



GELLIGAER TIMES

NEWSLETTER OF GELLIGAER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Issue No. 53 March 2021

NESTA JONES 1920-2021

Tabor Maesycwmmmer



Bethany Ystrad Mynach



During March, Gelligaer Historical Society lost its much-loved and highly-respected president, Nesta Jones. Nesta was a long-time member of GHS, serving many years on its committee, and, since 2015, as its president, and members will recall not only the happy Nesta celebrating her 100th birthday amid lockdown in May 2020, but also a myriad of individual memories stretching back across the decades.

A native of Hengoed, Nesta received her primary and grammar school education in Hengoed, before studying in University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. She entered the teaching profession, first in Cardiganshire, near where her paternal family originated, then in Pontypool Girls' Grammar School, and, finally in Lewis Girls' School. She immersed herself in her subject, history, engaging her students by paying special attention to local developments as well as to those in Britain and the wider world.

But she was not just a historian. She was a devout Christian, worshipping with her family in Tabor, Maesycwmmmer, and, in later years, in Bethany, Ystrad Mynach. Her passion for music found an outlet in her chapels, both in hymn singing, and in playing the organ. She enjoyed her many years as a member of a choir and was an enthusiastic member of Rhymney Valley Music Club. She also enjoyed travel, frequently driving long distances to visit friends and family across the U.K., or, packing her passport, to visit places further afield. Nesta was a loving and well-loved member of her family, and GHS has sent a message of condolence to her relatives who are mourning the loss and will be making a donation to her memory via Bethany United Reformed Chapel. The Society's first Zoom talk (on 31 March) is dedicated to Nesta's memory, and the usual mark of respect will be paid at the next Society face-to-face meeting.

The funeral, rising from Nesta's home in Brynavon Terrace, Hengoed, is on 1 April 2021, when invited family members only will attend at Thornhill Crematorium for the 1.15 p.m. service. It is expected that others who wish to pay their last respects to Nesta will assemble (observing social distancing and other restrictions) before 12.30 p.m. in Brynavon Terrace.

Gelligaer Historical Society, the community, and the world are the poorer for Nesta's passing.

Annie Owen



**Pontypool
Girls School
Hengoed**



Editorial by David Mills

I am back!

I expect this comment may cause some mutterings such as “Oh no it’s him again” or “he’s trying to have more “come backs” than Frank Sinatra”. Nevertheless, here I am looking forward to another stint as editor of *Gelligaer Times*. I stepped down mainly because I thought I was getting stale, and the newsletter would benefit from some new blood. As it turned out no one came forward to take on the task, but fortunately some of the committee members stepped in. The truth is that the newsletter was never a sole effort by me. Annie Owen and Greg Buick always played a big part in getting it out to readers and, of course, I relied on others sending in articles etc.

On my return, it would be remiss of me not to mention the efforts of those who continued to send in articles, my thanks to you all. However, I want to make special mention of Annie Owen who became the de facto editor, her work should not go unnoticed. During the restrictions imposed because of Covid 19 no meetings have been held. This, unfortunately, has brought about the demise of some organisations. Although it must be said that some have weathered the storm. I am told that some societies have even increased their attendances at meetings by introducing “virtual” meetings via internet facilities. During this time Annie has put together thirteen issues of the newsletter. It moved from being two per annum to one per month, and there is no doubt in my mind that this change to a monthly newsletter has gone a long way towards keeping this society together. The bar has been set high and I hope I can reach it.

David Mills

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The GHS website is now fully restored in a new format. Please have a look and let us know if you find any errors or inconsistencies. If you have any suggestions for improvements or additions, then again please contact the society either via the website or mention it to a committee member.

Our old website has been archived see

<https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/en/archive/20200105003307/http://www.gelligaerhistoricalsociety.co.uk/>

or if you wish to go back to 2011 try

<https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/en/archive/20110105094558/http://www.gelligaerhistoricalsociety.co.uk/homepage.htm>

Pages can be a bit slow in loading as they need to be retrieved from the archive.

