



ARCHIF MENYWOD CYMRU
WOMEN'S ARCHIVE WALES

Women's Heritage Walk: Llandudno

Taith Gerdded Treftadaeth Menywod: Llandudno





Llandudno Museum & Gallery was invited by Women's Archive Wales to participate in the 2021 Women's Heritage Walks. We were overwhelmed and very pleased with the number of stereotype-fighting innovative women from around the area. We hope to continue to develop this scholarship every year with a new list of North Wales women making history.

Gwahoddwyd Amgueddfa ac Oriel Llandudno gan Archif Menywod Cymru i gymryd rhan yn Nheithiau Cerdded Treftadaeth Menywod 2021. Cawsom ein rhyfeddu a'n calonogi gan nifer y menywod arloesol o'r ardal a oedd yn herio'r stereoteipiau arferol. Gobeithiwn ddatblygu'r ymchwil hwn bob blwyddyn gyda rhestr newydd o fenywod o ogledd Cymru sy'n creu hanes.

Author / awdur: DeAnn Bell

A special thanks to our digital student placement volunteer Teleri Owen and to Llandudno Museum manager Dawn Lancaster for helping to compose the initial list and then choose from a fantastic group of outstanding women from around the area.

Diolch yn arbennig i Teleri Owen, gwirfoddolwraig a myfyrwraig ddigidol ar leoliad ac i reolwraig Amgueddfa Llandudno, Dawn Lancaster, am helpu i greu'r rhestr gychwynnol ac yna am ddewis o grŵp o fenywod eithriadol o'r ardal hon ar gyfer y llyfryn.

Women's Heritage Walks / Teithiau Cerdded Treftadaeth Menywod

Welcome to Llandudno Museum & Gallery and Women's Archive Wales' Llandudno Women's Heritage Walk. This booklet is one of a series designed to promote an understanding of women's history in Wales. Women's history has often been hidden, ignored, or neglected. The aim of Women's Archive Wales is to re-discover the women who have contributed so much to our history and to restore them to their rightful place. In this booklet we have chosen to focus on a number of women or groups of women whose stories can be told while walking along this specific route. It is an eclectic mix of women from all classes and backgrounds. Enjoy!

Croeso i Daith Gerdded Treftadaeth Menywod Llandudno, Amgueddfa ac Oriel Llandudno ac Archif Menywod Cymru. Mae'r llyfryn hwn yn un o gyfres a gynlluniwyd i hyrwyddo dealltwriaeth o hanes menywod yng Nghymru. Mae hanes menywod yn aml yn guddiedig, wedi'i anwybyddu neu'i esgeuluso. Nod Archif Menywod Cymru yw ail-ddarganfod y menywod hynny sydd wedi lliwio ein hanes ac adfer iddynt eu lle priodol ynddo. Ar gyfer y llyfryn hwn rydym wedi dewis hanesion nifer o fenywod neu grwpiau o fenywod y gellir dweud eu hanes wrth gerdded y llwybr arbennig hwn. Ceir casgliad eclecticig o fenywod o bob dosbarth a chefnidir. Mwynhewch!

This booklet can be downloaded from our websites by anyone who wishes to interpret women's history on this Llandudno Heritage walk.

Gellir lawrlwytho'r llyfryn hwn o'n gwefannau gan unrhyw un sy'n dymuno dehongli hanes menywod ar daith gerdded Treftadaeth Llandudno.

www.womensarchivewales.org

www.llandudnomuseum.co.uk



Alice Liddell (1852-1934)

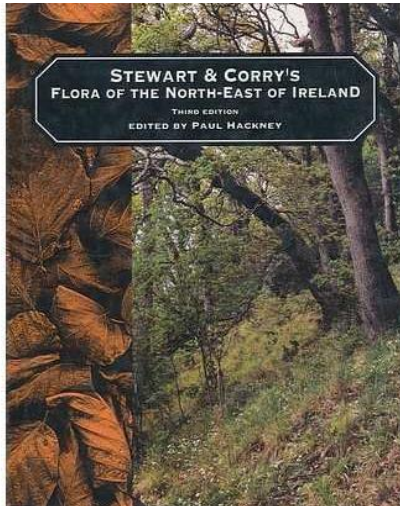
the real Alice in Wonderland / yr Alis yng Ngwlad Hud go iawn

Penmorfa West Shore, Llandudno LL30 2FB, and all around town / *Penmorfa ac o gwmpas y dref*

