



E-NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2026

ROATH LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society was founded in 1978 by the late Alec Keir. Our focus is on the ancient parish of Roath - the modern-day suburbs of Adamsdown, Splott, Tremorfa, Pengam, Plasnewydd, Penylan, parts of Cathays and Cyncoed as well as Roath itself.

Our lively and interesting meetings are held at 7.30pm on the second Wednesday of the month from September through to May. See [Programme](#) for details. We meet at [St Edward's church](#), Westville Road, Pen-y-lan, Cardiff CF23 5DE. Annual membership is just £13 ([membership form](#)) and visitors are welcome to attend any meeting, in person or on Zoom for £3.

In May, June and July we undertake a series of trips to places of historic interest in Cardiff and the wider South Wales area.

Our Life President is Jeff Childs and our Life Members, appointed in recognition of the service they have given to the Society, are Dr Diane Brook, Gwyn Smith, Judith Hunt, Martin Sheldon and David Parry.

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Editor's welcome

Welcome to the September edition of the newsletter. I hope that you are champing at the bit in anticipation of the Annual General Meeting and the first of our new season of talks on Wednesday 9 September 2026. Doors open a bit earlier this month – at 6 pm, for a 6:30 start, and there will be a free pop-up café at 7:15 before the main talk.

An innovation this year is that we have acquired a card reader, so that paying subscriptions is now even easier than ever – just tap your credit or debit card on the machine at the door. No messing around with change or writing cheques, or even bank transfers. The subscription fee is the same as last year - £13, which I hope you will agree is excellent value.



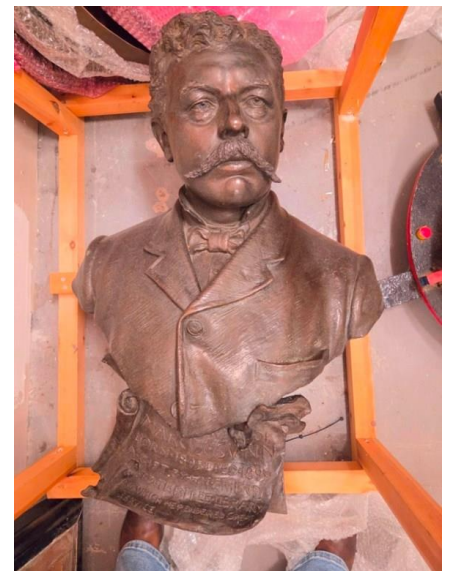
For those of you who haven't already read of Ted Richards's remarkable success, he is to be congratulated for being the catalyst that led to the unearthing of a forgotten art and historical treasure – a bronze bust of Marcus Gunn by Sir William Goscombe John, once displayed in the Old Library.

The full story is in the link

<https://roathlocalhistorysociety.org/2026/08/02/wheres-my-gunn/>

Picture credit: Cardiff Libraries

Jon Roberts
Newsletter Editor



Newport Road – characters and personalities

Last month Gareth Brown gave us a fascinating look at who lived in the villas of Newport Road at the turn of the 19th century. This month Gareth fills out the flesh on two of the more interesting residents of the time, with more insights next month.

Cornelius Lundie

This man caught my attention because, at the age of 75 in the 1891 census, he was married to a 38 year-old lady called Rosabelle who was born in Kingston, Jamaica. I wondered if he had been living in Jamaica or whether Rosabelle's family were planters on a sugar cane plantation or even slaves. I decided to look up both on BMD registers. In 1871 Cornelius Lundie with his first wife Eliza were living at Tweed Lodge, Roath Road. (The late Malcolm Ranson in his article "A Rough History of City Road" for our Society stated that Solomon Andrews moved to Tweed Lodge at 47 Newport Road, which we shall see in a future article was the first house in the Roath part of Newport Road, after the bank on the corner of City Road.



View looking at the corner of City Road and Newport Road. No 47 is in the centre of the photograph, next to the bank on the corner

Solomon Andrews's former house at no.37 the Parade was converted into an ironmonger's shop.) Cornelius Lundie was 55 and a civil engineer and railway manager. Eliza or Elizabeth was 51 and born at Felling Heworth, Co. Durham, an outer suburb of Gateshead today. More details on genuki.org.uk .They married on 9 April 1839 at Merrington, Co. Durham. In 1881 the couple were living at Jacob Bank, Newport Road.

