gan Niemand. *Genedl*, Ion. 10—Chw. 28, 1911.

668

1911 Bedd Llyw Olaf Cymru (cerdd). *Y Greal*, Medi 1911.

669

1911 Plant Bach Tŷ Gwyn. Caerdydd: Y Cwmni Cyhoeddi Addysgol, 1911.

670

1912 Ein Beirdd a'n Llenorion—R. Silyn Roberts (ysgrif), gan Adelphos. *Yr Ymwelydd Misol*, Awst 1912.

671

1913/4 The Land of the Hills (Translation of "Gwlad y Bryniau," by T. Gwynn Jones), by Mrs. Cecil Popham. *Wales*, June, Sept. and Oct., 1913, and Jan. 1914.

672

1916 Y Modd i atal Ysbryd Milwriaeth (pamffled, cyfieithiad o Dr. H. T. Hodgkin). 1916.

673

1917 Williams Pantycelyn (ysgrif). *Y Wawr*, Gaeaf 1917.

674

1918 In Wales (cerdd). *Welsh Outlook*, March 1918.

675

1919 Bugethal Gwyddfeirch (nodiad). *Beirniad*, Meh. 1919.

676

1920 Atgof ac Angof (englynion), ac Ar Fedd Alafon (englyn). Yn *Blodeugwm o Englynion* (gol., W. J. Gruffydd). 1920.

677

1920 Rhyfeddodau (pennill). *Y Winllan*, Awst 1920. (Yn Rhif 354, t. 163, y pennill olaf.)

678

1921 Cywydd o dan y teitl, "Who is the Author?" yn dechrau "Breuddwyd a welais neithiwr," ac yn gorffen "Onid ynt yn synnu diawl." Cywydd gan T.G.J. a ledaenwyd yn breifat yn ystod y Rhyfel Mawr ydyw hwn, a'r pedair llinell cyntaf wedi eu gadael allan. *Western Mail*, Sept. 8, 1921.

679

1921 Byrnodion (ieithyddol). B.B.C.S., I, 1, Hyd. 1921.

680

1921 Meudwy (cywydd), o Saesneg Mrs. Hemans, "*Inscription for a Hermitage.*" *W.M.*, Nov. 29, 1921.

681

1921 Eigr (cywydd), o Saesneg Mrs. Hemans, "*Fairy Song.*" *W.M.*, Dec. 3, 1921.

682

1921 Gloyn Byw (cywydd), o Saesneg Mrs. Hemans, "*To a Butterfly.*" *W.M.*, Dec. 9, 1921.

683

1921 Tegan (cywydd), o Saesneg Mrs. Hemans, "*Jeu d'Esprit.*" *W.M.*, Dec. 15, 1921.

684

1921 Gwisgoedd Drama, yn Rhagair drama D. T. Davies, *Branwen ferch Llyr.* 1921.

685

1922 Epistol Iago ac Epistol Paul at y Galatiaid. Cyfieithiad Newydd. Gan T. Gwynn Jones (Cadeirydd), a chwech eraill. Gwasg y Brifysgol. 1922.

686

1922 Yr Hynafiaethwr (cywydd 4 llinell). *W.M.*, March 2, 1922.

687

1922 Enlli (cerdd). *Y Cerddor Newydd*, Mai 1922. (Yn Rhif 183.)

688

1922 Crinddail (cerdd). *W.M.*, Oct. 28, 1922; *Winllan*, Hyd. 1926.

689

1922 Winter: a Poem. *W.M.*, Oct. 30, 1922.

690

1922 Gwenoliaid (cerdd). *W.M.*, Nov. 9, 1922.

691

1923 Y Dewin (cerdd). *Yr Efrydydd*, Chw. 1923.

692

1923 Dynion (O iaith y Kynbyn). *W.M.*, July 4, 1923. (Yn Rhif 438, t. 49.)

693

1923 Un Hwyr (cywydd). *W.M.*, Sept. 4, 1923. (Yn Rhif 354, t. 148, III.)

694

1923 Tir na-N'og (cywydd). *W.M.*, Sept. 22, 1923. (Yn Rhif 354, t. 147, I.)

695

1923 Tro ac Atro (cywydd). *W.M.*, Sept. 26, 1923.

696

1923 Yno (englynion). *W.M.*, Sept. 29, 1923. (Yn Rhif 354, t. 164.)

697

1923 Rhosyn Haf (cywydd). *W.M.*, Oct. 17, 1923; *Genedl*, Hyd. 30, 1923.

698

1923 Rhosynnau; Glaw Mai; Gair i Rieni (tri englyn). *Genedl*, Tach. 6, 1923. (Yn Rhif 354, t. 162 a 163, a Rhif 438, t. 67.)

699

1923 Englyn Cyfarch. *Seryddiaeth a Seryddwyr* (J. Silas Evans). 1923.

700

1923 Darn o Awdl "Gwlad y Bryniau." *Y Cynganeddion Cymreig* (David Thomas, 1923). Y mae'r darlleniad yn hwn yn wahanol i bob darlleniad arall, a T.G.J. a'i gwnaeth.

701

1924 Ar y Ffordd (cerdd). *Y Brython*, Ion. 31, 1924. (Yn Rhif 354).

702

1924 Oen Bach (cerdd). *Winllan*, Maw. 1924.

703

1924 Cywydd Canmol i Groesoswallt (Guto'r Glyn). English translation by Dr. T. Gwynn Jones. *Oswestry and Border Counties Advertizer*, May 31, 1924.