Alice Liddell and her family built a holiday home on West Shore, Llandudno called Penmorfa in 1862. On July 4, 1862, in an Oxford rowing boat, 10-year-old Alice asked Charles Dodgson, later known under his pen name Lewis Carroll, to tell her and her two sisters a story. He told them about the adventures of a little girl called Alice who fell down a rabbit hole. Alice asked Dodgson to write the tale down for her and in 1864, he presented her with the hand-illustrated tale called Alice's Adventures Underground. Eventually Dodgson developed the story for commercial publication which is now known as Alice in Wonderland. There is an Alice in Wonderland discovery trail in Llandudno marked with 55 white rabbit foot plaques which introduce walkers to characters from Wonderland. It also indicates several Llandudno landmarks including a zigzag path up the Great Orme featuring a chessboard-like view, and two rocks called The Walrus and The Carpenter off of West Shore as inspiration for Dodgson's stories. It is more likely, though, that the girls themselves provided all the inspiration Dodgson needed.

Adeiladodd Alice Liddell a'i theulu dŷ haf ym Mhenmorfa, Llandudno yn 1862. Ar Orffennaf 4, 1862, mewn cwch rhwyfo yn Rhydychen, gofynnodd Alice (deg oed), i Charles Dodgson, a ddaeth yn adnabyddus dan ei ffugenw Lewis Carroll yn ddiweddarach, ddweud stori wrthi hi a'i dwy chwaer. Dwedodd wrthynt am anturiaethau merch fach o'r enw Alice a syrthiodd i lawr twll cwningen. Gofynnodd Alice iddo ysgrifennu'r stori i lawr ar ei chyfer, ac yn 1864, cyflwynodd stori wedi'i darlunio â llaw iddi, o'r enw Alice's Adventures Underground. Ymhen amser datblygodd Dodgson y stori i'w chyhoeddi'n fasnachol – sef Alice in Wonderland heddiw [Alys yng Ngwlad Hud]. Mae taith ddarganfod Alys yng Ngwlad Hud yn Llandudno. Dynodir hi gan 55 plac o bawennau cwningen sy'n cyflwyno cerddwyr i gymeriadau Gwlad Hud. Mae hefyd yn arwyddo nifer o dirnodau Llandudno, gan gynnwys y llwybr igam ogam i fyny'r Gogarth sy'n rhoi golygfa fel bwrdd gwyddbwyll, a dwy graig a elwir yn The Walrus a The

Carpenter oddi ar Benmorfa, a ysbrydolodd storïau Dodgson efallai. Mae'n fwy tebygol, er hynny, mai'r merched eu hunain oedd yr unig ysbrydoliaeth yr oedd ei hangen ar Dodgson.



Doreen Sylvia Lambert M.B.E. (1915-1996)

Great Orme Summit Complex / *Pen y Gogarth*

During World War II Doreen Lambert volunteered for service in the British Forces later becoming an officer in the Royal Air Force attached to the newly developing Radar arm. During the war she was stationed at the Radar station atop the Great Orme in Llandudno. She was awarded the M.B.E. in 1946 for her wartime services as a Section Officer in the Women's Auxiliary Airforce. Later she pursued a successful career as a civil servant in Northern Ireland,

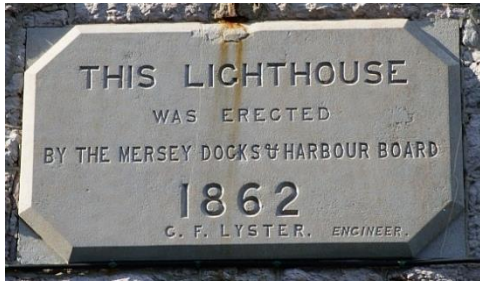
latterly working in the Ancient Monuments section of the Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland.

She was a keen field botanist whose contribution to the botanical knowledge of the north of Ireland is considerable. She was a careful and meticulous observer and was an accomplished botanical artist – she recorded many of her more notable finds as watercolours in a series of loose-leaf albums. It includes carefully observed drawings of most of the *Taraxacum* microspecies that she had found and collected; together with her herbarium material the collection of drawings is housed in the Ulster Museum, Belfast. She was also primary collaborator for the 3rd edition of the *Flora of the north-east of Ireland*, published in 1992.

Yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd bu Doreen Lambert yn gwirfoddoli yn Lluoedd Arfog Prydain gan ddod yn swyddog yn yr Awyrlu Brenhinol a oedd ynghlwm â'r gangen newydd a oedd yn datblygu Radar. Yn ystod y rhyfel cafodd ei lleoli yn yr orsaf Radar ar ben y Gogarth yn Llandudno. Enillodd M.B.E. yn 1946 am ei gwasanaeth yn y rhyfel fel Swyddog Adran yn Awyrlu Atodol y Menywod. Yn ddiweddarach, cafodd yrfa lwyddiannus yn y gwasanaeth sifil yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, gan weithio yn fwy diweddar yn adran Henebion Adran Amgylchedd, Gogledd Iwerddon.