In the second quarter of 1883 "Elizabeth" as she was entered on the register died, aged 69, in Cardiff. Cornelius married "Rosabel" Brandon in Fulham in the first quarter of 1885. Rosabelle first appears in the UK in the 1871 census as the 17 year-old daughter of Mary A Brandon, her widowed mother, who was head of household at 28 Russell Road, Kensington. Also there were another unmarried daughter, Mary A, 22, and Eliza E James, a granddaughter, aged 11. All of the previous mentioned were born in Kingston, Jamaica. In addition, there was Alice M James, 8, a granddaughter, born in Canada, a son-in-law, Arthur Crosbie, 23, born in Middlesex, his wife Emmeline, 20, who was another daughter of Mary A Brandon Senior, also born in Kingston, Jamaica, Lilian M Crosbie, 1, granddaughter, born in Kensington and Gertrude J Crosbie 4 months old, also born in

Kensington. There was a 17 year old nurse, a 22 year old general servant both female and a 10 year old page Alfred Love, born in Kingston, Jamaica.

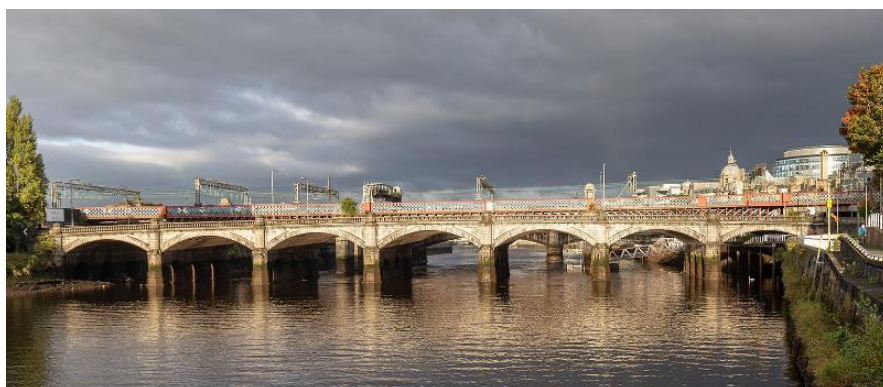
In 1881 Rosabelle was 26 unmarried and living at the same address with her mother, 60, and her unmarried nieces Eliza E, 21, and Alice M James 19 and nieces Eva V Crosbie 8 and Gertrude E J Crosbie 10. There were 2 servants, one aged 22 from Pembroke.

Investigations revealed that Mary Ann Wynter Brandon was the widow of David Brandon, a merchant of Marble Hall, Rae Town, Jamaica, who had died in 1862. He was from a long-established Jamaican family of Portuguese Sephardi Jews (possibly originally Brandao). The story of the Brandon family is an interesting one, which Jon Roberts will write about in a future edition.

By the 1901 census Cornelius was again a widower; sadly, Rosabelle committed suicide by laudanum poisoning after a prolonged battle with pain from kidney disease which led to depression. I also noticed that in the 1891 census there was another Cornelius Lundie, aged 13, living at 11 Richmond Road in Cardiff. The head of household was George A. Lundie 48, a civil engineer who was born in Melbourne, Australia. Cornelius was 2 at no.1 Richmond Road with the same family, apart from father not at home, in 1881 and was 23, a civil engineer like his father, when the family were living at 136 Newport Road in 1901. He was the grandson of Cornelius Lundie of Jacob Lodge, 32 Newport Road, George Archibald Lundie being his son. George's wife was Rosabelle's sister, so that his step-mother was also his sister-in-law!