Breaking News

ZOOM ZOOM ZOOM ZOOM ZOOM ZOOM

G.H.S. is holding its first ZOOM meeting

When Wednesday 31st March 2021

Time 7 p.m.

Where The venue of your choice !

Topic Pontllynn in the 1880s ~The view of Edmund Stonelake

Speaker Dr. Stuart Broomfield

For further details/assistance please contact :Sandy Halliday ~ sandyhawick@outlook.com

Mobile number 07799435561

The meaning of zoom. Many readers may regard the word zoom as a verb meaning fast or moving very quickly. But do not worry the zoom meeting does not mean you will be rushing around. Zoom now appears in most dictionaries as a noun meaning a software application that allows users to participate in conference calls over the internet. It also appears as a more “modern” verb meaning to participate in a conference call using zoom.

Post Box in February 2021 newsletter caused Carwyn Hughes to reflect

For the four years I was a student, I was also the Bedlinog Christmas Postman. I delivered to the top half of Bedlinog plus the farms in the morning and the whole village in the afternoon. One farm named on that newspaper piece I remember very well ,as did the full-time postmen. There were no letterboxes on the farms, so mail was left on kitchen tables if the door was open. If not, for one farm it was necessary to knock then stand against the house wall because when the door was opened a pack of dogs hurtled from the farmhouse. The mail could then be delivered safely.

Since I had relatives on some of the farms, I could have three or four breakfasts by lunch time and would be well fortified for the afternoon delivery. During this session, my aunts in the village always found a plate of mince pies or slices of fruit cake to maintain my calorific intake. I would be brought up to date with news of the family members in Australia and Canada whose cards and calendars I delivered .



Other follow ups on the Post Box article have resulted in these photographs. The one on the left is from a facebook page of Troedrhifwch Memories. The one on the right was taken by Leoni Jones, it is the Post Box is at Glanynant, and has *VR* embossed on it. This poses the question why was there a Victorian Post Box is in Glanynant ? Most of the settlement was not built until after Queen Victoria’s death in 1901. However, the chapel dates from 1860 and there was a railway station from the 1850s. Additionally, the foundation stone for Lewis



School was laid on 28th May 1850. As the years went by boarding pupils were accommodated at the school and no doubt, they would have wanted to write home. Glanynant, although small, was an important area in the parish. In 1870 John Marius Wilson's *Gazetteer of England and Wales* described Pengam (Glanynant) as *a railway station on the E border of Glamorgan on the Rhymney Valley Railway adjacent to the river Rhymney at the boundary of Monmouth, 17 miles N of Cardiff. The surrounding scenery is very fine and a handsome school house, for Gelligaer parish, is adjacent*

Further photographs or comments would be much appreciated.

PUBS- an invitation to take part in a project ~David Mills

During this current period of Covid restrictions I find myself having wistful thoughts about going to a pub, having a decent, or even half decent meal, and a pint of beer. However, I did have some more “academic” thoughts about pubs especially those that are in the old parish of Gelligaer and whose names derive from surnames of landowners. Moving on from that I wondered how many of the younger generation, and even the older generation knew anything about those families. In the first instance I thought that producing cameos of the families involved would be a suitable topic for any member, or non- member, of GHS. After a few encouraging responses from some committee members, it has become apparent to me that there are other topics involving pubs that could prove to be a fruitful area of research. Hopefully, readers will come forward with their own ideas. This is a wonderful opportunity to mix research and pleasure, my only regret is that no expenses will be payable.

Here are the “family” pubs I have come up with:

Hanbury Arms in Bargoed, **The George** in Brithdir, **The Dynevor** in Tirphil, **The Capel**, Gilfach (presumably this is after John Capel Hanbury), **The Bailey's Arms**, Deri, **McDonnell**, Bargoed. There may be more so please let me know.

