

Gwarchod

Daeth llwyddiant yn sgil cais y Gymdeithas am arian loteri. Cafwyd £60,000 at gynnal rhaglen heriol o weithgareddau ar draws Cymru, dros gyfnod o ddwy flynedd.

Mae amcanion cynllun Gwarchod yr un ag amcanion CELIC. Y bwriad yw angori'r Gymdeithas ym mhob hen sir a hynny o fewn prin ddwy flynedd; cryn her.

Rhoddir pwyslais ar waith lleol gan fod pob cymdogaeth yn wahanol iawn. Bydd cynyrrch pob ardal yn bwydo i mewn i'n cynlluniau cenedlaethol. Mae tri chynllun cenedlaethol ar y gweill, sef casglu a chofnodi enwau pyllau a darnau o afonydd Cymru gan eu gosod yn y pen draw ar fapiau digidol cenedlaethol; casglu enwau a chymryd llun o furddunnod sy'n adfeilio a'u rhoi hwythau hefyd ar fapiau digidol ar y we. Yn olaf, mae cynllun llafar sy'n casglu enwau sydd ar fin eu colli. Archifir y cwbl yn y Llyfrgell Genedlaethol. Y flaenoriaeth yw cofnodi'r enwau mwyaf bregus. Byddwn yn cychwyn yn siroedd Dinbych, Fflint a Wrecsam Maelor eleni ac yn cydweithio â Phrifysgol Bangor. Cysylltwch os hoffech chi ymwneud â hyn neu unrhyw waith arall yn yr ardaloedd hyn.

Rydym eisoes yn gweithio'n glös â nifer o sefydliadau cenedlaethol, prifysgolion, cymdeithasau lleol – gwledig a threfol – sydd wedi cychwyn edrych ar eu milltir sgwâr. Bwriadwn roi llwyfan i'r rhain yn ein cynadleddau. Ghwahoddwn ysgolion, dysgwyr, mentrau iaith a phapurau bro i gydweithio, ac mae arwyddion da fod hyn wedi cychwyn. Byddwn yn noddi siaradwyr sydd yn ymdrin ag enwau ar gyfer rhagleni gaeaf cymdeithasau lleol, felly gwnewch gais ar ran eich cymdeithasau lleol mor fuan ag sy'n bosibl. 'Y cyntaf i'r felin----'.

Un o'r pethau cyntaf i'w wneud yw cofnodi'r gwaith a'r adnoddau sydd eisoes wedi eu cyflawni. Gwyddom fod Merched y Wawr, Sefydliad y Merched, Mudiad y Ffermwyr Ifainc ac eraill wedi cwblhau gwaith gwerthfawr yn casglu a chofnodi enwau mewn rhai cylchoedd eisoes. Hoffem osod ddisgrifiad byr o'r hyn sydd wedi ei wneud, enw'r ardal (neu fap), a manylion cyswllt ar ein gwefan. Bydd hyn o gymorth i ni osgoi ail-wneud gwaith, a hefyd yn ein galluogi i adnabod bylchau a blaenori'n hymdrehcion.

Bydd arian Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri yn ein galluogi i gychwyn ar y gwaith heriol hwn. Diolch i bawb a fu'n gefnogol i'n cais. Cawsom

Gwarchod

The Society's bid for lottery funding has been successful. We were awarded £60,000 to carry out a challenging programme of activities across Wales, over a period of two years.

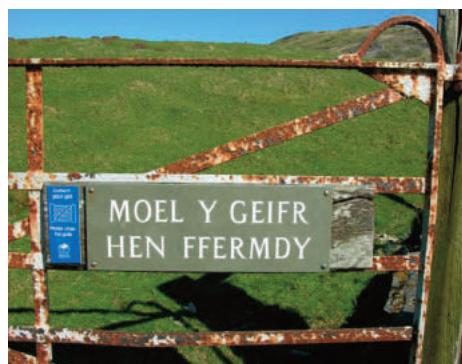
The objectives of the Gwarchod project are the same as those of the Society. Our intention is to anchor the Society in all the traditional counties of Wales and to do this within a short period, only two years, which is quite a challenge.

Emphasis will be placed on working at a local level as areas are very different from one another. The outputs of each area will all feed into our national plans. At present the project has three strands nationally: to collect and record the names of pools and stretches of Welsh rivers, in order to mark them in the future on national digital maps on the Web; to collect the names and take photographs of ruined buildings and include them on digital maps on the Web; and finally, to collect unrecorded names which are in danger of vanishing. All material will be archived at the National Library. The priority is to record the most vulnerable names. We will start in Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham Maelor this year in collaboration with Bangor University. Please contact us if you are willing to help with this or any other work in these areas.