704

1924 Ieuan Ddu: Cerddor a Bardd (ysgrif). *Y Cerddor Newydd*, Awst 1924.

705

1924 Dydd Glawog ym Medi (englyn). *Winllan*, Hyd. 1924.

706

1925 An Exercise in Cynghanedd. *Journal Welsh Folk Song Society*, vol. ii, p. 75.

707

1925 Penillion Telyn (English translation). *J.W.F.S.S.*, ii, p. 75.

708

1925 A Hunting Song. *J.W.F.S.S.*, ii, p. 142.

709

1925 My Love is like Venus. *J.W.F.S.S.*, ii, p. 194.

710

1925 Cadwraeth yr Iaith Gymraeg: Anerchiad yn Adran Gymmrodorol yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol 1925. *Trans. Cymmrodorion*, 1924-5.

711

1925 Gwrando (cerdd). *W.M.*, Dec. 14, 1925. (Yn Rhif 438, o dan y teitl, "Sŵn y Gwynt," t. 67.)

712

1926 Epistol Cyntaf Paul at y Corinthiaid. Cyfieithiad Newydd, gan T. Gwynn Jones (Cadeirydd), a phump eraill. Hughes a'i Fab, 1926.

713

1927 Dyn a Derwen (cerdd). *Winllan*, Awst 1927.

714

1927 Diweddglo "Ymadawiad Arthur." *Cymru'r Plant Bach*, Maw. 1927.

715

1927 Cartref Ifer (o "Yn Oes yr Arth a'r Blaidd"). *Llawlyfr Dysgu Cymraeg* (William Rowland), Ail Lyfr. Hughes a'i Fab, 1927.

716

1927 Pob peth a wnaeth ein Duw a'n Rhi (cyfieithu emyn St. Ffransis). Rhif 42 yn *Llyfr Emynau y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd a Wesleaidd.* 1927. (Gw. Rhif 293.)

717

1927 Am rif y saint y sydd o'u gwaeau'n rhydd (cyf. emyn Walsham How.) *Llyfr Emynau*, Rhif 49. 1927. (Gw. Rhif 280.)

718

1927 Ti, Dduw unig ddoeth, y goleuni a'th gêl (cyf. emyn gan W. Chalmers Smith.) *Llyfr Emynau*, Rhif 93. 1927.

719

1927 Pêr fydd dy gofio, Iesu da (cyf. emyn St. Bernard). *Llyfr Emynau*, Rhif 137. 1927.

720

1927 Y Nefoedd sy'n datgan (cyf. emyn). *Llyfr Emynau*, Anthem 40. 1927; *Cerddor*, Ion. 1934. (Gw. Rhif 320.)

721

1927 Murmur Anian (Morgan W. Phillips). English words by T.G.J. 1927.

722

1928 Hen Fynwent (cyf. o Elegy written in a Country Churchyard). "Tomos Llwyd a'i cant." *Faner*, Maw. 24, 1928. (Yn Rhif 438, t. 148.)

723

1928 Rhwng Dim a Dim (cerdd). *Welsh Outlook*, Chw. 1928.

724

1929 Cerddi—i. Tobi a Bobi; ii, Dai Bach Tŷ Nesa; iii, Dewi Sant; iv, Helynt y Botel Inc. *Yr Athro*, Ion. 1929.

725

1929 Morgrugyn Dewr yr Anialwch; Croesi Afon Nil; Hen Dyddynnod Cymru (dyfyniadau o'i lyfrau). *Hanes a Chan*, ail gyfres. 1929.

726

1929/30 Williams Pantycelyn yng ngolau Saunders Lewis. *Traethodydd*, Hyd. 1929 a Ion. 1930.

727

1930 Hawddamor it (cyf. o Farewell, dear love). *Cerddor*, Awst 1930. (Gw. Rhif 412.)

728

1930 Ceffyl Gweili (nodiad yng ngholofn "Sylwedydd"). *Genedl*, Mai 19, 1930.

729

1930 Paid (cerdd). *Llyfrau Ysgrifennu Cymraeg* (D. J. Williams), ii. 1930.

730

1930 Lle bach tlws (cerdd). *Llyfrau Ysgrifennu Cymraeg*, iii. 1930 ; *Beirdd ein Canrif*, i. Aberystwyth. 1934.

731

1930 Robin (cerdd). *Athro*, Tach. 1930.

732

1931 Cywydd i L'Avengro (ieithydd) yn yr Aifft. Cymysgiaith. Darn ohono yn *Y Ford Gron*, Hyd. 1931.

733

1931 Daniel Rees, Atgofion a Theyrnged. *Genedl*, Tach. 23, 1931.

734

1931 Y Parch. Evan Jones (llythyr). *Eurgrawn*, Maw. 1931.

735

1931 Dei Bach Tŷ Nesa (cerdd) o'r *Athro*. *Llyfrau Darllen Prifysgol Cymru*, i. Gwasg y Brifysgol, 1931.

736

1932 Hen ŵr Cloff ar lan yr eigion (pennill). *Llyfrau Darllen Prifysgol Cymru*, ii. 1932. (Yn Rhif 438, t. 58.)

737

1932 Llythyr Croeso i'r *Cymro* (Wrecsam), Rhif 1, Rhag. 3, 1932.

738

1933 Dal obaith mwyn (cyf. Joy in thy hope). *Cerddor*, Ion. 1933. (Gw. Rhif 306.)

739

1933 Canu Bonheddig Roger Hughes (adolygiad). *Cymro*, Ion. 14, 1933.

740

1933 Gwyddel—a'r Wraig a'i dysgodd, Patrick H. Pearse (adolygiad). *Cymro*, Chw. 4, 1933.

741

1933 Eryri Wen (cyf. o White Snowdon, Mrs. Hemans). *Cerddor*, Mawrth 1933. (Gw. Rhif 311).

742

1933 Caneuon o "Pobun." *Cymro*, Awst 31, 1933.

743

1933 New Year's Eve (cyf. o Nos Galan, Ceiriog). *Cerddor*, Rhag. 1933. (Gw. Rhif 321).

744

1933 Chwarae Interliwd, a darnau o "Cofiant Emrys ap Iwan," "Cofiant Thomas Gee," a "Lona." Llyfrau Ysg. Cymraeg vi. Gwasg Aberystwyth, 1933.