It is intended that, following collaborative research, articles will appear in the journal. Anyone who is interested in taking a part, no matter even if it is for researching just one family/pub, is invited to contact me via GHS website, or if you already have my email address please do so directly.

NOSTALGIA

Lyn Pask, who is a regular reader of the newsletter, has sent these photographs he received from his friend Howell Mayell. They certainly bring back memories to me—how about you ??



This is not him, but does anyone remember Tommy Tanner, the Rag & Bone man, who lived near the viaduct in Bargoed and travelled around Bargoed and Aberbargoed with his horse and cart. I think Tanner was his nickname based on his offers to pay sixpence for anything taken to him. For the benefit of younger readers, a sixpence coin was known as a tanner.

ANYONE FOR CONKERS ??? is it still allowed in schools?



PENALLTA

These excellent photos were taken by Arwyn Evans who has kindly agreed they can appear in this newsletter. They were taken inside the Power Hall at Penallta Pit when the machinery was being dismantled.



Following on from the article in the *January 2020 newsletter* about how to spot old coal mines Sandy Halliday has discovered this interesting publication by The Coal Authority. Regrettably, the problem caused by the reddish coloured water erupting from old coal workings has been in the news recently because of the damage caused to houses at Skewen, near Neath.

Ochre from mine water gets new lease of life as artists' pigment

Paints launched at the Coal Authority's Six Bells mine water treatment scheme in South Wales.

From:

[Coal Authority](#)

Published:

11 December 2020



The Coal Authority has helped to demonstrate a novel way to use ochre from treated mine water by using the product in fine art paints. This is one of a number of ways we are looking at recycling ochre that is removed from mine water during [our treatment process](#).

The limited-edition line of wall paint and artists' oil paints were made by Onya McCausland, an artist with Slade School of Fine Art at UCL (University College London), when she was studying for her doctorate. The Coal Authority manages 82 mine water treatment schemes across Britain, handling and treating more than 122 billion litres of mine water every year. The schemes prevent up to 4,000 tonnes of iron solids from entering watercourses. If the water is left untreated, it could pollute and stain the riverbed turning it orange.

Jon Aumonier, the Coal Authority's Innovation Project Manager, said:

Onya's use of ochre from our mine water treatment schemes in this project is just one of the rewards of the hard work and financial commitment made by the Coal Authority in the recovery, process and testing of ochre samples. We have worked very hard to get the ochre to this point and seeing it turned into pigments is fantastic.

Bohdan Iwanskyj, the Coal Authority's Principal Innovation Manager, added:

Through this project we were able to reuse a byproduct and ensured that our material stream could be used as an input for other processes.

It demonstrates the possibility of utilising ochre for a variety of uses and opens up other opportunities for the Coal Authority.



Onya, pictured above, visited former coal mine sites dotted throughout Britain - from Scotland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire to South Wales - where she collected samples of ochre for further study. It was through her paintings that she discovered striking differences between the pigments depending on their geographic location and she said:

This highlights how mine water treatment schemes are the vital link between the colour, the material and the place. They reflect an important part of Britain's cultural, social, and industrial history and legacy.

