



ARCHIF MENYWOD CYMRU
WOMEN'S ARCHIVE WALES



Taith Gerdded Treftadaeth Menywod: Wrecsam

Women's Heritage Walk: Wrexham

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And thanks to George Pidgeon

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Hanes teulu gan Kate Bunning o Gymdeithas Ddinesig Wreccsam
Gyda diolch i Archifau a Gwasanaeth Astudiaethau Lleol Wreccsam
A diolch i George Pidgeon

This leaflet can be downloaded from our website by anyone who wishes to interpret women's history on this Wrexham Heritage walk.

Gellir lawrlwytho'r daflen hon o'n gwefan gan unrhyw un sy'n dymuno dehongli hanes menywod ar daith gerdded Treftadaeth Wreccsam.

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Women's Heritage Walks / Teithiau Cerdded Treftadaeth Menywod

Welcome to Women's Archive Wales' Wrexham Women's Heritage Walk. This leaflet 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 leaflet we have chosen to focus on 10 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 Trefatadaeth Menywod Wrecsam, Archif Menywod Cymru. Mae'r daflen hon 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 10 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!

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Powell's (Girls) Athletics Team / Tîm Athletau (Merched) Powell's 1917

Powell Bros Munitions factory **(a2, now Jewson's)** employed 36 men and 220 women, producing 12,000 bombs each week.

Workers probably witnessed the Hospital Trains carrying up to 100 soldiers at a time bound for Wrexham's Military hospitals. They decided to raise money for the hospitals so they formed a football team and played at The Racecourse **(a1)**.

Rumours were spread that the money raised was misappropriated but the Hospital wrote to the press confirming receipt of all the money.

Stopped from playing football, the girls continued to raise money by forming a successful tug-of-war team competing against other women's teams in Wrexham, Brymbo and Queensferry and organising a Sports Fete. They also arranged Entertainment events for wounded soldiers.

The girls were all from local working-class homes. Their previous employment was in domestic service, out of the public gaze.

They were between 17 – 28 years of age. None would have been eligible to vote in 1918.

Cyflogai ffatri Powell Bros Munitions **(a2, Jewson's nawr)** 36 o ddynion a 220 o fenywod, i gynhyrchu 12,000 o fomiau'r wythnos.

Mae'n debyg y byddai'r gweithwyr hyn wedi gweld y Trenau Ysbyty yn cario hyd at 100 milwr y tro i Ysbytai Milwrol Wrecsam. Penderfynon nhw godi arian i'r ysbytai, felly ffurfion nhw dîm pêl-droed i chwarae ar y Cae Ras **(a1)**.

Lledwyd stori bod yr arian a godwyd wedi ei gamddefnyddio ond ysgrifennodd yr Ysbyty at y wasg yn cadarnhau iddynt dderbyn yr holl arian.

Wedi eu rhwystro rhag chwarae pêl-droed, parhaodd y menywod i godi arian trwy ffurfio tîm tynnu rhaff llwyddiannus yn cystadlu yn erbyn timau menywod eraill yn Wrecsam, Brymbo a'r Fferi Isaf, a threfnu Gŵyl Chwaraeon. Trefnon nhw ddigwyddiadau adloniannol ar gyfer y milwyr oedd wedi eu clwyfo hefyd.

Roedd y menywod i gyd o gartrefi dosbarth gweithiol. Cyn hynny roeddent wedi gweithio fel morwynion domestig, allan o olwg y cyhoedd.

Roeddent rhwng 17 a 28 oed. Fyddai dim un ohonynt wedi gallu pleidleisio yn 1918.

Mary Powell, 1814 – 1897

There was a large demand for Wrexham's resources during the Industrial Revolution. Many people came here for work, including Nonconformist communities from rural Wales and parts of England. Two such people were Evan and Mary Powell; they are buried in The Dissenter's Graveyard, Rhosddu Road (opposite the Park). They lived at Irvon Villa, No 2, Grosvenor Road **(b)**.

Mary Powell came to Wrexham in 1830 from the Welsh community in Liverpool. In 1840 she married Evan Powell from Brecon, who took over his uncle's Ironmongers shop in Town Hill.

Mary became Headmistress of the British School, Brook Street, a school funded by voluntary subscriptions.