My online research on Cornelius Lundie revealed his amazing life history. He was born in Kelso, Scotland on 29 May 1815, the eldest son of the Reverend Robert Lundie, the parish minister, and Mary Gray. He was educated privately and at 14 was apprenticed to an engineer and attended classes in physical and mathematical science

in both Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities during several winters, while working for a country millwright in Kelso during the summers. After his father died in 1832 he became employed by Charles Atherton in the work building the Broomielaw Bridge over the Clyde from the designs of Thomas Telford. In 1836 he took charge of the Clarence railway which



The Broomielaw Bridge today, now known as Glasgow Bridge

Credit: Michel Kaplan on Wikipedia [CC BY-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

was part of the North-Eastern Railway system in Durham. He married Elizabeth Mould from Merrington, Co. Durham, on 9 April 1839.

That same year they decided to try their fortune in Australia during an economic depression in Britain. They sailed in a vessel which contained passengers, crew and six prisoners. I presume these prisoners were in transportation to Australia. When they rounded the Cape of Good Hope half the crew mutinied and freed the prisoners. Cornelius and four other passengers helped the Captain, two mates and five of the crew who remained loyal, to quell the mutiny and put the mutineers in irons. Cornelius along with other passengers had to share crewing duties including steering the vessel. Off Western Australia they were blown completely off course by a strong gale force wind and only reached Melbourne after a 14 month journey. During the voyage, Elizabeth Lundie gave birth to a son, Robert Nicholas, on 9 January 1840. In 1840-41 Cornelius was employed in various mining and irrigation schemes and surveying a railway line between the port of Newcastle and the town of Maitland. A downturn in the local economy in 1841 resulted in a lack of money for engineering works and Cornelius ran out of work, so he decided to take land out in the bush, rearing cattle and sheep at Bendigo. They were living in tents or huts and often sleeping in the open air. Cornelius appears to have liked this life spending most of the day on horseback. However, his wife was unhappy living at the homestead, fearing attacks by the native Australians. They had made good money from wool so decided to take up land near Sydney. The Annaghdown Heritage Society account says that Elizabeth gave birth to their second son, George Archibald, in a wagon, 50 miles from Sydney in 1842.

By 1847 they had saved enough money to return to England in the interests of their sons' education. In 1856, when Cornelius was manager of the Blyth & Tyne Railway, he and his son Robert decided to go bathing in the sea at Sunderland, while George stayed on the shore minding their clothes. Robert got into difficulty while bathing and cried out "Help father, I'm sinking" Cornelius was a strong swimmer and successfully dived for his son, but it was too late - Robert had died.

Cornelius was then employed by Mr Thomas Brassey, a famous civil engineering contractor who built railway systems and had contracts to extend the railway from Preston to Edinburgh and Glasgow. Cornelius was responsible for building part of the Caledonian railway from Moffet, Dumfriesshire to Beattock Summit. After this he spent a few years working on a farm estate in Lincolnshire improving the buildings, installing brickworks and quarries and acting as an agent for the estate. By 1851 he thought that there may have been opportunities to invest in Ireland after the Potato Famine. He moved to Tomnahulla in Co. Galway. Despite working hard and spending some capital, his return was not what he expected. He also was nearly killed when a bull which he had reared from a calf, tossed and gored him while he was feeding it. In 1855 he accepted an offer of employment as