We are already working closely with a number of national organizations, universities, local societies – rural and urban – who have begun to look at their immediate areas. We plan to showcase these at our conferences. We invite schools, learners, language initiatives and local papers to work together and there are good signs that this has started. We will sponsor speakers to talk about place-names for local societies' winter programmes, so please apply on behalf of your local society as soon as possible. 'The early bird ----'.

One of the first things to be done is to record existing work and resources. We know that Merched y Wawr, the Women's Institute, the Young Farmers' Movement and others have completed valuable work collecting and recording names in some areas already. We would like to place a short description of what has been done, the name (or a map) of the area, and contact information on our website. This will help avoid duplication and also enable us to identify gaps and prioritize our efforts.

HLF funding will allow us to begin this challenging work. Thanks to everyone who supported our bid. We were promised help from



addewid o gymorth gan sefydliadau a chymdeithasau sydd yn gyfystyr â gwerth ariannol ein cynllun ac mae hyn yn cryfhau'n cynllun yn arw. Drwy gydweithio, rydym yn fwy effeithiol ac mae hefyd yn codi proffil gwaith ar enwau lleoedd yn y sefydliadau a'r gymuned. Mae'r pwylgor llywio'n cyfarfod yn gyson ac mae'n weithgar iawn ar ran y Gymdeithas. Hoffem wahodd pob aelod i fod yn aelod 'o bell' drwy unrhyw ffordd y gallent, i gynnig syniadau a chymorth. Rydym angen sgiliau a gwybodaeth pawb os ydym am wneud y cynllun yn llwyddiant fel y bo'r Gymdeithas yn ennill parch yng Nghymru.

Dewch atom am sgwrs yn ystod ein gwyliau cenedlaethol a gwahoddwch ni i'ch sioe leol. Byddwn yn falch o drafod sut y gallwn rannu pabell â chymdeithas leol. Buom yn Sioe Llanelwedd drwy gydweithio â Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru a'r pwyslais ar enwau Môn. Buom hefyd yn Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Dinbych a'r Cyffiniau eleni, drwy gydweithrediad Fforwm Hanes Cymru.

Nodwch hefyd ddyddiad y Gynhadledd Flynyddol ym Mangor, 5 Hydref 2013. Bydd aelodau'n gallu manteisio ar ostyngiad pris.

Felly edrychwn ymlaen at glywed gennych drwy unrhyw gyfrwng. Dewch am sgwrs ddifyr a dewch â'ch syniadau am waith diddorol i'ch canlyn. Gobeithio y byddwch yn cael rhywbeth at eich dant o'r cynllun ac, yn bwysicach efallai, yn cael mwynhad ohono.

organizations and societies to match the funding of our plan and this greatly strengthened the bid. By working together, we are more effective and this will raise the profile of place-name work in the various organizations and the general community. The steering committee meets regularly and is very active on behalf of the Society. We would like to invite all members to help the project 'from a distance' by any means they can and to offer ideas and support. We need everyone's skills and knowledge if we are to make the scheme a success so that the Society will win respect in Wales.

Come and talk to us during our national festivals and invite us to your local show. We will be happy to discuss how we can share a tent with local societies. We were present at the Royal Welsh Show in collaboration with the National Library of Wales with an emphasis on the names of Anglesey. We were also present at the Denbigh and District National Eisteddfod this year, in collaboration with the History Forum for Wales.

Please also note the date of the Society's Annual Conference in Bangor, 5 October 2013. Members pay a reduced fee.

So we look forward to hearing from you by email, post or any other means. Come for a chat and bring your ideas for interesting work with you. We hope that you will find something to suit you in the project and, more important perhaps, that you will enjoy it.

Rhian Parry

Rhian Parry (translated)

Carreg Noddfa

Saif y garreg hon (a elwir hefyd yn Faen Llwyd) ar gefnen lle ceir golygfeydd eang i bob cyfeiriad ar gae ar dir fferm Rhosdbynog, ym mhlwyf Darowen ym Maldwyn. Mae'r garreg siâp hecsagon yn mesur tua saith troedfedd a hanner o uchder a thair troedfedd ar ddeg oddi amgylch. Mae arbenigwyr yn ei dyddio i'r ail fileniwm cyn Crist.

Roedd yna dair o'r cerrig hyn yn yr ardal, bob un yn sefyll rhwng filltir i filltir a hanner o eglwys Darowen, i wahanol gyfeiriadau, ac felly yn dynodi triongl a gynhwysai ddarn helaeth o blwyf Darowen. Y garreg ar dir Rhosdbynog yw'r fwyaf ohonynt. Arferai un garreg sefyll ar dir fferm Cwmbychan Mawr, ond mae'r llall yn dal i sefyll ar dir fferm Cefn Coch.