The Powell's were Calvinistic Methodists, worshipping in Seion Chapel, Regent Street. Mary was involved with its large Sunday school providing free education for up to 600 pupils. Like many Nonconformists, Mary was an active member of the Liberal party, attending local meetings.

Her two sons John and Robert founded Powell Brothers Engineering works **(a2)** which became a Munitions Factory during WW1. John shared her interest in politics and education; he was a Governor on local school boards and involved in the establishment of the Central Welsh Board of Education, 1896.

Roedd galw mawr am adnoddau Wreccsam yn ystod y Chwyldro Diwydiannol. Symudodd llawer o bobl i weithio yma, gan gynnwys o'r cymunedau Anghydfurfiol yng nghefn gwlad Cymru a rhannau o Loegr. Roedd Evan a Mary Powell ymhlith y rhain: maent wedi eu claddu yng Nghladdfa'r Anghydfurfwr, Heol Rhos-ddu (gyferbyn â'r Parc). Trigent yn Irvon Villa, Rhif 2 Grosvenor Road **(b)**.

Daeth Mary Powell i Wreccsam yn 1830 o gymuned Gymreig Lerpwl. Yn 1840 priododd Evan Powell o Aberhonddu, a gymerodd drosodd siop nwyddau haearn ei ewyrth yn Town Hill.

Daeth Mary yn Brifathrawes Ysgol Brydeinig, Glan yr Afon, ysgol a gyllidid gan danysgrifiadau gwirfoddol.

Roedd y Powelliaid yn Fethodistiaid Calфинаidd, yn addoli yng Nghapel Seion, Regent Street. Roedd Mary yn gysylltiedig â'r Ysgol Sul enfawr yno a ddarparai addysg am ddim i hyd at 600 o ddisgyblion. Fel llawer o Anghydfurfwr, roedd Mary yn aelod gweithredol o'r Blaid Ryddfrydol, yn mynychu cyfarfodydd lleol.

Sylfaenodd ei dau fab John a Robert weithfeydd Powell Brothers Engineering **(a2)** a ddaeth yn Ffatri Arfau Rhyfel yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Rhannai John ei diddordeb hi mewn gwleidyddiaeth ac addysg; bu'n Llywodraethwr byrddau ysgol lleol a bu'n gysylltiedig â sefydlu'r Bwrdd Addysg Canolog Cymreig yn 1896.

Dr Katharine Drinkwater, JP 1872 - 1939
OBE, BSc, LSA, MB BS, DPH



The British Medical Association allowed women to qualify as Doctors in 1896; Katharine was Wrexham's first woman Doctor, qualifying in 1906 and also one of the first women to take the Diploma in Public Health. She lived with her husband Dr Harry Drinkwater at 1, Grosvenor Road (c).

In 1907 she became the Assistant School Medical Officer for Wrexham while working as Assistant Gynaecologist at the Women's Hospital Liverpool and teaching Midwifery and First aid. In 1910 she joined the Welsh National Memorial Association, researching treatment for Tuberculosis. She was a member of Wrexham Suffrage Society.

During WW1 Katharine trained Wrexham's First Aiders and Nurses and addressed Recruitment Rallies, listing all available work for women. In 1916 she served in the RAMC in Malta for which she was awarded an OBE.

In 1920 she became a JP. Katharine was the President of the Wrexham and District Clinical Society.

Caniataodd y British Medical Association i fenywod gymhwyso'n feddygon yn 1896; Katharine oedd meddyg benywaidd cyntaf Wrecsam, cymhwysodd yn 1906 a hi oedd y fenyw gyntaf i ennill Diploma mewn Iechyd Cyhoeddus. Trigai gyda'i gŵr, Dr Harry Drinkwater yn 1 Grosvenor Road (c). Yn 1907 daeth yn Swyddog Meddygol Cynorthwyol Ysgolion Wrecsam tra gweithiai yn Gynecolegydd Cynorthwyol yn Ysbyty Menywod Lerpwl gan addysgu Bydwreigiaeth a Chymorth Cyntaf. Yn 1910 ymunodd â'r Welsh National Memorial Association, yn ymchwilio triniaethau ar gyfer y diciâu. Roedd yn aelod o Gymdeithas Rhyddfrenio Menywod Wrecsam. Yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf bu Katharine yn hyfforddi Cymorth Cyntaf a Nyrsio ac anerchai raliâu recriwtio, gan restru pob swydd oedd ar gael i fenywod. Yn 1916 gwasanaethodd yn yr RAMC ym Malta, ac am ei gwaith cafodd OBE. Daeth yn Ynad Heddwch yn 1920. Katharine oedd Llywydd Cymdeithas Glinigol Wrecsam a'r Cylch.