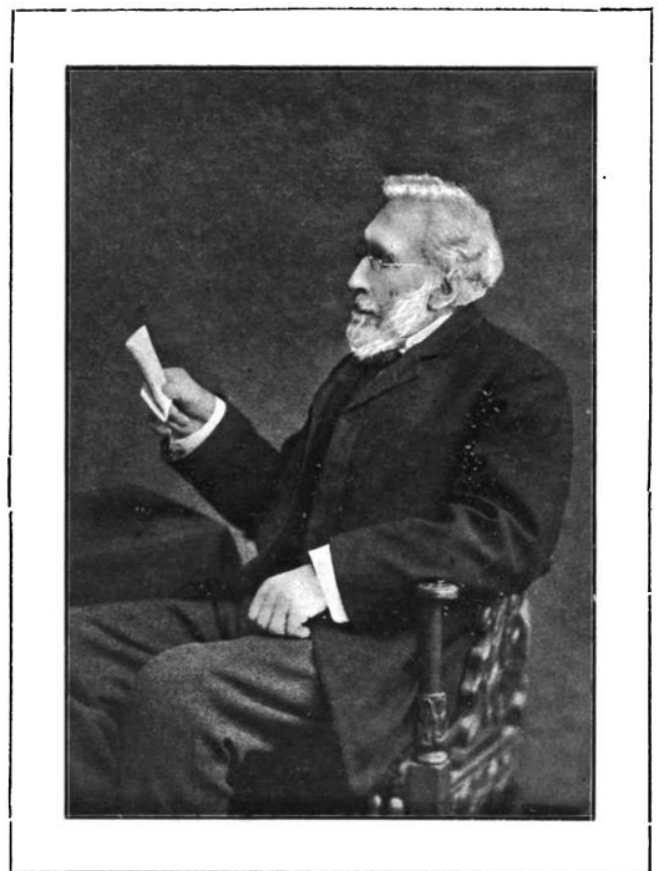
engineer and manager of the Blyth and Tyne railway. The 1861 census saw the family at Duffeys Hotel, Railway Terrace, Chirton parish, Tynemouth. Cornelius, 45, was a Railway Manager and George A was a medical student. They had a domestic servant.

In 1861 he moved to Glamorgan as manager of the Rhymney Railway, then in its infancy, which transported coal, iron and other traffic from the Rhymney Valley to the Bute Docks in Cardiff. Financial difficulties hampered its early development and its subsequent success owed much to Cornelius Lundie's wise economy, keen foresight and instinct for profitable further development.

He designed and constructed many extensions of this railway system and widenings of the main line including a double-way tunnel under Caerphilly Mountain from Cefn On, (pictured right) and a masonry viaduct of seven spans over the River Taff. He also designed new locomotive shops at Caerphilly and other works. He designed the outside-frames saddle tanks synonymous with the early railway. He spent 43 years in the post working for the company and the directors had complete confidence in his judgement and ability. He had responsibility for the overall operations of the company and was responsible for doubling its size and increasing its revenue six fold. Its investors regularly received dividends of 9% on its ordinary shares in its later years before its absorption by the GWR in 1922. He retired from the position of manager in 1905, when it was thought he was the oldest living Railway Manager, and then he became a consulting director until his death in 190Cornelius was also chairman of the Cardiff Steam Coal Collieries company and attended a meeting of this a few days before his death. He claimed to trace his ancestry back through the Stuarts to William I, Lion of Scotland. He was a Presbyterian and was considered to be the oldest elder at the church prior to his death. He had strong religious principles and was severely strict in



Photo © [Gareth James](#) (cc-by-sa/2.0)



CORNELIUS LUNDIE, CARDIFF.

business matters although in private life he was bright and genial and esteemed as a just, good hearted man. He was proud of having personally known Sir Walter Scott and other great writers when he was a young man. He died in Cardiff on 12 February 1908 aged 92. He is buried in Cathays cemetery. Plot M 1917. memorial in.d. 289786619 on findagrave.com

A totally random choice by me on a whim due to curiosity has unearthed the story of a remarkable individual who contributed to the development of the coal industry due to his design of the Rhymney railway which is still an important part of Cardiff's transport infrastructure and is used by me to this day. He is another of the giants of Cardiff who has been largely forgotten or in my case not even known about. Although living longer in the parish of St. John the Baptist, he did live for a short while at 47 Newport Road so is another who could qualify for our Society's virtual red plaque!

References

Annaghdwn Heritage Society -annaghdwnheritage.ie . An article from their Winter 2020 Newsletter findagrave.com

Graces Guide to British Industrial history - 1908 obituary. gracesguide.co.uk

Welsh Railways Research Circle. wrrc.org.uk BMD registers online on The Genealogist genuki.org.uk

There are further articles on Cornelius Lundie and his family and ancestors available online.