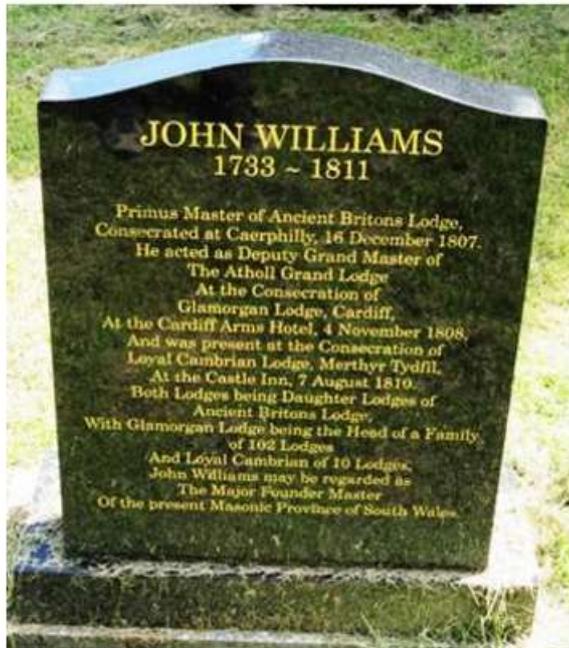
Six Bells Red, the first limited edition of the new line of pigments, was launched (online and with a physical presence) on Friday 11 December at the Six Bells mine water treatment scheme in South Wales. The highlight of the launch was the unveiling of a commemorative plaque by Alun Davies, Member of the Senedd for Blaenau Gwent, to officially recognise the Coal Authority site as the source of the paint.

Six Bells Red contains more than 50 per cent of iron and is a deep reddish hue. To mark the occasion, 1,000 tubes of artists' oil paint, named Six Bells Burnt Ochre, each with its own serial number, were made available. In addition, a special limited edition of 100 one-litre tins have been produced and up to 50 tins will be given to people and organisations across Gwent to enable members of the community to participate in a collective multi-part public artwork. This will involve painting buildings, houses, doors, gates and walls in the area to create a display that visitors can see and engage with.

Roy Smith makes a start on reseaching John Williams

A few years ago whilst photographing the military stones at St. Martin's Church, Caerphilly, I also photographed other memorials that caught my eye. John Williams's gravestone was one such memorial.

John Williams's obituary in *The Cambrian* 5 Oct 1811 revealed an interesting story. "On the 25th ult. aged 76, at Caerphilly,



Front face



Rear face



The original stone lying face-up on the ground behind the new memorial

Glamorganshire, Mr. John Williams, hosier, P. Master and Treasurer of the Ancient Britons' Lodge, No. 126, held in that town. He was attended to the grave in solemn masonic procession by the Officers and Members of the Lodge, with their regalia, and habited in white hatbands, gloves, and aprons. He was universally respected by his acquaintance, and his loss will be severely felt by the Lodge, from his superior knowledge in the noble orders of masonry. He had served 29 years as serjeant in his Majesty's 10th regiment of foot, and in consequence of a wound received in memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, was recommended to and received the King's letter. He was so sensible of his approaching end that he requested the Lodge accounts to be settled, which done, he shook hands with the Secretary and others, ex-claiming "May my soul be removed to the bosom of the supreme Architect of the world, and may our next meeting be in the Great Universal Lodge, not made with hands, but eternal in the Heavens." Having uttered those words, he laid down in apparent ease, and expired."

The extract when on to say "Henry Pendrill Charles Lodge was formed and Consecrated in 1916, during the dark days of the First World War, and much credit is due to the fifty-five Founders who persevered in its formation, in spite of innumerable difficulties. There had been a Lodge in Caerphilly previously, namely the Ancient Britons' Lodge No.126, but this Lodge had been Erased from the Register of Grand Lodge on 28 March 1828, and many Freemasons living in the Caerphilly area felt that it was high time for a town of the importance of Caerphilly, to once again have a Lodge of its own. It is of interest to note that in St Martin's churchyard there is a tombstone to the memory of the first Worshipful Master of the Ancient

Britons' Lodge, Wbro John Williams. The stone is engraved with many Masonic emblems, and for many years the maintenance of the stone was undertaken by Henry Pendrill Charles Lodge.

What follows is a brief account extracted from *Greenwich National Maritime Museum* blog 18 Aug 2012, Dawn of Independence - printed charts and views of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The American Revolutionary War (by which the American colonists eventually gained Independence from Britain) originated from a series of disputes between Britain and its thirteen American colonies, mainly over taxation and trade issues. The Battle of Bunker Hill, 17 June 1775, was the first major engagement of the War.