*Roedd hi'n fotanegydd maes frwd a wnaeth gyfraniad sylweddol i wybodaeth fotanegol gogledd Iwerddon. Roedd yn sylwebydd gofalus a manwl ac yn artist fotanegol fedrus – cofnododd lawer o'i darganfyddiadau mwyaf nodedig mewn cyfres o albymau dalennau-rhydd. Mae'n cynnwys darluniau sylwgar iawn o'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhywogaethau micro *Taraxacum* a ddarganfu ac a gasglodd. Mae'r casgliad o ddarluniau, ynghyd â'i deunyddiau herbariwm, yn Amgueddfa*

Ulster, Belfast. At hyn hi oedd prif gydweithwraig 3ydd argraffiad Flora of the north-east of Ireland, a gyhoeddwyd yn 1992.



Mary Elizabeth Williams

Great Orme's Head/ Y Gogarth, Marine Dr/, Llandudno LL30 2X

Mrs Mary Elizabeth Williams was a lighthouse keeper at Orme's Head Lighthouse which was built in 1862 and continued to light the way for mariners until 1985. In an 1896 interview from *Woman's Life* quoted in the *Llandudno Advertiser* Mary Williams was named as the only female lighthouse keeper on the west coast. Mary Williams said she learned to tend lighthouses in Llandudno and had lived in lighthouses ever since she got married. In addition to keeping the lights at Orme's Head, she and her husband Thomas Williams were also stationed in Hoylake before moving to the Leasowe lighthouse. According to bidstonlighthouse.org.uk when Thomas died in 1894, Mary was appointed as the primary keeper of the Leasowe and also hired her daughter (one of 13 children) to help her with her work. Mary Williams stated, "For over twenty-five years I've never lived anywhere else but in a lighthouse ... So, you see, I'm thoroughly used to it." Mary ran the Leasowe lighthouse until July 1908 when it was decommissioned. She carried on as the caretaker until November of the following year.

*Roedd Mrs Mary Elizabeth Williams yn geidwad Goleudy'r Gogarth, a adeiladwyd yn 1862 ac a fu'n goleuo llwybrau llongwyr tan 1985. Mewn cyfweiliad yn 1896 yn *Woman's Life*, a ddyfynnwyd yn y *Llandudno Advertiser*, dwedwyd mai Mary Williams oedd yr unig geidwad goleudy benywaidd ar yr arfordir gorllewinol. Dwedodd Mary Williams iddi ddysgu gofalu am oleudai yn Llandudno a'i bod wedi byw mewn goleudai ers priodi. Yn ogystal â chadw'r golau ar y Gogarth, bu hi a'i gŵr, Thomas Williams, yn gweithio yn Hoylake cyn symud i Leasowe. Yn ôl bidstonlighthouse.org.uk pan fu Thomas farw yn 1894, penodwyd Mary yn brif geidwad yn Leasowe, ac roedd hi'n cyflogi ei merch (un o 13 plentyn) i'w helpu gyda'r gwaith. Dwedodd Mary Williams nad oedd wedi byw yn unman arall ond mewn goleudy am dros 25 mlynedd, ac y teimlai petai raid iddi fynd i fyw i fwthyn y byddai'n marw. Felly, meddai, roedd wedi hen arfer â hynny. Rhedodd Mary Oleudy Leasowe tan fis Gorffennaf 1908*



pan gafodd ei ddadgomisiynu. Parhaodd yn ofalwraig arno tan fis Tachwedd y flwyddyn ganlynol.



**Blodwen (3510 BC) Oriol ac Amgueddfa Llandudno Museum & Gallery
17-19 Gloddaeth Street, Llandudno, LL30 2DD**

Blodwen was discovered on the Little Orme in 1891 by Joseph Storey, a quarry owner originally from Bacup in Lancashire. Joseph took Blodwen to his hometown where she stayed until 2014 in the care of Bacup Natural History Society. In July 1996, J. Roberts, D.V. Shimwell & I.E. Robinson of the Palaeoecological Research Unit (PERU), Manchester School of Geography, filed a report outlining their finds while studying Blodwen's remains. They are as follows:

The bones are thought to be from a female who died between the ages of 54 and 63 years. Her death occurred around 3510 BC. She was approximately 5 feet tall and of a fairly robust build. Degenerative arthritis of the cervical spine and right knee, and the rugged acromial ends of her clavicles indicate that she had led a physically arduous life. More specifically, these features suggest that she was used to carrying heavy loads on her head and heavy weights with her arms extended by her sides. It is possible that she was suffering from, and perhaps died of, metastatic (secondary) cancer which may have spread from a primary site in the breast. Accompanying her remains were some bones from a young pig. Blodwen belonged to a farming community. Despite living close to the sea, she ate mostly meat and cereals rather than seafood. Local historian Ken Dibble

ran a long-term campaign for Blodwen to be returned to Llandudno. Sadly, Mr. Dibble passed away in 2012, two years before Bacup Natural History Society donated Blodwen to Llandudno Museum & Gallery where she is today.