Drs Thomas Wallace

The Dr. Thomas Wallace at 28 Newport Road in 1891 was born about 1849 in Kirkhills, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim and died in Cardiff on 5 September 1930. In 1871, he was living at "Circus Office" in St Mary Street as an unmarried 22 year-old from Queens University, Belfast, lodging with his cousin Samuel Wallace, 54, a graduate of Glasgow University, born in Ireland, and his wife Mary A Wallace. In 1881 Thomas was living at 52 Crockherbtown with his wife, Margaret J, 27, born in Cardiff, along with his sons,



A rather faded late 19th C view of Howard Lodge, 28 Newport Road
Credit: Glamorgan Archives

Charles Vachell, 4, John, 3, and Margaret¹, age 1. His wife's sister, Emily H Vachell also lived with them. Thomas married Margaret Jane Vachell in 1876 in Bath, Somerset, explaining why Charles had Vachell as one of his names. Living next door at 51 Crockherbtown was Charles T. Vachell, 32, MD Lond., GP, born in Cardiff and his wife Winifred. Charles was Herbert Vachell's brother. Thomas Wallace was appointed police surgeon by the Cardiff Council on 12 December 1881 with a salary of £30.

Another Dr Thomas Wallace was a GP in Cardiff and if my sources are correct was born on 25 April 1892, also in Kirkhills, and died on 9 September 1954. He was educated at Coleraine Academical Institution and Queens University Belfast. After wartime service in the RAMC he set up in general practice in Cardiff. He was an Irish rugby international who played for Cardiff in the 1920s. He won three caps for Ireland in the centre in 1920 and scored a conversion and penalty goal for Cardiff versus the All Blacks in 1924. He captained Cardiff from 1922 to 23 and also played full back. This Tom Wallace does not appear to be a son of Thomas Wallace of 28 Newport Road but as they have the same birth place I thought that he was likely to be a relative possibly a nephew. This was confirmed in the 1921 census, when a Thomas Wallace, 29 and 2 months, the correct age, was living as a nephew and working as a doctor with his uncle Thomas Wallace snr 72 and 4 months, the Head of household at 28 Newport Road. There was actually another Thomas Wallace, age 33 and single, living in Cardiff in 1921. He was a solicitor and notary public but was born in Cardiff. He was the son of the previously mentioned Samuel Wallace, born in Kirkhills who was the cousin of Thomas Wallace snr.

It seems that the second Thomas Wallace, the rugby player, was married in October 1922 in Cardiff and the second child and first son of the couple was a Thomas J Wallace, whose birth was registered in 1924. I am fairly sure that there was another GP called Thomas Wallace in Newport Road, Roath when I lived in Roath in the 70s and 80s.

An obituary from the Cardiff Times and the South Wales Daily News on 21 January 1914 throws more light on the character of Dr Wallace snr. He was a lifelong personal friend as well as medical attendant to Sir John Duncan the newspaper proprietor. Sir John had retired from active participation in business two years previously because of arteriosclerosis. He had improved enough for long journeys from home and decided to have a few weeks holiday on the French Riviera. The crossing from Dover to Calais was exceedingly rough and unusually for him Sir John



Sir John Duncan (1846-1914)

¹ Ed: Margaret went on to marry Edward Maples Barron Linton, and their son, Commander John Wallace Linton, RN. DSO. VC (1905-1944), won a posthumous Victoria Cross in WWII. See: <https://vcgca.org/our-people/profile/1611/John-Wallace-LINTON>

was violently sick. He was so ill on landing at Calais that Lady Duncan telegraphed for Dr T Wallace. Dr Wallace promptly made the journey to Calais and found his friend's condition so serious that it was decided to return home, Dr Wallace being in attendance throughout. The sea condition was smooth and Sir John was in good spirits and wanted to return home to Dros y Mor, Penarth. However, his symptoms recurred again at the Great Western Hotel Paddington and when he arrived home at midnight there was considerable anxiety about his condition. He improved the next day but in the night there was a sudden change for the worse and he died in his sleep shortly after 7 o'clock the next morning. The cause of death given was the rupture of a blood vessel occasioned by the violent sickness.

Information on Philip Rhys Griffiths forwarded to me from the Cardiff Naturalists Society showed that the first Dr Thomas Wallace served on the Board of the Infirmary and the Election committee of the Infirmary which chose medical staff to fill vacancies in the hospital. Many of his fellow Newport Road residents who were doctors served with him or were surgeons or physicians there.