Annie Wordsworth, MBE 1875 - 1960



Annie Wordsworth lodged with Dr Katharine Drinkwater and her husband Dr Harry Drinkwater at 1, Grosvenor Road Wrexham (c). As both women worked with children they no doubt had much to talk about.

Born in London, Annie trained as a teacher in Bangor then taught at the British School in Brook Street, Wrexham. At the age of 25 she became Headmistress of Victoria (girls) School. She was a member of Wrexham Suffrage Society.

She was awarded an MBE for her services during WW1 when she organised the Wrexham Register of Women Workers, arranging the training and 'temporary' employment of women. She also served on the Belgian Refugee Committee and the Food Control Committee, fixing prices and successfully improving local supplies of food and milk during severe food shortages.

In 1931 she left Victoria School to become Headmistress of Alexandra Girls School, Wrexham. Annie was a member of the Women's Voluntary Service.

Bu **Annie Wordsworth** yn lletya gyda Dr Katharine Drinkwater a'i gŵr Harry Drinkwater yn 1, Grosvenor Road Wrecsam (c). Gan fod y ddwy fenyw yn gweithio ym myd plant mae'n siŵr fod ganddynt lawer i'w drafod.

Ganwyd Annie yn Llundain, a hyfforddodd yn athrawes ym Mangor, ac yna bu'n dysgu yn Ysgol Brydeinig, Glan yr Afon, Wrecsam. Yn 25 oed daeth yn Brifathrawes Ysgol Victoria (i ferched).

Gwobrwywyd hi ag MBE am ei gwasanaeth yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf pan drefnodd Gofrestr Wrecsam o Weithwragedd, gan drefnu hyfforddiant a chyflogaeth 'dros dro' i fenywod. At hyn gwasanaethodd ar Bwyllgor y Ffoaduriaid Belgaid a'r Pwyllgor Rheoli Bwyd, yn rheoli prisiau ac yn gwella cyflenwadau lleol o fwyd a llaeth yn llwyddiannus yn ystod cyfnod o brinder bwyd difrifol.

Yn 1931 gadawodd Ysgol Victoria a daeth yn Brifathrawes Alexandra Girls' School, Wrecsam. Roedd Annie yn aelod o Wasanaeth Gwirfoddol y Menywod.

Secondary Education for Girls in Wrexham / Addysg Uwchradd i Ferched yn Wrecsam

Secondary education for girls was pivotal in improving life opportunities, opening routes into the professions and the Civil Service.

From 1896 a small number of girls, such as the **CLIEVE** family were educated at Grove Park Boys School (the original building of Coleg Cambria **(d)**). As demand grew, a separate girl's Grammar School was opened in 1939**(e)**; the school of historian **Jane Morgan**. Alexandra Girl's Secondary Modern School, Holt Road was built in 1910.

The Clieve family

A working-class soldier's wife with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers would have had none of the help of an officer's wife! In 1880, 18-year-old Annie Vernon from Salford married James Clieve, a soldier with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers who worked his way through the ranks to become a Major. Their family of seven daughters attended Grove Park Boys School **(d)**, took part in local fund raising work and were members of the Wrexham Suffrage Society.

Lillian, the eldest qualified as a nurse. She was awarded the Women's Services Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Royal Red Cross for her war service during WW1. Her sisters Cecilia and Annie also became nurses, Ethel and Ivy became Pharmacists and Doris joined the British Women's Royal Navy while the youngest sister, Vera became a nursing assistant.

Roedd addysg uwchradd yn allweddol yn gwella cyfleoedd, ac agor drysau i'r Proffesiynau ac i'r Gwasanaeth Sifil. O 1896 ymlaen addysgwyd nifer fechan o ferched, megis o'r teulu **CLIEVE** yn Ysgol y Bechgyn Grove Park (adeilad gwreiddiol Coleg Cambria **(d)**). Wrth i'r galw gynyddu, agorwyd ysgol ramadeg ar wahân i ferched yn 1939 **(e)**; ysgol yr hanesydd **Jane Morgan**. Adeiladwyd yr Alexandra Girls' Secondary Modern School, Ffordd Holt yn 1910.