Darganfuwyd Blodwen ar y Gogarth Fach yn 1891 gan Joseph Storey, perchennog chwarel, yn wreiddiol o Bacup yn Sir Gaerhirfryn. Aeth Joseph â Blodwen yn ôl i'w dref enedigol lle bu tan 2014 yng ngofal y Bacup Natural History Society. Ym mis Gorffennaf 1996 ysgrifennodd J. Roberts, D.V. Shimwell & I.E. Robinson o uned ymchwil y Palaeoecological Research Unit (PERU), Ysgol Ddaearyddiaeth Manceinion, adroddiad yn amlinellu eu darganfyddiadau wrth astudio gweddillion Blodwen. Dyma nhw:

Credir mai esgyrn menyw a fu farw rhwng 54 a 63 oed ydynt. Bu farw tua 3510 CC. Roedd hi tua 5 troedfedd o daldra ac yn reit gryf o gorff. Roedd y cryd cymalau dirywiol yn ei hasgwrn cefn cerfigol ac yn ei phen-lin dde, a phennau acromial garw pontydd ei hysgwyddau yn arwydd ei bod yn byw bywyd corfforol caled. Yn fwy penodol, mae'r nodweddion hyn yn awgrymu ei bod yn arferol ganddi gario llwythi trymion ar ei phen a phwysau trymion gyda'i breichiau'n hongian i lawr ei hochr. Mae'n bosibl ei bod yn dioddef, ac efallai wedi marw o gancr metastatig (eilaidd) a oedd wedi ymledu o gancr cynradd yn y fron. Gyda'i gweddillion roedd esgyrn mochyn bach. Roedd Blodwen yn perthyn i gymuned amaethyddol. Er ei bod yn byw ger y môr, byddai'n bwyta cig a grawnfwyd yn bennaf yn hytrach na bwyd môr. Bu'r hanesydd lleol, Ken Dibble, yn ymgyrchu am gryn amser i gael Blodwen yn ôl i Llandudno. Yn drist, bu farw Mr Dibble yn 2012, ddwy flynedd cyn i'r Bacup Natural History Society roi Blodwen yn rhodd i Amgueddfa ac Oriel Llandudno, lle mae hi heddiw.



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MEETING AT LLANDUDNO.

A ladies' meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, January 23rd, in the Cocoa Room, by kind permission of Mrs Reeves Hughes, to discuss the subject of Women's Suffrage. The chair was taken by Miss Walton Evans, who in her opening speech, said that the question of Women's Suffrage has attained such importance in the last eight months that some of the ladies of Llandudno felt that it behoved them as intelligent women to discuss the matter and decided as to their attitude towards it.

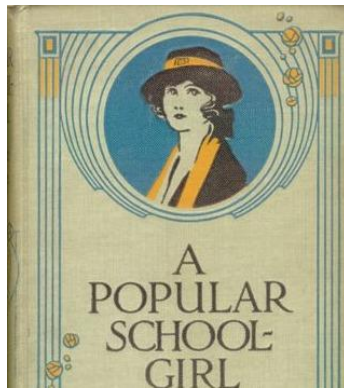
The Cocoa House 2 George Street, Llandudno, LL30 2ST

On January 23, 1907, the first branch of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in Wales was formed in Llandudno. It was shaped during a meeting at The Cocoa House, a temperance café, where Mrs Walton-Evans became the president of the branch. The Llandudno Advertiser article for that meeting reads: No photographers and no men. "Several signed in as members, and Miss Champneys was elected secretary, Mrs Gooddy as treasurer, and Mrs Hunter, Miss Edith Champneys, Miss Eakin, Miss Fawcett, Miss Walton Evans, Mrs and Miss R. Eakin, Miss Craig, Miss Dreyer, and Mrs Williams on the Committee with power to add to their number."

2018 marked the 100th anniversary of the Representation of the People Act 1918, which allowed some women over the age of 30 to vote for the first time. Llandudno Town Council erected a plaque to honour the part played by local women in the Votes for Women campaign.