In the 1921 census with the two Drs Wallace there was a widowed daughter of the senior doctor, Chrystabel Jane Worthington Jones, 30, and born in Cardiff. Her son Michael David Worthington Jones, 4, was there, as were 5 servants. As I suspected, Chrystobel's husband died in the First World War. Major George Worthington Jones died of his wounds on Saturday 10 November 1917 in West Flanders and was buried in Mendinghem Military Cemetery, Proven, Arrondissement Ieper, West Flanders, plot II.G.9. He was the only son of Richard Edward Jones and Annie Elizabeth Jones of Shrewsbury, and at birth Worthington was registered as his middle name. He was a major in the Royal Horse Artillery attached to the Royal Field Artillery "A" Battery, 293rd Brigade and was awarded the Military Cross. He is honoured on the Cenotaph in Shrewsbury General Cemetery plot 107. Mem ID 273564331. It seems he died in the Battle of Passchendaele, or the Third Battle of Ypres to give it its alternative title. It continued from 31 July to 10 November 1917, the day Major Worthington Jones died.

The campaign in Flanders in 1917 was controversial then and is still now. Prime Minister Lloyd George opposed it as did General Ferdinand Foch, the Chief of Staff of the French Army. Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the B.E.F did not get approval for the operation until 25 July and there were various controversies over tactics and strategy, the choice of Flanders with its climate and the selection of General Hubert Gough and the 5th Army to conduct the offensive. Should the Allies have waited for the arrival of the American Expeditionary Force? From the perspective of over a century later Haig and Gough have certainly come in for a lot of criticism for their tactics and attitudes to their troops in WW1. Whether this is fair or unfair, they did not start the war, but thousands like

Chrystabel became widows and children lost their fathers in that awful war. Her son Michael D. W. was born in 1917 and as he was 4 years and 3 months old on census night 19 June 1921 then he was likely to have been born in mid to late March 1917. It is also likely that George Worthington Jones would have seen his son before he died in November. I think I have read that Chrystabel married twice afterwards to men with surnames Dennis, then Tipton from memory but I cannot retrieve this source.

Sadly, Major Michael David Worthington-Jones died in the Second World War. On findagrave.com an entry reads "Born March 1 in Cardiff, Glamorgan, Wales. Son of Major George Worthington-Jones of Barnstable, Devon. School: Rugby. Admitted as Pensioner at Trinity October 1 1935; BA 1938. Major, Royal Artillery, 1943 (The Royal North Devon Yeomanry) Field Regiment. Died 27 September 1943. Buried in Salerno War Cemetery, Italy. FWR.CWGC" He is buried in Plot IV.E.40, memorial ID 56576980

Additionally, on the website Chrystobel Jane Worthington-Jones is of Barnstaple, Devon. So did George and Chrystobel make a home in Barnstaple after marriage or was George already living there? Did Chrystobel move back to her father's home after her husband died? Or did she move to Barnstaple with her son after being in Cardiff in 1921? Delving into the history of the Drs Wallace did not reveal more about their medical careers or rugby but rather the reality and effect on families of war.

References:

wikipedia

The Genealogist and Ancestry for B.M.D and census information

findagrave.com

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission www.cwgc.org>87772>george-worthington -jones
astreetnearyou.org>person>87772 archives.passchendaele.be>en>soldier

Cardiff Council minutes

References for Vachell family:

cathayscemetery.coffeecup.com for family tree of the Vachell family and for Doctors and Men of Medicine in Cathays Cemetery - issued by Friends of Cathays Cemetery re Charles Vachell (1784-1859 and Charles Redwood Vachell (1813-1865). Fascinating accounts of their achievements and connections along with those of other prominent medical men of their era.

Elizabeth Morgan, RLHS Programme and Events Organiser

Wednesday, 9th September, 2026

Doors open: 6.00 • AGM begins: 6.30 • Free Pop-Up Café from 7.15 • Lecture starts: 7.45



CHARLOTTE ROGERS, Ruperra Castle Preservation Trust.

Find out more about its fascinating history and the trust's campaign to save it.