745

1934 Ogof Arthur, gan Don Ciceto. *Efrydydd*, Awst 1934.

746

1934 Alafon ; Cân y Tair Brenhines ; Y Storm (cerddi). *Beirdd ein Canrif*, ii. 1934.

747

1935 O dere di (cyf. o O Sweet, come away). *Cerddor*, Chw. 1935. (Gw. Rhif 322.)

748

1935 Ei ofid Ef (cyf. o My Love mourneth, Siôn Gwynedd). *Cerddor*, Meh. 1935.

749

1935 O God, grant me Thy Spirit (cyf. o O Dduw, rho im dy ysbryd, Dafydd Wiliam). *Cerddor*, Meh. 1935. (Gw. Rhif 324.)

750

1935 O bob rhyw fan ar dir a môr (cyf. o From all that dwell, Isaac Watts). *Cerddor*, Gorff. 1935.

751

1935 Silw, lilw, di febyn bychan bach (cyf. o'r Saesneg, Coventry Carol). *Cerddor*, Hyd. 1935.

752

1935 Y Nadolig (cerdd). *Cymro*, Rhag. 21, 1935.

753

1935 Dialects. Yn *A History of Carmarthenshire* (Sir John Lloyd), i. 1935.

754

1935 Peredur; Gwenoliaid; Crinddail; Glöyn Byw; Cyfaill (cerddi). Yn *Barddoniaeth y Plant*, ii. Hughes a'i Fab. 1935.

755

1935 Rhyw fore oer ar Ferwyn; Yr Ehedydd (Pearas Beaslai); Yr Ehedydd ("a mi'n llawen"); Ystrad Fflur; Cleddyf Arthur; Pelydryn (cerddi). *Barddoniaeth y Plant*, iii. 1935.

756

1935 Pelydryn; Gwenoliaid; Y Bedd; Daear a Nef; Y Gennad; Mab yr Ystorm (cerddi). Yn *Elfennau Barddoniaeth* (T. H. Parry-Williams). 1935.

757

1935 Sam (stori). *Cyfres Chwedl a Chan*, vi. Aberystwyth, 1935. (O Rif 92.)

758

1936 Daniel Owen—y Dyn, ei Fywyd a'i Waith (ysgrif). *Cymro*, Chw. 29, 1936.

759

1936 Bwrw dy Faich ar yr Arglwydd (trefn. i *Elijah*, Mendelssohn). *Cerddor*, Gorff. 1936.

760

1936 Mae'r nos yn oer a du; The night is dark and cold (carol, geiriau Cymraeg a Saesneg gan T.G.J.) *Cerddor*, Rhag. 1936. Eto, a cherddoriaeth gan John Hughes. *Cerddor*, Rhag. 1937. (Gw. Rhif 292.)

761

1936 Y Fuwch ar y to (stori). *Cyfres Chwedl a Chan*, iii. 1936.

762

1936 Chwedl Biorn, un a storïau Island am ddarganfod America gan forwyr oddi yno. *Cyfres Chwedl a Chan*, iv. 1936.

763

1937 Lle bach tlws ; One sweet spot (Cerddoriaeth o'r Almaeneg). *Cerddor* Maw. 1937.

764

1937 Ddigymar ddawn y gân ; To music (cyfieithiadau o'r Almaeneg). *Cerddor*, Meh. 1937.

765

1937 Cywydd digrif, a darn o lythyr. *Cymro*, Gorff. 31, 1937.

766

1937 Dau lythyr yn egluro'r dair "Dyddgwaith." *Cymro*, Rhag. 4 a 11, 1937.

767

1937 Y Gymraeg a'i Llenyddiaeth : Adolygiad ar y Flwyddyn. *Cymro*, Rhag. 25, 1937.

768

1937 Chwilio am Mami (cerdd.) *Cyfres Chwedl a Chan*, ii. 1937.

769

1937 Rhagymadrodd i *Dreams and Memories* (T. P. Ellis). Welsh Outlook Press. 1937.

iii. MYNEGAI I GYFIEITHIADAU T.G.J.

I'r Gymraeg o'r	Saesneg	165, 230 (254), 261, 280 (717), 291, 292, 301, 305, 312, 317, 322, 329, 331, 369, 408, 412, 436, 453, 510, 520, 541, 592, 604, 607, 610, 672, 680, 681, 682, 683, 718, 722, 727, 738, 741, 747, 748, 750. 751.
„	„ Wyddeleg	175, 205, 241, 247, 591.
„	„ Gaeleg	201, 256.
„	„ Llydaweg	20.
„	„ Almaeneg	28, 272, 320 (720), 441, 458, 491, 624, 764.
„	„ Ffrangeg	4, 552, 616.
„	„ Eidaleg	110, 318, 413.
„	„ Lladin	17, 293 (716), 323, 357, 367, 469, 478, 719.
„	„ Roeg	134, 367, 392, 685, 712.
„	„ Norwyeg	216.
„	„ Rwseg	553, 633.
„	„ Fflemwyseg	137.
„	„ Islandeg	470.
„	„ Hindŵeg	236.
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„	„ Gaeleg	180, 194, 201, 256.
„	„ Almaeneg	490.
„	„ Eidaleg	72.
I'r Almaeneg o'r	Gymraeg	379.
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„	„ Fflemwyseg	138.