The British twice launched attacks on the American fortifications and both times were met by close range fire and repulsed, forcing them to retreat with heavy casualties. A third attempt was made to take the colonist positions and this time, the place was captured. The British suffered heavy losses during the Battle of Bunker Hill, losing about 228 men killed and 828 wounded.

The private of the Tenth Foot Light Infantry Company is shown in the uniform at the Battle of Bunker Hill. This Regiment was among the first ordered to cross the Atlantic. The 10th embarked in 1767, and after a short stay in Nova Scotia it was ordered to Boston in 1768. They were engaged in the battle of Lexington April 19, 1775, and at Bunker Hill June 17, 1775. The regiment was recalled to England in the autumn Of 1778.

The quest now is to learn more of John Williams.



British Tenth Regiment of Foot, 1775

Carwyn Hughes ~ Farm names in and around Bedlinog.

Before we had postal addresses and the so-called zip codes there were no prescribed addresses and few postal services. Prior to industrialisation in the Gelligaer area extending from Rhymney to Ystrad Mynach and Bedlinog to Glan y Nant , Pengam, it was the farms that were easily identified by name. Generally, they were among the oldest buildings in the landscape. Why they were located at particular places is sometime open to debate. I remember as a student trying to solve this question for some farms in the Val d'Isere in the French Alps. It turned out that the farm buildings existed in locations that were in sunshine throughout the winter.

Our farms are generally named in Welsh and to translate them into English is not simply a dictionary exercise. We have to try to imagine what the farmer/builder had in mind when choosing that particular site. Perhaps features like woods, particular trees and other buildings have been removed and so the original reasoning has been lost. Over time the spellings may have changed because of anglicisation, local dialect and even miss pronunciation . In addition , one like Penmount is a combination of Welsh and English.

Blaenllwynau : above or at the head of a small wood or grove.

Blaennantwen : above the white brook/stream. The Nant Wen is the south eastern boundary of this farm. Locally this farm is known as Ty Fry indicating a house above Lan Uchaf which is an older building.

Brynrhedyn : hill of bracken . Very apt because bracken does grow profusely on the uplands like Gelligaer Common.

Clawdd trawscae / Clwydtrawscae: the combination of words may indicate an earth bank or even a hedge

crossing some fields or even a gated property as of course farms are. The fields in turn have particular names as on other farms. Locally the farm is known as 'The Clwyd or Glwyd '. Over time one can see how such modifications provides difficulties in deducing the original meanings. In this case the elimination of trawscae, across fields.

Colly Ucha and Isa : ucha and isa are the abbreviated form of uchaf (High) and isaf,(low) one farm is higher/lower in altitude than the other. The Colly may indicate a geographical feature like a saddle on which it was suitable to build and out of the direct line of prevailing weather.

Cwmfelin : the oldest part of urban Bedlinog was originally called Cwmfelin because of a mill. This farm is therefore located in the mill valley.

Garthgynydd : the name of a farm and the parish Hamlet – the name goes back so far that its meaning is likely to remain uncertain, as, over time, both the spelling and the meaning of a word can change.

Lan uchaf : already mentioned and above the previous farm. The actual site is also relatively flat in steep terrain.

Penddugae : sometime the last three letters are written as cae. In Welsh, the mutation of letters provides problems , in this case of c and g they often change. The combined word suggests the farm is at the head of a parcel of land or fields. It is actually located on a saddle of the ridge separating the Bargoed Taff and Taff valleys. Here, there are two farms in close proximity and identified as large and small – mawr and bach.

Penmount : the translation suggests it is located at the top of a hill, as it is.

Nant y Fedw : the actual stream commences from a spring close to the farm itself, so it had an 'on tap' source of fresh water. Whoever built the farm would have had that in mind. Spring line villages are typical in parts of the United Kingdom where the geology produces springs generally of the same height. Fedw is a mutation of Bedw, which translates to birch trees which could have grown in that place because of the water supply.