GUESTS *in-person, or online* **£3.00**

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP £13.00

ROATH LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

St. Edward's Music & Arts Festival

***FREE LECTURE** - retiring collection in aid of *Church Organ Refurbishment Fund*
St. Edward's Church Music & Arts Centre, Westville Road, Roath, Cardiff. CF23 5DE.

Wednesday, 23rd September 6.30 for 7.00

SCOUNDRELS, CADS and VAGABONDS from WELSH HISTORY

GRAHAM LOVELUCK-EDWARDS LLB(Hons)

Historian and Author



ROATH LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Wednesday, 30th September, 2026

Doors open at 6.30 Lecture begins at 7.00 o'clock



TREASURES of TRELAI

TOM HICKS, Archaeologist - CAER Heritage

Since 2011 CAER Heritage has been investigating the **Iron Age** site of **Caerau Hillfort**. Having undertaken 5 **community excavations** at the hillfort we have a good understanding of its occupation and development, being built around **600BC** and home to a powerful community.

In the **early 1st century AD**, before the Roman conquest, it was apparently largely abandoned. The big questions now are where did people live before and after the hillfort?

To answer these questions our attention turned to the area surrounding Caerau Hillfort. Around 1,500m east of the hillfort is the modern parkland of **Trelai Park**. In the centre of the park lie the remains of a **Roman villa**, excavated in 1922 by **Sir Mortimer Wheeler**.

In 2022 we discovered another enclosure 200m south of the villa. This second settlement we are calling the "**Trelai Enclosure**" and this has been the site of our previous 5 **excavations**. Remarkably the settlement is *not* Iron Age or Roman, but dates to the **Middle Bronze Age**, around **1,500BC**. Though there has also been fascinating **Late Iron Age** and **Roman** period finds at the site.

This talk will provide an update on our latest findings at the Trelai Enclosure, shedding light on life in the **Bronze Age South Wales** and on the **Late Iron Age** and **Roman** period activity there.

SAINT EDWARD'S MUSIC & ARTS CENTRE

Westville Road, Roath, Cardiff. CF23 5DE.

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

For live-stream Zoom Link contact **Jon Roberts** on:

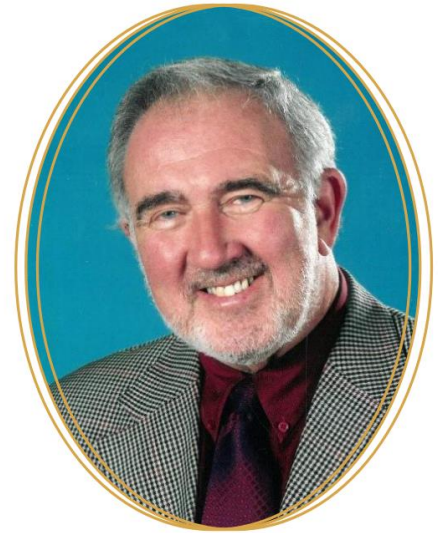
RLHSZoom@gmail.com

GUESTS in-person, or online **£3.00**

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP **£13.00**

LES PHILLIPS, OBE, BA(Hons), Hon. D. Litt 1940-2026

We were saddened to lose one of our members in July this year. Les only joined the Society relatively recently, having found it whilst perusing the internet from his porch in Johannesburg. Once onboard, he reveled in it, and between March 2024 and June 2026, penned 15 newsletter articles and was a regular attendee of our talks via Zoom.



Born in Cyfarthfa Street, Roath in 1940, his father was a milkman and his maternal grandfather was a miner. He moved to Ely in 1956, when his father bought a newsagent's business there. He attended the University of South Wales and Monmouthshire in Cardiff, earning a BA in Archaeology with Welsh. He joined the British Council, spending most of his career abroad, in Spain, South America, Pakistan and latterly in post-apartheid South Africa, where he was Director of South Africa and Regional Director for Southern Africa. He was honoured with an OBE in 1994 and De Monfort University awarded him an Honorary D.Litt in 1998. After a tense introduction to Pashtun tribal chiefs in a remote part of Pakistan, he won them round and was made an honorary member of the Shinwari tribe. He was also a former Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In his retirement, he remained in his adopted home of South Africa and sat on the board of CHOC - Childhood Cancer Foundation and was a leading light in the Market Theatre, where he rubbed shoulders with South African acting greats like Athol Fugard and Dame Helen Suzman. Family was his great love, especially Elma his wife, and I'm sure that his children and grandchildren appreciated being able to spend time with him in April this year when he made his final trip back to the UK.