Secretary's Report

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in Brynhyfryd School, Ruthin, on 11th June, 1955, at 2.30 p.m. All members present stood as tribute to the memory of the late President of the Society, Mr. Robert Richards, M.P., M.A. Several members spoke of the work done for the Society by Mr. Richards and of the great loss suffered by the Society in his passing.

Prof. A. H. Dodd, M.A., was elected President of the Society, and Mr. H. Parry Jones, M.A., Llanrwst, was elected chairman for 1955/56. It was resolved to record the appreciation of the Society of the services rendered to it by the retiring chairman, Dr. J. G. Thomas, Denbigh. Mr. Frank Price Jones, B.A., was elected editor of the *Transactions*, with the President as Consultant Editor.

After the business had been transacted the Hon. Secretary of the Society gave a lecture on "The History of the Parish of Clocaenog."

The meeting was attended by some 130 members, and about 100 sat down to tea afterwards in the Brynhyfryd School Canteen. The Society's thanks are due to the lady members from Ruthin who prepared the tea.

During the summer two excursions took place. On Saturday, 25th June, by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. F. Wynne, the Society visited Garthewin, Llanfairtalhaearn. A delightful lecture on the house and the Wynne family was given by Mr. R. O. F. Wynne and members were conducted through the house. After tea at the Black Lion Hotel members visited the Parish Church of Llanfairtalhaearn and were shown the registers and the Church Plate by the Rector, the Rev. R. T. Evans, B.A. The meeting was so popular that the Rector had to deliver his lecture on the history of the Church and Parish twice. All members present were unanimous in their gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. R. O. F. Wynne and the Rev. R. T. Evans.

On Saturday, 17th September, the Society visited Wrexham Parish Church. Well over 150 members attended. They heard

a lecture on the Church by Mr. G. G. Lerry and were conducted through the Church by Mr. Lerry and Miss Prean. Members were impressed by the knowledge shown of the Church and its history. The Vicar of Wrexham had kindly arranged for the beautiful Church Plate and registers to be shown. Members adjourned for tea in the Canteen of the Grove Park Girls' Grammar School A vote of thanks to all who had made the meeting so enjoyable was passed unanimously.

The Rev. Daniel Williams lectured in Welsh on the 15th October in Llangollen, on "Llangollen, its History and Literary Tradition." This proved a most interesting meeting and Mr. Williams' erudition, presented with his own inimitable humour, impressed his audience. Tea had been arranged and we are grateful to all the Llangollen members who helped to organise the meeting and with tea.

The next meeting was held at the Grammar School, Abergele, on October 29th, when Dr. J. Goronwy Edwards lectured on "The Origin and Growth of the Shire of Denbigh." With the aid of slides, Dr. Edwards gave a large number of members a clear account of the birth of Denbighshire. Tea was provided in the School Canteen. Again our thanks are due to Abergele members for their co-operation.

The last lecture of the session was given on November 5th in the Hall of the Grove Park Grammar School for Girls by Prof. E. G. Bowen on "Denbighshire in the Dark Ages." This proved an outstanding attraction. A large attendance of members obviously enjoyed every word of the lecture and the slides shown. Tea was served in the School Canteen. The Society is indebted to the Wrexham members and the Headmistress of the school for their help in making all the arrangements.

I think we can state that 1955 was a most successful year for the Society. Added proof of this is the welcome rise in the number of members.

I wish to thank all who helped during the year, and in particular the Chairman, Mr. Parry Jones, who came from Llanrwst to take the chair at every meeting.

BLEDDYN LL. GRIFFITH.

DENBIGHSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year 1955

RECEIPTS	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 31.12.54				30	9	3
Subscriptions received :						
529 at 5/-	132	5	0			
1 at 5/6	0	5	6			
8 at 7/6	3	0	0			
32 at 10/-	16	0	0			
1 at 10/6	0	10	6			
2 at 15/-	1	10	0			
4 at 20/-	4	0	0			
2 at 21/-	2	2	0			
				159	13	0
Grant from Denbighshire C.C. (Welsh Church Fund)				150	0	0
Proceeds of Teas				6	16	0
				£346	18	3

PAYMENTS	£	s.	d.
Printing 600 *Transactions* and Reprints	221	5	2
Postages of *Transactions*	9	17	6
Postages—Circulars, Receipts, Reminders	25	18	1
Stationery and Accessories	14	0	9
Lecture Fees, etc.	6	11	0
Balance in hand 31.12.55	69	5	9
	£346	18	3

Membership 31.12.55 :

As above	579	
Life Members	9	
Unpaid for 1955	48*	(*36 of these had paid before going to press.)
	636	
Paid in advance	34	
	602	

D. B. JONES, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct,—
WILLIAM BURD, *Hon. Auditor.*

9*th April*, 1956.

List of Officers 1955

President:
Professor A. H. DODD, M.A.