Y teulu Clieve

Chymerai gwraig ddosbarth gweithiol milwr gyda'r Ffiwsilwyr Cymreig Brenhinol ddim help gan wraig swyddog! Yn 1880, priododd Annie Vernon ddeunaw oed, o Salford James Clieve, milwr gyda'r Ffiwsilwyr Cymreig a oedd yn gweithio drwy'r rhengoedd i ddod yn Uwch-gapten. Mynychodd eu saith merch Ysgol y Bechgyn Grove Park **(d)**, cymeron nhw ran mewn codi arian yn lleol ac roedden nhw'n aelodau o Gymdeithas Rhyddfrenio Menywod, Wrecsam.

Cymhwysodd Lillian, yr hynaf, yn nyrs. Gwobrwywyd hi â'r Women's Services Distinguished Conduct Medal a'r Groes Goch Frenhinol am ei gwasanaeth yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Bu ei chwiorydd Cecilia ac Annie yn nyrsys, aeth Ethel ac Ivy yn fferyllwyr ac ymunodd Doris â Llynges Frenhinol Menywod Prydain tra bu'r ieuengaf, Vera yn nyrs gynorthwyol.

Wrexham's first women civil servants / gweision sifil benywaidd cyntaf Wrecsam



In 1920 **Milly Edwards-Jones, JP** became Wrexham's first elected lady member of the Town Council, becoming a Borough Magistrate in 1922 and serving three terms as our first lady Mayor from 1927. She was the only lady Chair of the Lord Mayor of London's Mansion House Fund Committee for the Miners Distress Relief Fund . She advised on the internal design of the first houses of Acton Park; Marsh Crescent is named after her. She was a Governor of the County Schools, and was a representative of the Ministry of Labour on the Juvenile Employment Committee. She died in 1940.

It's impossible to list all the achievements of **Lady Margaret Lillian Rowland, OBE (1870 – 1939)** here. She helped to establish the Civic Guild of Help in 1911 and the local branch of the NSPCC. As Mayoress 1915 - 9 she was awarded an OBE for her work as Chairman of the Municipal War Work Committee, fundraising to buy bed linen, bandages, field dressings (packed by women volunteers in High Street), fund the Women's War Club (a daily meeting place for servicemen's families), supplying provisions for RWF soldiers and establishing the Wrexham Branch of the National Union for Women Workers.

In 1921 she became one of the first three Wrexham women Magistrates, and also served on the Education Committee.

Yn 1920 daeth **Milly Edwards-Jones, YH** yn aelod benywaidd cyntaf etholedig Cyngor Tref Wrecsam, daeth yn Ynad Bwrdeistref yn 1922 a hi oedd ein Maeres gyntaf , gan wasanaethu am dri thymor. Hi oedd yr unig fenyw i gadeirio Pwyllgor Cronfa Plasty Arglwydd Faer Llundain ar gyfer Cronfa Gymorth y Glowyr. Bu'n cynghori ar gynllun mewnol tai cyntaf Parc Acton; cafodd Cilgant y gors ei enwi ar ei hôl. Roedd yn Llywodraethwraig yr Ysgolion Sir, ac yn cynrychioli'r Weinyddiaeth Lafur ar y Pwyllgor Cyflogi Ieuenctid. Bu farw yn 1940.

Mae'n amhosibl rhestru holl gyflawniadau'r **Arglwyddes Margaret Lillian Rowland, OBE (1870 – 1939)** yma. Cynorthwyodd i sefydlu'r Civic Guild of Help yn 1911 a'i

changen leol o'r NSPCC. Fel Maeres yn 1915-19 gwobrwywyd hi ag OBE am ei gwaith yn cadeirio Pwyllgor Gwaith Rhyfel y Dref, yn codi arian i brynu dillad gwely, rhwymynnau, ac yn y blaen (a gâi eu pacio gan wirfoddolwragedd yn y Stryt Fawr); ariannu Clwb Rhyfel y Menywod (lle i deuluoedd milwyr gyfarfod bob dydd), darparu bwydydd ar gyfer milwyr y RWF a sefydlu cangen o Undeb Cenedlaethol y gweithwragedd.