Ar Ionawr 23, 1907, ffurfiwyd cangen gyntaf Undeb Cenedlaethol y Cymdeithasau Rhyddfrenio Menywod (yr NUWSS) yng Nghymru yn Llandudno. Cafodd ei sefydlu yn ystod cyfarfod yn y Cocoa House, caffi dirwest, a daeth Mrs Walton-Evans yn llywydd y gangen. Yn ôl erthygl am y cyfarfod hwn yn y Llandudno Advertiser: Dim ffotograffwyr a dim dynion. Ymunodd sawl aelod, ac etholwyd Miss Champneys yn ysgrifennydd, Mrs Gooddy yn drysorydd, a Mrs Hunter, Miss Edith Champneys, Miss Eakin, Miss Fawcett, Miss Walton Evans, Mrs a Miss R. Eakin, Miss Craig, Miss Dreyer, a Mrs Williams ar y pwyllgor gyda'r hawl i ychwanegu at eu rhif.

Yn 2018, nodwyd canmlwyddiant Deddf Cynrychiolaeth y Bobl 1918, a oedd yn caniatáu i rai menywod dros 30 oed bleidleisio am y tro cyntaf. Cododd Cyngor Tref Llandudno blac i anrhydeddu'r rhan a chwaraeodd menywod lleol yn yr ymgyrch dros Ryddfrenio Menywod.



Angela Brazil (1868-1947)

Llandudno Town Hall / Neuadd y Dref, Lloyd St, Llandudno LL30 2UP

Angela Brazil was a genre-establishing writer of modern schoolgirl novels in the 1900s. During her 40 years of writing, she published 52 novels and 70+ short stories written specifically for young girls. She began her writing career in Llanbedrycennin, Conwy County, stating in her memoir:

“When I ‘count my blessings’ I give a place of honour to that ‘country cottage’ among the mountains in wild Wales.”

An armature botanist and environmentalist before her time, Brazil was a member of the Llandudno and District Field Club. Her non-fiction writing including a public lecture on identifying Fungi was recently uncovered as part of Llandudno Museum’s Field Club collection.

In 1910, the Llandudno Field Club had an exhibition in the Town Hall where Angela Brazil’s botanical paintings of wildflowers and fungi were noted as one of the exceptional displays.

Roedd Angela Brazil yn awdur a gyflwynodd genre nofelau merched ysgol modern yn yr 1900au. Yn ystod 40 mlynedd yn awdur, cyhoeddodd 52 nofel a 70+ stori fer yn benodol ar gyfer merched ifanc. Dechreuodd ar ei gyrfa yn awdur yn Llanbedrycennin, sir Conwy, ac meddai yn ei chofiant: “When I ‘count my blessings’ I give a place of honour to that ‘country cottage’ among the mountains in wild Wales.”

Yn fotanegydd armatwr ac amgylcheddwraig cyn ei hamser, roedd Brazil yn aelod o’r Llandudno and District Field Club. Darganfuwyd ei hysgrifau ffeithiol gan gynnwys darlith gyhoeddus am adnabod ffyngau yng nghasgliad Clwb Maes Amgueddfa Llandudno yn ddiweddar. Yn 1910, cynhaliodd Clwb Maes Llandudno arddangosfa yn Neuadd y Dref a nodwyd bod paentiadau Angela Brazil o flodau gwylt a ffyngau yn un o’r arddangosfeydd eithriadol.



Susan Edith Champneys (1863-1928)

39 Madoc Street, Llandudno, LL30 2TE (Office of / Swyddfa'r NUWSS, 1918)

Susan Edith Champneys was one of the founding member of the Llandudno NUWSS attending the first meeting at The Cocoa House in 1907 and standing as secretary of the committee. She objected to the censoring of the suffragettes movement by the NUWSS.

She was elected as a representative of the Board of Guardians in 1903, a body meant to uphold the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834. In 1906, as a result of a paper she read in Caernarfon about women's conditions in workhouses, The Girls' Friendly Society was formed to aid women in workhouses. Edith joined the Women's Police Service (WPS), later the Women's Auxiliary Service, in 1916 and worked her way up to the position of Chief Inspector. Women in the police force did not have the power to make an arrest until 1915 and were not welcomed by the male police force. Women Police were principally used as escorts for the wives of important officers or used in police matters where children and women were involved. They were paid significantly less than their male counterparts, and were offered no pension for their services. Women with children were barred from service. Because there was no established police uniform for women, Edith was fined £5 in the 1920s for wearing a police uniform even though she was part of the auxiliary police force. Police forces were segregated in the UK up until the 1970s.

Roedd Susan Edith Champneys yn un o aelodau gwreiddiol NUWSS Llandudno, a fynychodd y cyfarfod cyntaf yn y Cocoa House yn 1907 a hi oedd ysgrifennydd y pwyllgor. Gwrthwynebai sensro mudiad y swffragetiaid gan yr NUWSS.