Vice-Presidents:
The Right Rev. D. D. Bartlett, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph.
Mr. W. E. Bufton, LL.B., Clerk to the County Council.
Sir John Cecil-Williams, M.A., LL.D.
Mr. Cyril O. Jones, B.A., Wrexham.
Sir William Jones, C.B.E.
Mr. G. G. Lerry, O.B.E.
Dr. S. W. Paterson, M.D., D.Sc.
Mr. Edward Rees, M.A., LL.B., Director of Education.
Dr. Kate Roberts.
Mr. Norman Tucker.
Alderman W. Emyr Williams, C.B.E., LL.B.

Hon. Secretary:
Mr. Bleddyn Lloyd Griffith, M.A., Brynhyfryd School, Ruthin.

Hon. Assistant Secretary:
Mr. James E. Morris, B.A.

Hon. Treasurer:
Mr. D. B. Jones, J.P., M.A., 5, Marine View Crescent, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay.

Excursion Secretaries:
Mr. Hywel Williams, Wrexham. Mr. Norman Tucker, Colwyn Bay.

Editor of the Transactions:
Mr. Frank Price Jones, B.A., 4, Victoria Park, Bangor, Caerns.

Consultant Editor: Professor A. H. Dodd, M.A.

Auditor: Mr. William Burd.

Council of the Society:

Chairman: Mr. H. Parry Jones, M.A.

Colwyn Bay and Abergele Districts: The Rev. Daniel Williams, Miss Nellie Morris, Mr. T. O. Jones, Mr. R. D. Griffiths.

Llanrwst District: Mr. Robert Jones, Mr. R. J. Parry, Mr. David Thomas.

Denbigh District: Mr. W. A. Evans, Mr. Gwilym R. Jones, Mr. J. Hywel Owen, Dr. J. G. Thomas.

Ruthin District: Mr. D. W. Pugh, Mrs. Bowen-Jones, Mr. R. McGowan.

Rhos, Ruabon and Cefn Districts: Mr. J. T. Jones, Mr. J. Idwal Jones, M.P., Mr. Hubert E. Parry.

Wrexham District: Mr. G. Vernon Price, Mr. Hywel Williams, Mr. Emrys Jenkins.

Llangollen, Glynceiriog and Llanrhaeadr ym Mochnant Districts: Mr. J. Iorwerth Roberts, Mr. J. W. Davies, Mr. J. Iorwerth Williams.

Uwchaled District: Dr. Ifor Davies, Mr. Joseph Owen, Miss Myfanwy Roberts, Mr. R. O. F. Wynne.

Co-opted Members:

Mr. Emyr Gwynne Jones, M.A.
Mr. A. H. Williams, M.A., H.M.I.
Rev. Canon Ellis Davies.
Mr. Leslie Davies.
Mr. T. Hughes Jones.
Mr. Percy Evans.
Mr. H. M. Lloyd.
Mr. Eric R. Luke.
Mr. Ifor Davies.
Mr. C. Harris.
Rev. R. H. Owen.
Mr. Bob Hughes.

List of Members 1955

(*Note*: The list includes names of members on 30th June, 1956).

LIFE MEMBERS

Ashmore, Mr. S. E., B.Sc., 11, Percy Road, Wrexham.
Bufton, Mr. W. E., LL.B., County Offices, Ruthin.
Davies, Mr. D. Howard, B.A., Bryn Golau, Llanfair D.C.
Denbighshire Society in London (Mr. Elwyn Dorkins, 61, Goldhurst Terrace, London, N.W.6).
Elliss, Mr. W. J., F.R.S.A., Ship Hotel, Aberdaron, Caernarvonshire.
Jones, Lady Clement, Trevalyn Hall, Rossett, Wrexham.
Jones, Dr. E. Wyn, 31, Rodney Street, Liverpool, 1.
Knowles, Councillor Wm., Glan Hafod, Penmaenrhos, Colwyn Bay.
Thomas, Mr. David, The Cottage, Llanrwst.
Williams, Alderman W. Emyr, LL.B., Cyfeiliog, Foster Road, Wrexham.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Aldrich, Miss G., Arden, Greenfield Road, Ruthin.
Appleyard, Mrs. L., 2, Glanyrafon, Llanfwrog, Ruthin.
Arrowsmith, Mr. J. W. P., 147, Shernall Street, Walthamstow, London, E.17.
Ashcroft, Mr. G., Garn, Henllan, Denbigh.
Bagnall-Bury, Mr. J., 7, Grove Road, Wrexham.
Beckett, Mr. J. H., Stanmore, Park Avenue, Bodelwyddan, Flintshire.
Bellis, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin, The Cottage, Holt, Wrexham.
Bevan, Mrs. Hilda, 24, Sandringham Road, Wrexham.
Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, The Palace, St. Asaph.
Blease, Mrs. A. M., Aelybryn, Singleton Crescent, Mochdre, Colwyn Bay.
Bowen, Miss C., 20, Sandringham Road, Wrexham.
Bowen, Mr. Geraint, M.A., Grammar School, Ruabon.
Bowyer, Rev. R. A., The Vicarage, Connah's Quay, Flintshire.
Brassington, Mr. W. J., 49, Castle Hill, Denbigh.
Brown, Mrs. A., Gredington Arms, Llanypwll, Wrexham.
Burton, Mr. O. W., Deputy Librarian, County Library, Ruthin.
Cardiff City Library, c/o City Treasurer, City Hall, Cardiff.
Chambres, Mr. John, c/o Ruston, Clark & Ruston, 14, Norfolk St., London, W.C.2.
Cadwaladr, Mrs. Mair, Tynygroes, Henllan, Denbigh.
Chamberlain, Mr. L. A. C., M.A., Cantaba, Ruthin.
Cheshire, Mr. J. H., 53, Percy Road, Wrexham.
Collick, Mr. F. J., Estoril, Oak Drive, Colwyn Bay.
Cooper, Misses J., M. and E., Fir Grove Cottage, Llanfwrog, Ruthin.
Crewe, Miss Hilda M., East Avenue, Ruabon.
Cross, Mr. Mark, B.A., Y Felin, Llanddulas, Abergele.
Cymdeithas Gymraeg Rhuthun (per Mr. H. B. Lewis, Tandderwen).
Davies, Mr. A. C., Bodchwil, Dolwen Road, Old Colwyn.
Davies, Mr. A. D., 35, Bro Gwilym, Cefn Mawr, Wrexham.
Davies, Miss A. R., Bwlchyfen, Clayton Road, Broughton, Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. A. R., Hill Crest, Station Road, Chirk.
Davies, Miss B., 48, Rhosddu Road, Wrexham.
Davies, Mrs. Eryl, Wern Ucha, Ruthin.
Davies, Mr. D. Garfield, M.A., Rhianfa, Box Lane, Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. D. Leslie, 19, Westminster Drive, Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. D. Wheway, Fire Service H.Q., Colwyn Bay.
Davies, Mr. E. E., 10, Bersham Road, Wrexham.
Davies, Miss Edith V., 22, Foster Rd., Wrexham.

Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, Maes Sied, Bodfari, Denbigh.
Davies, Rev. Canon Ellis, M.A., Bryn Derwen, Caerwys, Flintshire.
Davies, Rev. Evan, 141, Chester Road, Wrexham.
Davies, Alderman Gethin, Bro Dawel, Park Avenue, Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. Glyn, Montgomery County Library, Newtown.
Davies, Mr. Glyn, Orllwyn, Rhewl, Ruthin.
Davies, Mr. Gwilym, B.D.S., Lyndhurst, Denbigh.
Davies, Mr. Haydn, H.M.I., Oakleigh, Queen's Road, Old Colwyn.
Davies, Rev. Hywel, M.A., The Rectory, Denbigh.
Davies, Rev. Ifor, Borough Librarian, Colwyn Bay.
Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Ifor, Bronfallen, Cerrigydrudion, Corwen.
Davies, Mrs. Ivor, Carwardine, Ruabon, near Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. J., Bryn Clwyd, Glan Conway.
Davies, Mr. J., Station Hse., Ruthin.
Davies, Mr. J. Howard, Bryn Golau, Llanfair D.C., near Ruthin.
Davies, Mr. Jonathan, Station House, Helsby, Cheshire.
Davies, Mr. J. W., Gwern-y-Pale, Dolywern, Pontfadog, Wrexham.
Davies, Miss K. Mary, Tyddyn-y-Parc, Denbigh.
Davies, Mr. R., Sun Bank, Legacy, near Wrexham.
Davies, Miss S., Hafan, The Square, Rhos, Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. T., 36, Percy Road, Wrexham.
Davies, Mr. T. Emrys, B.A., Cwm Teg, Abbey Road, Llangollen.
Davies, Rev. Canon T. J., B.A., 17, Kensington Ave., Old Colwyn.
Davies, Rev. W. A., The Rectory, Llansannan.
Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morgan, Melin y Ddol, Groesffordd Marli, Abergele.
Daniel, Mr. J. E., H.M.I., Ty Gwyn, Bodfari, Denbigh.
Dodd, Professor A. H., M.A., Brynhyfryd, Bangor.
Dodd, Mr. Idwal C. M., B.A., Education Offices, Ruthin.
Dodd, Mr. Llywarch P. C., B.A., 78, High Street, Coedpoeth, Wrexham.
Dodd, Mr. a Mrs. W. P., Arenig, Holyrood Avenue, Old Colwyn.
Dorkins, Mr. R. W., Marle Bank, Norcliffe Avenue, Old Colwyn.
Edwards, Mr. A. H., B.A., Penlan, Trefriw, Caernarvonshire.
Edwards, Mr. D. S., B.Sc., Principal Llysfasi Farm Institute, Llanfair D.C., near Ruthin.
Edwards, Mr. John, M.A., Bryn Leiol, Llanfihangel G.M., near Corwen.
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Edwards, Mr. Llew. H., Ty'r Ysgol, Llysfaen, Colwyn Bay.
Edwards, Miss M., 20, Salisbury Rd., Wrexham.
Edwards, Mr. Ossian, B.A., Bryn Derw, Wynnstay Rd., Old Colwyn.
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Edwards, Mr. R. R., B.A., Ysgol Brynhyfryd, Ruthin.
Ellis, Mrs. Mary, M.A., 4, Laura Place, Aberystwyth.
Edwards, Miss S., Bryn Celyn, Prince's Road, Rhos, Wrexham.
Evans, Mrs., Gwynant, 33, Kensington Avenue, Old Colwyn.
Evans, Dr. D. Aneuryn, Gwendon, 9, Minydon Avenue, Old Colwyn.
Evans, Dr. D. B., Pen-y-Garth, Coedpoeth, Wrexham.
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Evans, Mr. Gwyn M., 1, Vale View, Victoria Street, Rhos.
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Evans, Mr. J. I., Council School, Rhiwlas, near Oswestry.
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Evans, Miss M. Broadhead, c/o Ty Graig, Berwyn, Llangollen.
Evans, Mr. Maurice V., Solicitor, Ruabon, near Wrexham.
Evans, Mrs. O. Caradog, Tu Hwnt i'r Bont, Llanrwst.
Evans, Rev. R. T., B.A., The Rectory, Llanfair T.H., Abergele.
Evans, Mr. Robert H., B.A., 27, Llywelyn Estate, Denbigh.
Evans, Mrs. T. G., Llys Mair, Llysfasi, Ruthin.
Evans, Mr. T. R., Vale Prospect, Acrefair, near Wrexham.
Evans, Mr. and Mrs. T. W., Rosewood, Llanrhaeadr, near Denbigh.