During the few years I knew Les, we struck up a kind of pen-pal friendship – we exchanged over 200 emails in little over 2 years – some, admittedly, were about newsletter business, and some were just quick holding replies, but many were fascinating accounts of his life, views on the world, subjects of shared interest and family goings-on. He had a unique writing style, with flights of fancy, literary allusions and obscure references, but his emails were always fun to read.

RIP Les.

Jon Roberts

OTHER LOCAL HISTORY LINKS



Rumney and District Local History Society

Their meetings are held at 7:30pm on the second Thursday of every month (excepting January and August) at Rumney Baptist Church Hall, Tyr-Y-Sarn Road, Rumney, CF3 3BD.

Their next event is on 9 July 2026 about the history of the Cardiff Cine Society 1946-2006.

The annual subscription is £20 and visitors can pay £3 per meeting.

Find the Rumney and District Local History Society on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/rumneyhistory>

Grangetown Local History Society



At the time of going to press, no details of their future talks were available, but have a look at their [website](#) or [Facebook group](#).

British Association for Local History

The Roath Local History Society is a member of the British Association for Local History. Their website www.balh.org.uk/ offers a varied collection of local history stories, 10-minute videos and loads of helpful ways of researching local history. Some is of general relevance, but there are also pieces on very specialised subjects. Have a look at back issues of *The Local Historian* at <https://www.balh.org.uk/thelocalhistorian>. Members of the BALH are also entitled to a [discount on](#) courses. If you'd like the code to obtain the discount, please email me.



If you wish to be kept up to date on events held by BALH, please subscribe to their mailing list at <https://www.balh.org.uk/#subscribe>

Roath Local History Society on the web

There's also lots of Roath history on the [RLHS website](#), and in the excellent blog posts – do subscribe. There is also the re-energised [Facebook group](#) which has lots of interesting posts and comments. You need merely to answer 2 simple questions to join. And find us at [roath_history](#) on Instagram.

Latest blog stories are:

- [Where's my Gunn?](#)
- [The Life of Welsh Boxing Champion John O'Brien](#)
- [Crumbs! I never knew that.](#)
- [Kenneth More and his Cardiff Roots](#)

And we also have a [YouTube channel](#), (<https://www.youtube.com/@RoathLocalHistorySociety>) with two videos to date, but more in the pipeline. Do have a look, like and subscribe.

Louvain Rees | hellohistoria

Louvain Rees's [Hellohistoria](#) blogposts are well worth a follow. She is a BBC Award-winning social historian, specialising in Bridgend and her primary research interests are paupers, poor law, lunacy, and poverty between 1790 and 1921. She confesses to a taste for death and graveyards. There's an interesting article on [Myths & Misconceptions | Glamorgan County Lunatic Asylum](#).

Cardiff Naturalists' Society

Images taken in the early 20th century by Harry Morrey Salmon, Welsh naturalist and "the father of British bird photography" are now available online via the [National Museum's Collections online system](#)

At the time of writing this there are 1104 images online. If you click on an image you will be able to zoom in and also be able to see the negative format for those images that are negatives.

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www.cardiffnaturalists.org.uk
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/CardiffNaturalists>
<http://cardiffnaturalists.blogspot.com/>



GET IN TOUCH

For newsletter feedback and submissions contact:

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To request loans from the R.L.H.S. Archive, contact:

Geraint at Denison-Kurg@outlook.com or ☎ (029) 2048 8358.

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For events and programming enquiries, contact:

Elizabeth at RoathHistory@gmail.com or ☎ (029) 2048 2658.

For website enquiries, contact:

Ted at RoathHistoryWebsite@gmail.com