Cafodd ei hethol yn gynrychiolydd ar Fwrdd y Gwarcheidwaid yn 1903, corff y disgwylid iddo weinyddu Deddf Newydd y Tlodion 1834. Yn 1906, yn dilyn papur a draddododd yng Nghaernarfon am amodau byw menywod mewn tlotai, sefydlwyd y Girls' Friendly Society i gynorthwyo menywod mewn tlotai. Ymunodd Edith â'r Women's Police Service (WPS), yn ddiweddarach y Women's Auxiliary Service, yn 1916 a gweithiodd ei ffordd i fyny yn Brif Arolygydd. Nid oedd gan fenywod yn yr heddlu hawl i arestio tan 1915 a doedd y llu gwrywaidd ddim yn eu croesawu. Defnyddid plismonesau yn bennaf fel gosgordd i hebrwng gwragedd swyddogion pwysig neu mewn materion plismona oedd yn ymdrin â phlant a menywod. Caent eu talu dipyn yn llai na'u cydweithwyr gwrywaidd, ac ni chaent gynnig pensiwn am eu gwasanaeth. Câi menywod â phlant eu gwahardd rhag gwasanaethu. Gan nad oedd gwisg swyddogol benodol i fenywod, dirwywyd Edith £5 yn yr 1920au am wisgo gwisg swyddogol plismones, er ei bod yn rhan o'r heddlu atodol. Roedd dynion a menywod yn cael eu gwahanu mewn heddluoedd yn y DU tan yr 1970au.



Dr Martha Hughes Cannon (1857-1932)

Madoc Street, Llandudno

Martha Maria "Mattie" Hughes Cannon was a Utah State Senator, physician, Utah women's rights advocate, suffragist, who began her life on Madoc Street in Llandudno. She helped put women enfranchisement into Utah's constitution when it was granted statehood in 1896.

On November 3, 1896 Cannon became the first female State Senator elected in the United States, defeating her own husband, who was also on the ballot. Martha Hughes Cannon was the author of Utah sanitation laws and was a founder and member of Utah's first State Board of Health. She studied medicine and opened her own practice in Utah. Martha Hughes Cannon travelled with Utah Women's Suffrage Association, giving speeches in Utah and travelling to suffrage conferences with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. At the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, Martha was featured as a speaker of the Women's Congress.

A statue sculpted by Lee Stay Bradshaw honouring Martha Hughes Cannon is currently in the state capital of Utah and another sculpted by Ben Hammond will be unveiled in the National Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C in 2021.

Roedd Martha Maria "Mattie" Hughes Cannon yn Seneddwrraig Talaith Utah, yn feddyg, yn eiriolwrraig ar ran hawliau menywod yn Utah, yn swffragydd, ond a anwyd ac a fagwyd yn Madoc Street, Llandudno. Cynorthwyodd i roi rhyddfrefinio menywod yng nghyfansoddiad Utah pan ganiatawyd iddi statws talaith yn 1896. Ar Dachwedd 3, 1896 Cannon oedd y Seneddwrraig talaith gyntaf i'w hethol yn yr Unol Daleithiau, gan drechu ei gŵr ei hun. Martha Hughes Cannon greodd ddeddfau glanweithdra Utah ac roedd hi'n sylfaenydd ac yn aelod o Fwrdd Iechyd cyntaf Talaith Utah. Astudiodd feddygaeth ac agorodd ei phractis ei hun. Teithiodd Martha Hughes Cannon gyda'r Utah Women's Suffrage Association, gan areithio yn Utah a theithio i gynadleddau rhyddfrefinio gyda Susan B. Anthony ac Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Yn y World's Columbian Exposition yn 1893, roedd Martha yn un o'r siaradwyr yng Nghyngres y Menywod. Mae cerflun gan Lee Stay Bradshaw i anrhydeddu Martha Hughes Cannon yn mhrifddinas talaith

Utah yn awr a bydd cerflun arall gan Ben Hammond yn cael ei ddadorchuddio yn Neuadd Genedlaethol y Cerfluniau yn Washington, D.C yn 2021.

Yr Arglwyddes / Lady Augusta Mostyn (1830-1912)

Oriel Mostyn Gallery, 12 Vaughan St, Llandudno LL30 1AB

Lady Henrietta Augusta Lloyd-Mostyn was the financial founder of the Mostyn Art Gallery for Ladies established in May 1902, a predecessor of the Oriel Mostyn Gallery. She was a philanthropist and artist who contributed socially and financially to the development of Llandudno. She was involved with the temperance movement at the Cocoa House and supported Edith Champney's Girls' Friendly Society. In 1872 Ysgol Bodafon was opened, built by funds from the Mostyn family. In 1877 Lady Augusta became a major shareholder of the construction of Marine Drive around the Great Orme. In 1889 Lady Mostyn gifted the Queen Victoria fountain in Happy Valley to the town. Recent research by Dinah Evans suggests that Lady Mostyn had a larger role in recovering the fortunes of her family through the development of Llandudno as a fashionable seaside resort than first suspected. Evans says:



“The estate had always ensured a controlling interest in the town of Llandudno by selling only leasehold rights to the land and properties. However, in order to raise much needed capital, Lord Mostyn then determined to sell the freehold of the town. The newly widowed Lady Augusta opposed this decision.”