Yn ôl traddodiad byddai unrhyw ffoadur neu ddrwgweithredwr yn ddiogel rhag llid a dialedd ei elynion oddi mewn i'r ardal a ddynodid gan y cerrig hyn. Yn y cyfnod cynnar, cyflwynai'r tywysogion y faint o noddfa ffoaduriaid i ambell eglwys a'r ardal oddi amgylch, gan efelychu dinascoedd Israel yn hyn o beth. (Cymharer yr un nodwedd yn eglwys Llanelltuod.)



Mae plwyf Darowen yn cael ei rannu'n ddu, sef Noddfa (lle i gael diogelwch a sicrwydd) a Chaerseddfan (lle amgaeedig i gynnal seiadau). Cofiwch mae rhai yn amau faint o bardwn oedd i bob troseddwr o fewn cylch y Cerrig Noddfa oherwydd mae'r enw Bryncrogwr ar fferm nepell o bentref Darowen yn awgrymu rhywbeth arall!

Carwen Vaughan

[DS nad oes llwybr cyhoeddus at y garreg, a bod mynediad ati drwy ganiatad y perchenog yn unig. Gol.]

Llanyre

While translating Ffransis Payne's *Cnwydro Sir Faesyfed* (Exploring Radnorshire), recently published by the Radnorshire Society, I was presented with the interesting problem of which spellings of place-names to use in an English translation. Many native Welsh place-names in Radnorshire are generally known in the county by anglicised spellings. My editors and I eventually decided to keep to his Welsh spellings, only departing from these in a handful of cases. The decision which was potentially the most contentious was to follow Payne in his spelling *Llan-hir* for the village-name almost always seen in its anglicised form *Llanyre*. At the moment, Welsh-language official documents, road-signs, etc., read *Llanllŷr*.

In their *Dictionary of the Place-Names of Wales* (DPNW) Professor Hywel Wyn Owen and Richard Morgan (former archivist in Llandrindod) give the standard Welsh form as *Llanllŷr-(yn-Rhos)*, following Elwyn Davies's *A Gazetteer of Welsh Place-Names*. Richard Morgan's scholarly, painstaking and detailed database of Powys place-names lists over thirty examples, from 1292 onwards, mainly in English or Latin documents, but a few in Welsh. Many other sources are now easily available, the overwhelming majority using the form *Llanyre* in English or Latin records (a spelling guaranteed to wrong-foot Welsh-speaking visitors who don't know the area and attempt 'Llan-y-reh' instead of the customary 'Llan-eer').

In *Enwau Tir a Gwlad* (p 192), Melville Richards asserts that *Llanllŷr* lost the second *l* very early, to explain why the name of the church has been spelt *Llanyre* for centuries. However, it should be pointed out that the earliest known reference to a Radnorshire *Llanllŷr* is in Peniarth MS 147 (c.1566), all the recorded versions in the preceding three centuries and almost all the successive versions down to the present day being without the *l* in the second syllable. Evidence points to the area being known in earliest times as *Llwyn-hir* or *Llan-hir*. The earliest forms are *Thloynare* (1292) and *Thlanhur* (1302), and it is significant that there are in the centre of the parish two farms called Dôl-lwyn-hir (Upper and Lower), the fields of Dôl-lwyn-hir being almost contiguous with the former Llanyre Common. The change of *Llwyn* (or indeed *Glan*, *Llyn*, etc., or even *Llys*) to *Llan* is widespread, but the dropping of *l* in such contexts is exceedingly rare. The dropping of *h*, however, is characteristic of South Welsh dialects, including those of Radnorshire. English-speaking natives of the area often make no distinction in pronunciation between the words *here*, *hear* and *ear*. The name occurs in spellings such as *Llanir* (Llaniryrhos, 1609-10), *Llanyr* (Llanyr yr Ros, 1614), *Lannyr* (Llannyr yr Ros, 1657), *Llanyere* (1577, 1648), *Llaneere* (1753), *Llanyeare* (1747-8) or *Llanyer* (1657). Apart from specific examples given below, spellings such as *Llanllŷr*, *Llanllire* and *Llanlllear* found in documents in early modern times all refer unambiguously to Llanyre in Cardiganshire. *Thloynare* (1292) has been suggested as a possible *Llwyn-jeir*, 'chicken grove', but this is contradicted by the overwhelming body of evidence. The blogger Radnorian objects to *Llan-hir* on the grounds that the anonymous 16th-century poet cited by Payne in *Cnwydro Sir Faesyfed* has *Llan-ur* rhyming with *ddolur*. This ignores the fact that long vowels are often coupled with short vowels in Welsh poetry.