Nant y ffin : another farm with a stream boundary and this on its eastern side. Rivers and streams have frequently been used as boundaries, especially political ones. Over the years Nant y ffin and Bedlinog have been in both Gelligaer and Merthyr parishes. Today Bedlinog is in the Merthyr CBC area but up until 1974 it was in the Gelligaer UDC area. The stream which became the River Bargoed Taff acted as the political boundary and in cartographical terms made it easier to act as a boundary, that has now changed in this case.

Nantwen : this farm is so named because of its proximity to the stream. Nearby it courses down a steep and rocky slope producing white water ~ the white stream.

Ti'r lan : again, the house/land boundary above the Bargoed Taff valley

Ty newydd : new house.

Ty nith: literally the house nest. Do we not, at times, romantically think of houses as nests? An alternative is that house belonged to a niece.

Twyn giden : this suggests a house built on a tump or hillock and it is near the end of a ridge, with land falling away on three sides. Locally this may be called Twyn giten or Twyn gitin.

Tyrywen : a house near a yew tree (which has long gone)

Another Wife Auction

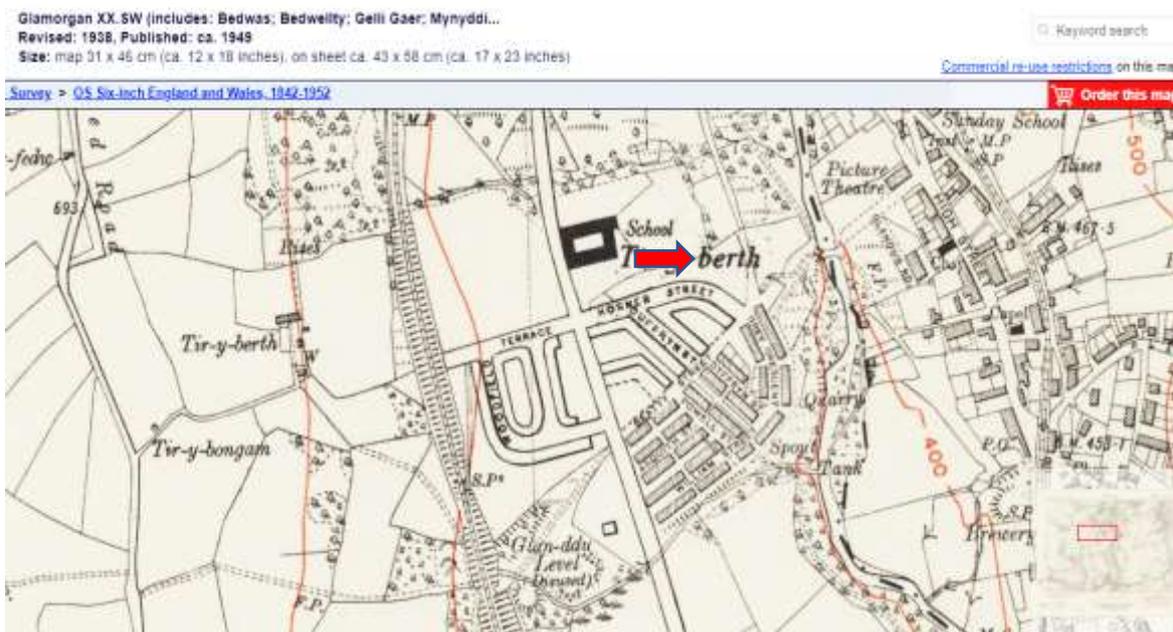
The February newsletter contained a note about a wife being sold at auction in 1835 at Blackwood. Lynda Osborne has now come up with another local example, this time at Maescywmmmer in October 1883. There are accounts in *South Wales Daily News* 17th October 1883 and *The Tenby Observer List of Visitors and Directory* of the same date. Both newspapers announce that a woman had been sold by a navy known as “Yorker” for the sum of one shilling. The purchaser was a pensioner by the name of Benjamin Powell. The couple departed from Maescywmmmer to Bristol, on the way to the station they were accompanied by a *bunch of roughs* who carried a green flag in the front and a red flag to the rear. The woman was described as *tall, masculine with a head of fiery hair*. She had come to Maescywmmmer with Yorker some ten or twelve days previously; it was said they were *on the tramp*. The purchaser Powell had been lately crossed in love by a young woman for whom he had purchased a wedding ring; but finding himself jilted he determined upon securing the damsel who was for sale. Powell had a bargain because it was said that Yorker had accepted the first bid of one shilling with alacrity and made sure of the deal by taking the cash, another bystander offered one shilling and sixpence, but it was too late !!