Yr Arglwyddes Henrietta Augusta Lloyd-Mostyn oedd sylfaenydd ariannol Oriel Gelf Mostyn i Fenywod a sefydlwyd ym mis Mai 1902, rhagflaenydd Oriel Mostyn Gallery. Roedd hi'n ddyngarwraig ac artist a gyfrannodd yn gymdeithasol ac yn ariannol i ddatblygiad Llandudno. Roedd hi'n gysylltiedig â'r mudiad dirwest yn y Cocoa House a chefnogai Girls' Friendly Society Edith Champney. Yn 1872 agorwyd Ysgol Bodafon, a adeiladwyd gan arian y teulu Mostyn. Yn 1877 daeth yr Arglwyddes Mostyn yn un o brif gyfranddalwyr adeiladu'r Marine Drive o gwmpas Y Gogarth. Yn 1889 rhoddodd yr Arglwyddes Mostyn ffynnon y Frenhines Victoria yn Y Fach i'r dref. Mae ymchwil diweddar gan Dinah Evans yn awgrymu y bu gan yr Arglwyddes Mostyn fwy o rôl yn adfer ffortiwn ei theulu trwy ddatblygiad Llandudno fel cyrchfan glan môr ffasiynol nag a sylweddolwyd cynt. Meddai Evans:

“Roedd y stad bob amser wedi sicrhau ei bod yn rheoli tref Llandudno trwy werthu dim ond hawliau prydlesol i dir ac eiddo. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn codi

cyfalaf angenrheidiol, penderfynodd Arglwydd Mostyn werthu rhydd-ddaliad y dref. Gwrthwynebodd Arglwyddes Mostyn, a oedd newydd ddod yn weddw, y penderfyniad hwn.”

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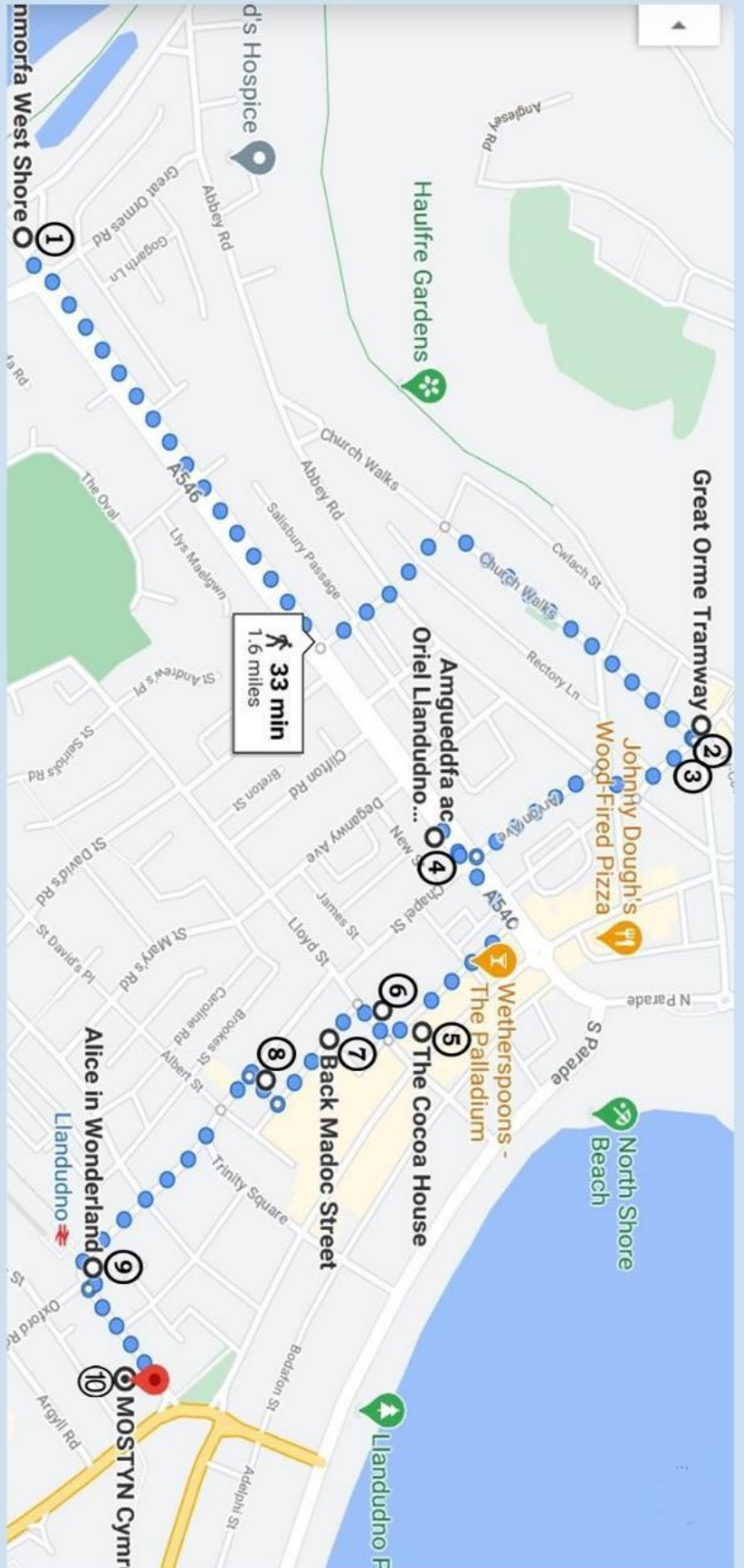
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Lady Henrietta Augusta Lloyd-Mostyn, used with permission of the Mostyn Estates.