Evans, Mr. William, 8, Rock Point Avenue, New Brighton.
Evans, Mr. W. A., M.Sc., Oaklands, Denbigh.
Evans, Rev. W. J. Elias, Hafod y Dail, Abergele.
Evans, Mr. W. R., Abernant, Glan Conway.
Flintshire County Library, c/o County Treasurer, County Buildings, Mold.
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Forder, Miss M. G., M.A., Cartrefle Training College, Wrexham.
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Fosberry, Mr. Charles L., Bod Elwy, St. Asaph.
Ffoulkes-Thomas, Mr. R., Pebble Hall, Cheddingwoth, Rugby.
Francis, Mrs. M. J., Plas y Ward, Ruthin.
Gallagher, Dr. M. A., Llangwyfan, Denbigh.
Gee, Mr. G. H., Bryngwyn, Coetmor Estate, Bethesda.
Gough, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Nantclwyd House, Ruthin.
Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Bleddyn Ll. M.A., Brynhyfryd Secondary School Ruthin.
Griffith, Mr. D. J., 45, Warwick Ave., Whitegate, Wrexham.
Griffith, Miss H. M. S., Wayside, Minera, Wrexham.
Griffith, Miss Peggy, 5, King Street, Aberystwyth.
Griffith, Mr. R., Police Station, Llandyrnog, near Denbigh.
Griffith, Mr. R. D., M.A., Fron, 24, Wynnstay Road, Old Colwyn.
Griffith, Rev. William, M.A., 104, Crescent Road, Rhyl.
Griffiths, Mr. Alun, 5, College Road, Rhos-on-Sea.
Griffiths, Miss B., Hillside, Penycae Road, Ruabon, Wrexham.
Griffiths, Miss Bronwen, Gwylfa, Coedpoeth, Wrexham.
Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Caswallon, Avalon, Windsor Road, Rhos, Wrexham.
Griffiths, Rev. G. Ll., M.A., B.D., Holmehurst, Woodhill Road W., Colwyn Bay.
Gruffydd, Miss Olwen, Bodruffydd, Abergele.
Grime, Mr. and Mrs. W. F., Ednyfed, Stanley Road, Ruthin.
Guest, Mr. G. T., O.B.E., Yr Erw, Penmaenmawr.
Gwyn, Miss E., B.A., Cartrefle Training College, Wrexham.
Hamer, Miss E. J., 48, Saxon Street, Wrexham.
Harries, Mr. W. Gerallt, Bro Deg, 3, Diana Road, Llandilo, Carm.
Harrison, Mrs. Sunter, Tweedside, 26, Chester Road, Wrexham.
Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. B., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., Bron Offa, Adwy, Coedpoeth, Wrexham.
Heptonstall, Miss M. E., 37, Beach Avenue, Old Colwyn.
Hewitt, Mrs. M. E., 8, Salisbury Rd., Wrexham.
Hirst, Miss D. M., Maes y Llan, Ruabon, Wrexham.
Historical Society, Cartrefle Training College, Wrexham.
Hitchin, Miss E., Woodside, Ruthin.
Holloway, Mr. H. A. R., Bella Vista, Bodfari, Denbigh.
Hooson, Mr. J., M.A., 43, Frewin Road, London, S.W.18.
Hopkins-Jones, Miss W., Llanrhydd Hall, Ruthin.
Howells, Mr. R. B., B.A., 79, Parc y Dre, Ruthin.
Hughes, Mrs., Pengwern Gwydyr, Llanrwst.
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, The Willows, Farndon, near Chester.
Hughes, Mr. C. Gwyn, J.P., 49, High Street, Denbigh.
Hughes, Mr. D. J., J.P., Hafryn, Cerrigydrudion, near Corwen.
Hughes, Mr. D. Kenneth, A.C.A., Bryn Melyn, Meols Drive, West Kirby.
Hughes, Dr. Enid, The Manor House, Ruthin.
Hughes, Miss E. M., 12, Bersham Rd., Wrexham.
Hughes, Mr. E. W., Isallt, Queen's Road, Old Colwyn.
Hughes, Dr. G. Tegai, M.A., Bathafarn House, Ruthin.
Hughes, Mrs. Henry, Bachymbyd Isaf, Rhewl, near Ruthin.
Hughes, Dr. Hubert, Burcot, Abergele.
Hughes, Mr. H. P., B.Sc., Haddef, Wrexham Road, Johnstown, Wrexham.
Hughes-Jones, Mr. T., M.A., Cartrefle Training College, Wrexham.
Hughes, Miss I. M., Bryn Hedd, Coedpoeth, Wrexham.