The settlement in the parish of Gelligaer that could only be accessed initially by vehicles, from another parish is **TIRYBERTH.**

The map below shows that the only way to get in or out of the nascent Tiryberth, by vehicle, was via the bridge from Fleur de Lys, indicated by a red arrow on the map below. Near the arrow is a path heading from Beatty Street towards the top of the map; it was the route of a tram road from Cefn Hengoed to Pengam.



When the new road was constructed from Glanynant to Ystrad Mynach it afforded another access. It also allowed for the expansion of Tiryberth.



Answers to “Where in Gelligaer” Newsletter February 2021

A ~ Air shaft at the site of former Ogilvie Colliery-now Parc Cwm Darran.

B ~ Pont Caradoc in the Darran valley below Groesfaen Terrace.

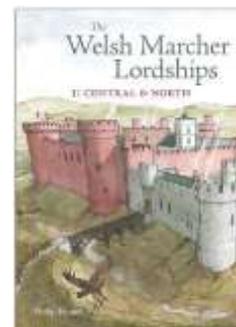
C ~ Fochriw.

Book Reviews

Those interested in the history of medieval Wales will be pleased to know of the recent publication of *The Welsh Marcher Lordships volume 1: Central and North* (including Radnorshire, north Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire and Flintshire), by Philip Hume.

This new popular history of the lordships of the Welsh March aims to be both readable and attractive to look at. The publishers intend that *volume 2: South-west* (Pembrokeshire & Carmarthenshire) will appear in 2022, and *volume 3: South-east* (Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire) in 2023.

For further details see www.logastonpress.co.uk



THE SOUTH WALES RECORD SOCIETY is pleased to announce the publication of: A GOWER GENTLEMAN: THE DIARY OF CHARLES MORGAN OF CAE FORGAN, LLANRHIDIAN, 1834-1857 Abridged and edited by Rod Cooper and Prys Morgan.

Charles Morgan (1796–1857), a younger son of a wealthy Anglo-Welsh family, trained as a barrister at Lincoln’s Inn. In 1833 he was forced by his brothers to go to live in Llanrhidian, Gower, to start a new life as a farmer at Cae Forgan farm and collector of the tithes of that parish, which the Morgan brothers had inherited. He married Caroline James, daughter of the rector of the neighbouring parish of Penmaen. From 1834 until his death in 1857 he kept a series of diaries: partly to help him record his progress as a farmer, partly to keep accounts, but also, since he was a cultured gentleman, as an outlet for his literary and artistic tastes. He describes not only daily life in Gower, but his travels to many places such as Carmarthenshire, Bristol and London, whilst in the last years of his life he shared his time between Llanrhidian and Sherborne.

Charles is thus a valuable witness of the great change from the age of the horse to that of the railway. The diaries give a lively picture of the quarrels over the tithe, of the morals and social behaviour of the people, of building schools, rebuilding churches, of running business ventures such as brickworks, while also giving us more leisured accounts of parties, feasts, picnics, or cricket matches, which one would expect from a country gentleman.