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Map- Short Route Easy, Wheel Chair Accessible / Llwybr hawdd, hygyrch i gadair olwyn



1. **Alice Liddell**
the real Alice in Wonderland/
Yr Alis yng Ngwlad Hud go iawn
Penmorfa West Shore, Llandudno LL30 2FB
*2 & 3: Fish Tram Chips Restaurant Llandudno, 24 Old Rd, Llandudno LL30 2NB
(From here you can hike or book the tram and go to Great Orme Summit see where Doreen Sylvia Lambert M.B.E. and hike to Mary Elizabeth Williams' Lighthouse on the Long Route:)
 5. **The Cocoa House**
The first women's suffrage meeting in Wales was held here.
2 George Street Llandudno LL30 2ST
 6. **Angela Brazil**
Angela won an award here for botanical sketches
Llandudno Town Hall, Llandudno LL30 2UP
 7. **Dr Martha Hughes Cannon**
Martha's Llandudno home was located on Madoc Street
 8. **Susan Edith Champneys**
The first NUWSS was here.
 9. **Alice in Wonderland Statue**
This is one of 6 Simon Hedger character sculptures of Alice in Wonderland.
Augusta St, Llandudno LL30 2AF
 10. **Lady Augusta Mostyn**
Oriol Mostyn Gallery
Lady Augusta Mostyn financed this gallery for women's art work
12 Vaughan St, Llandudno LL30 1AB
- *For these Locations see Long Route Map**
2. **Doreen Sylvia Lambert M.B.E.**
Great Orme Summit Complex / Pen y Gogarth
 3. **Mary Elizabeth Williams**
Doreen was stationed here during WW1
 4. **Amgueddfa ac Oriol Llandudno...**
 5. **The Cocoa House**
 6. **Back Madoc Street**
 7. **Dr Martha Hughes Cannon**
 8. **Susan Edith Champneys**
 9. **Alice in Wonderland**
 10. **MOSTYN Cymru**

Map- Long Route 2 & 3: Moderate to Hard Hiking Route / Llwybr anos

Long Route Map

1. Amgueddfa ac Oriel Llandudno...

2. Great Orme Summit Complex

3. The Lighthouse

Long Route Map

Blodwen
Llandudno Museum & Gallery
Blodwen is now on display in this location
17-19 Gloddaeth Street, Llandudno LL30 2DD

2. Doreen Sylvia Lambert M.B.E.
Great Orme Summit Complex / *Pen y Gogarth*
Doreen was stationed here during WW1
* there is a public toilet and café here

3. Mary Elizabeth Williams
Great Orme's Head/ Y Gogarth, Marine Dr,
Llandudno LL30 2X
* There is a café with toilet here

OR
From Llandudno Museum & Gallery walk to The Llandudno
Tramway station, Victoria Station, Church Walks, Llandudno
LL30 2NB

From the tram station you can book the tram and ride to the
Great Orme Summit to see where Doreen Sylvia Lambert
M.B.E. was stationed during WW1 and then hike to Mary
Elizabeth Williams' Lighthouse.

Make sure to wear good hiking shoes and leave enough time
to get there and back again!

www.womensarchivewales.org www.archifmenywodcymru.org

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www.llandudnomuseum.co.uk

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