Yn 1921 daeth yn un o'r tair menyw gyntaf i fod yn Ynadon yn Wrecsam. At hyn gwasanaethodd ar y Pwyllgor Addysg

Jane Morgan, 1949 – 1992 (e)



Jane Morgan (nee Keeler) attended Acton Park School then Grove Park Girl's Grammar School (e); she used to go to Erddig to read the books in its library, being welcomed by Phillip Yorke. She took a degree in history at Aberystwyth and became the first person to research the influence of central government on local (decentralised) police forces during the major labour disputes of 1900 -39, still relevant today. Her work focuses on the policing of Wales' turbulent period of strikes, the marches of the unemployed and picketing.

Jane became a research fellow at the Centre for Criminology Research at Oxford University, studying how the criminal justice system treats child victims of crime. Her work was much acclaimed for its rare humanising touch and influence on government policy.

Mynychodd **Jane Morgan** (nee Keeler) Ysgol Acton Park ac yna Ysgol Ramadeg y Merched Grove Park (e); arferai fynd i Erddig i ddarllen y llyfrau yn y llyfrgell, a byddai Phillip Yorke yn ei chroesawu yno. Graddiodd mewn hanes yn Aberystwyth a hi oedd y person cyntaf i ymchwilio dylanwad llywodraeth ganolog ar heddluoedd (datganoledig) yn ystod anghydfodau llafur mawr 1900-39, ac sy'n dal yn berthnasol

heddiw. Mae ei gwaith yn canolbwyntio ar blismona cyfnod terfysglyd streiciau, gorymdeithiau'r di-waith a phicedu yng Nghymru.

Daeth Jane yn gymrodor ymchwil yng Nghanolfan Ymchwil Troseddeg Prifysgol Rhydychen, yn astudio sut y mae'r system gyfiawnder troseddol yn trin plant sy'n ddiodefswyr trosedd.

Canmolid ei gwaith yn fawr oherwydd ei dulliau a'i dylanwad gwaraidd rhyfeddol ar bolisi llywodraeth.

Mrs Mary Jarman 1860 - 1939



Mrs Mary Jarman was the wife of Councillor Sidney Jarman; as Mayoress 1913-4 she worked tirelessly with many local voluntary groups and charities particularly during WW1, for which she was awarded an **OBE**. She held fortnightly meetings in the Wrexham Free Library **(f)** to co-ordinate the work of the Belgian Refugee Committee, continually fundraising to provide practical and financial support to over 100 refugees (including children) in Wrexham throughout WW1. Belgian soldiers were nursed at our two Military Hospitals, by staff trained by Dr Katharine Drinkwater.

Mary was among a group of Wrexham women (whose names are not listed) to whom Belgium awarded the **Queen Elizabeth Medal** in recognition of their work.

The **Wrexham branch** of the **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies** sometimes held outdoor meetings here **(f)**. They earned resolutions of support from local workers which were sent to the Prime Minister, and attended the Suffrage Marches of 1911 and 1913.

Roedd **Mrs Mary Jarman** yn wraig i'r Cynghorydd Sidney Jarman; pan oedd yn Faeres gweithiodd yn ddi-baid gyda llawer o grwpiau gwirfoddol ac elusennau lleol yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf a gwobrwywyd hi â'r **OBE**. Cynhaliai gyfarfodydd bob pythefnos yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf yn Llyfrgell Rydd Wrecsam **(f)** i gydlynu gwaith Pwyllgor y Ffoaduriaid Belgaid, gan ddal ati i godi arian i ddarparu cefnogaeth ymarferol ac ariannol i dros 100 o ffoaduriaid (gan gynnwys plant) yn Wrecsam gydol y Rhyfel Byd

Cyntaf. Câi milwyr Belgaidd eu nyrsio yn ein dau Ysbyty Milwrol, gan staff wedi eu hyfforddi gan Dr Katharine Drinkwater.

Roedd Mary ymysg grŵp o fenywod o Wrecsam (na restrir eu henwau) y rhoddodd Gwlad Belg **Fedal y Frenhines Elizabeth** iddynt i gydnabod eu gwaith.