Hughes, Mrs. Maud, Hill Crest, Vinegar Hill, Rhos, Wrexham.
Hughes, Miss Menna W., B.A., Lynwood, Station Road, Old Colwyn.
Hughes, Mr. Raymond, 50, Maes y Goron, Denbigh.
Hughes, Mr. Robert, Bryn Cottage, Oak Road, Ponciau, Wrexham.
Hughes-Roberts, Mr. H., M.A., Pennant, Trevor, Wrexham.
Hughes, Mr. Thomas, Dolhyfryd, Rhewl, near Ruthin.
Hughes, Mr. T. J., Trefathro, Gellifor, Ruthin.
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Powell, Bryn Eirian, Gellifor, Ruthin.
Hughes, Mr. Trevor, Controlled School, St. George, near Abergele.
Hughes, Mr. Vernon, Llys Cerdd, Abergele.
Hughes, Mr. Wilfred H., Ty'r Ysgol, Llanfair T.H., Abergele.
Hughes, Mr. W. Parry, Groeslon, Kenelm Road, Colwyn Bay.
Hughes, Rev. W. Roger, B.A., Bryneglwys, near Corwen.
Humphreys, Mr. J. P., Mount Pleasant, Cefn Mawr, Wrexham.
Huws, Miss Mair Pari, Brithdir, Old Colwyn.
Irvine, Mr. A. F., Brynllwyn, Corwen.
Jarvis, Mr. Ifor, 9, Yale Street, Johnstown, Wrexham.
Jenkins, Mr. E. W., Arwel, Gardden Road, Ruabon.
Jenkins, Mr. Emrys, B.A., Salem House, Rhos, Wrexham.
Johnson, Mr. T. W., Wynford, Rhyl Road, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. Alun, Rhiwlas, Llanelian Road, Old Colwyn.
Jones, Mr. A. Gwynn, School House, Tanyfron, Bylchau, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. A. Lloyd, Police Station, Abergele.
Jones, Mr. Arthur, Bron Dre, Newtown Road, Machynlleth.
Jones, Mr. B. Maelor, M.A., LL.B.' Frondirion, Dolgelley, Merioneth.
Jones, Miss B., Eryl y Don, Groeslwyd, Abergele.
Jones, Mrs. Bowen, Rhydwrial, Ruthin.
Jones, Professor Brynmor, University College, Hull.
Jones, Miss Catherine, B.A., Bay View, Llanddulas, Abergele.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. O., Midland Bank House, Rhos, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. Cyril O., Solicitor, 17, Egerton Street, Wrexham.
Jones, Dr. C. W. L., Rhianfa, Ruthin.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. B., 5, Marine View Crescent, Colwyn Bay.
Jones, Mr. Dewi W., Brynffynnon, Efenechtyd, Ruthin.
Jones, Miss Elizabeth, 9, Gamer, Glynceiriog, Wrexham.
Jones, Miss E. Harris, 15, St. Peters Square, Ruthin.
Jones, Mr. Emyr, Aelybryn, Love Lane, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. Emyr Gwynne, M.A., Bodfach, Bangor.
Jones, Mr. F. Price, B.A., 4, Victoria Park, Bangor.
Jones, Mr. G. H., 7, Beach Avenue, Colwyn Bay.
Jones, Miss G. Harris, 15, St. Peters Square, Ruthin.
Jones, Miss G. J., 49, Norman Road, Wrexham.
Jones, Miss G. M., 81, Ruabon Road, Wrexham.
Jones, Mrs. G. M. Louis, Rhosydd, 19, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.
Jones, Mrs. G. M., 18, Hill Street, Rhos, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. Gomer, Argraig, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. G. Penrhyn, Plas Llangwyfan, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. G. Roger, Cilgoed, Denbigh Road, Ruthin.
Jones, Mr. Gwilym R., 11, Bryn Teg, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. G. W. Madoc, Borthwen, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. H. G. M., 174, Chester Road, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. H. F., Coed Ifa, Old Colwyn.
Jones, Mr. H. Glynne, Solicitor, 17, Egerton Road, Wrexham.
Jones, Mrs. H. Glynne, Glascwm, Llangollen.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, B.A., Bryn, Hirwaen, Llanbedr, Ruthin.
Jones, Mr. H. Humphreys, J.P., 197, Menlove Avenue, Liverpool 18.
Jones, Sir Henry Morris, M.C., J.P., Llanrhaeadr Y.C., Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. H. Llewellyn, M.R.C.V.S., Plas Coch, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. H. Parry, M.A., Hendre, Llanddoget Rd., Llanrwst.
Jones, Mr. H. W., M.A., 8, Abbey Walk, Grimsby.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Idris, Borthwen, Wrexham Road, Ruthin.

Jones, Mr. Ivor H., M.B.E., Brynoffa, Johnstown, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. J. Clifford, Bron Dwyryd. Rhyl Road, Denbigh.
Jones, Mr. J. E. Wynn, B.A., Grammar School, Abergele.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. G., Llwyn Eglwys, Gresford, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. J. Idwal, M.P., Maelor Villa, Ellis Street, Ponciau, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. J. Owain, Maelor Villa, Ellis Street, Ponciau, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. J. Owen, Rhydwenfa, Garth Road, Colwyn Bay.
Jones, Mr. J. Stanley, Hafod House, Ruabon, near Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. J. T., M.A., Dolwar, Hill Street, Rhos, Wrexham.
Jones, Mr. J. Tudwal, Bronheulog, Llanelian Road, Old Colwyn.
Jones, Mr. J. W., B.A., Glasfryn, Stanley Road, Ponciau, Wrexham.
Jones, Miss Laura E., Public Library, Conway.
Jones, Mr. Llywelyn, B.A., 40, Selkirk Road, Chester.
Jones, Mrs. M. Augusta, Argoed, Wrexham Road, Ruthin.
Jones, Mrs. Mars, B.A., Brodawel, Llansannan, Denbigh.
Jones, Miss Mary, Rhyd, Ruthin.
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