What makes the diaries unusual is that they cast light on the little-known ‘working gentry’, who could talk to grandees one day and reap and mow with labourers the next. Caroline Morgan inherited the Herbert’s Lodge estate around Caswell Bay in south Gower, which became a second focus for Charles’s interests. After she died in 1877 her three unmarried daughters built a house in Caswell Bay, where they treasured the possessions of their parents. It was there in 1977 that Prys Morgan found the diaries in two biscuit tins in a dusty attic, eventually inheriting them from Charles and Caroline’s last surviving grandson, Colonel F S Morgan, in 1993.

The volume is in paperback binding, x + 298 pages, with illustrations. The price for non-members is £23, which includes postage and packing.

To order a copy, go to: www.southwalesrecordsociety.co.uk/33.htm

For further information email: thesouthwalesrecordsociety@gmail.com

OTHER NEWS

Association of British Local History

I am sure that members will be delighted to learn that the trustees of the British Association of Local History have agreed to award a **BALH Award for Personal Achievement in Local History** to **Jeff Childs**. This award is made annually to acknowledge the voluntary contribution of those who (in the words of the award) “have gone beyond the everyday, reached further than their own immediate vicinity, continued for many years, encouraged others to become involved, and thus caused interest and enthusiasm to spread.” Those who know Jeff’s work in the field of local history will agree that he fully meets this description. We offer our warmest congratulations to Jeff, whose talks to GHS have been well received in recent years.

The presentation of the awards will be made during **Local History Day** on Saturday 12 June 2021. With the current uncertainty over live meetings, this will be an online event via videoconferencing. Further details will be sent to everyone concerned in good time. The annual lecture on that day will be given by Dr Nick Barratt who will be speaking about the 1921 census and local history.



Digwyddiadau'r Dyfodol	Upcoming Events
Darganfyddwch Archifau Gwent o'ch cartref! Eleni, bydd yr Archifdy yn cynnal cyfres o sgysiau ar-lein ar y pynciau a ganlyn;	Discover Gwent Archives from the comfort of your home! This year, the Archives will be holding a series of online talks on the following topics;
24 Mawrth: Cofnodion y Cyfrifiad	24 March: Census Records
07 Ebrill: Cychwyn Hanes Eich Teulu (I Ddechreuwyf)	07 April: Starting Your Family History (For Beginners)
21 Ebrill: Boneddiges Llanofar	21 April: Lady Llanover
05 Mai: Genedigaethau, Priodasau a Marwolaethau	05 May: Births, Marriages and Deaths
19 Mai: Adneuo Cofnodion yn Archifau Gwent	19 May: Depositing Records at Gwent Archives
09 Mehefin: Cofnodion Plwyf	09 June: Parish Records
Cynhelir y sgysiau rhwng 2pm a 3pm, cost £5 a byddant yn cael eu cynnal ar Microsoft Teams. Am fanylion pellach, i archebu lle a sut i dalu, e-bostiwch enquiries@gwentarchives.gov.uk	Talks will take place from 2pm - 3pm, cost £5 and will be hosted on Microsoft Teams. For further details, to book a place and how to make a payment, please email enquiries@gwentarchives.gov.uk .

Remembering past disasters

Lucrèce Heux, a doctoral student at Swansea University asks for help with a project. She writes

I am a French PhD student in history and psychology at Swansea University and I am involved in a project with a Welsh and a French research team to study the memory of disasters. We have developed an online questionnaire to gain a better understanding of memory and oblivion processes involved when we are to remember past disasters. Our main goal is to progress in the understanding of individual and collective responses to these events today.

We are currently struggling to make our study known and need more volunteers to be able to draw relevant conclusions.

I would like to ask for the help of your society in distributing our questionnaire. Our objective is to gather the answers from a large public living in Wales, no matter the age or the background. Your help in sharing our questionnaire would also be a great opportunity for us to inform an interested audience about our scientific interests.

The link to take part in the study is: https://survey.eu.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_cMiOQgpbmi33U9f.

I also gave a short interview that you can find on my Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/lucrece.heux.1>).