Byddai cangen Wrecsam o'r **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies** yn cyfarfod yma, yn yr awyr agored weithiau (f). Enillon nhw lythyron o gefnogaeth gan weithwyr lleol ac anfonwyd y rhain at y Prif Weinidog, a mynychon nhw'r Gorymdeithiau Rhyddfrefinio yn 1911 ac 1913.

Agnes McConville, 1910 – 1988 (g)



From Liverpool, Agnes came to live in Wrexham when she married. She served as Councillor for Caia Ward from 1965, working to attract fresh employment and light industry to Wrexham during the decline of our heavy industries. Serving on Housing, Highways, Estates and Primary Schools Committees, she became Deputy Mayor in 1974 and Mayor in 1975. She was a founder member of the Wrexham Fabian society and the Christian Socialist Group and was a parochial church Council member at St Mark's Church.

O Lerpwl, daeth Agnes i fyw i Wrecsam pan briododd hi. Gwasanaethodd yn gynghorydd ar Ward Caia o 1965 ymlaen, gan ymdrechu i ddod â chyflogaeth newydd a diwydiant ysgafn i Wrecsam yn ystod dirywiad ein diwydiannau trymion. Gwasanaethai ar y Pwyllgorau Tai, Ffyrdd, Stadau ac Ysgolion Cynradd, a daeth yn Ddirprwy Faer yn 1974 ac yn Faer yn 1975. Roedd hi yn un o sylfaenwyr Cymdeithas y Ffabiaid Wrecsam ac yn aelod o gyngor plwyf Eglwys Sant Marc.

Kathie Dougall, OBE 1914 – 2006



Kathie's skill as a dancer and talent as a teacher brought every show she worked on to life, chiefly at the Hippodrome **(h)**, and William Aston Hall, Glyndwr University.

Young Kathie was the choreographer of the Walter Roberts Amateur Pantomime Company, raising huge sums of money each year for youth charities and our local hospital, funding our Out Patient Department.

Kathie entertained troops during WW2 with big names such as Vera Lynne and Josephine Baker, and then danced professionally in Cabaret all over Europe (including the 'Bluebell Girls' in Paris).

Homesick, she returned to Wrexham in 1959 to establish her own dancing school and continue charitable productions. She was awarded an OBE in 1998 "for charitable services in Wrexham."

Her legacy lives on in the Delta Academy of Performing Arts, run by women taught and inspired by Kathie, and choreographer and teacher Pam Evans-Hughes.

Deuai sgiliau Kathie fel dawnswraig a'i dawn fel athrawes â phob sioe y gweithiai arni yn fyw, yn bennaf yn yr Hippodrome **(h)**, a Neuadd William Aston, Prifysgol Glyndŵr. Pan oedd yn ifanc roedd Kathie yn goreograffydd i Gwmni Pantomeim Amatur Walter Roberts, yn codi symiau enfawr o arian bob blwyddyn ar gyfer elusennau ieuenctid a'n hysbyty lleol, gan gyllido'r Adran Gleifion Allanol.

Bu Kathie'n difyrru'r milwyr yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd, gyda mawrion fel Vera Lynne a Josephine Baker, ac yna bu'n dawnsio mewn Cabaret ar hyd a lled Ewrop (gan gynnwys gyda 'Bluebell Girls' ym Mharis).

Mewn hiraeth, dychwelodd i Wrecsam yn 1959 i sefydlu ei hysgol ddawns ei hun a pharhau i greu cynyrchiadau elusennol. Gwobrwywyd hi ag OBE yn 1998 'am wasanaethau elusennol i Wrecsam'. Erys gwaddol ei gwaith yn y Delta Academy of Performing Arts, a gaiff ei rhedeg gan fenywod a addysgwyd ac a ysbrydolwyd gan Kathie, a'r coreograffydd a'r athrawes Pam Evans-Hughes.

Further Reading / Darllen pellach

The History of Wrexham, AN Palmer
A History of Wrexham, AH Dodd
An Encyclopaedia of Wrexham, W Alister Williams
“Beginners Guide to the History of Wrexham” at:
<https://www.facebook.com/WrexhamMuseums>

<https://www.wrexham-history.com/restoration-of-the-hippodrome-light/>

Grove Park Grammar School for Girls: <https://www.soh.wales>

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