Melville Richards seems to have depended ultimately for the form *Llanllŷr* on the list of the parishes of Wales in Peniarth MS 147 (c. 1566), of which Cardiff MS 14 (1606), Cardiff MS 15 (17 century) and Panton MS 17 (= NLW MS 1986B (1773)) are copies. The last of these MSS was copied by Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg), and his version appeared in the *Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales* (1801, reprinted 1870). *Plwyfau Cymru o lyfr Li'n ap mred: alias Llel gwta* in Wrexham MS 1 [= NLW MS 872D, in the hand of the great Welsh scholar, John Davies of Mallwyd (Ed.)], pp 437-50, is also clearly based on the same original as Peniarth MS 147, but with many additions and variant spellings. The Wrexham MS has *Llanvr* in place of Peniarth's *Llanllŷr*. It should be noted here that there are 71 cases where these two MSS differ where one of them is clearly erroneous. In 80% of these cases, Wrexham MS 1 is correct, including *l*. *elwedd* for Peniarth's *l*. *elwy*.

Iolo's version may have been introduced to the area by Rev. Thomas Price (Carnhuanawc), the editor of the *Iolo Manuscripts*, who was licensed to the curacies of Llanllŷr yn Rhos [sic] and Llanfihangel Helygen in 1811 (Jane Williams: *The Literary Remains of ... Carnhuanawc* (1855) vol 2, p 45). The Peniarth MS and its derivatives are the only sources which mention *Llanllŷr* apart from sources which depend directly or indirectly on Iolo Morganwg, Rice Rees: *An Essay on the Welsh Saints* (1836) or S. Baring-Gould and J. Fisher: *The Lives of the British Saints* (1907-13). Recent views on the name seem to have been coloured by Baring-Gould and Fisher's referring to 'such corrupted form as *Llanhir*' (my italics).

Like Rhaeadr, Llanyre was a chapelry of Nantmel until 1858. The earliest recorded direct reference to a dedication found so far is in Browne Willis: *Parochiale Anglicanum* (1733), which gives All Saints as the dedication of Llanyre, as do Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of Wales* (1833) and *The National Gazetteer* (1868). This dedication continued until the late nineteenth century, when it was transmogrified to Llŷr, just as Rhaeadr's patron saint, the native Cynillo, became the alien Clement. Apart from the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, the first modern literary reference to *Llanllŷr* is in Rice Rees: *An Essay on the Welsh Saints* (1836). If the 'standard' version really is Llŷr, then it is odd that the earliest known dedication was All Saints, which continued probably until the 1880s, and most remarkable that it should occur so very rarely in later records and other documents. DPNW refers to 'the church dedication to Llŷr not being recorded until c. 1700'. Apart from Peniarth MS 147 and its derivatives, I have been unable to find any record of such a dedication. All Saints church, Newbridge-on-Wye, in the parish of Llanyre, was dedicated in 1883, so presumably the new dedication to Llŷr in Llanyre took place shortly before or contemporary with that event. Certainly, by 1887 Thomas Morgan: *Handbook of the Origin of Place-names in Wales and Monmouthshire* gives the dedication as 'Llyr'.

A further significant factor is the usage of Welsh-speakers. Welsh was the main means of communication in the area until about 1790-1830 and the form *Llan-hir* was the last current version before the language disappeared as a mode of daily intercourse. A document dated c.1648 refers to 'the Chappelries of Llanhir and Rhayader.' (Bodleian MS 325, f 202). In 1805 the Rev. John Hughes, a Welsh-speaker, noted in his diary, 'On my return I preached at Builth to a large Congregation & next day preached at *Llanhir*' (Bathafarn 11 (1956), 47). Jonathan Williams's *History of Radnorshire*, written during the first two decades of the 19 century, uses the form *Llanhir*, but he is notoriously unreliable in respect of place-names. It should, however, be noted that the reference in the 1905 enlarged edition to the parish church of 'St. Llyr (said to be founded by Llyr, the son of Einion Yrth ab Cunedda Wledig)' occurs in a footnote by Edwin Davies. The 1817 unpublished Ordnance Survey working drawing for the area lists Llanyre Mill (now demolished) as *Felin Llanhir*. A document referring to a marriage in 1822 records that the groom's banns were called in *Llanhir*. Ymdeithydd's eisteddfod essay, *Traethawd ar Henfaethau Swydd Faesyfed* (Cardiff MS 2.1031 (1838)) refers to *Llanhir* (*Llanyre*). The entries in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (1833), the *Parliamentary Gazette* (1840-3), *Bishop Butler's General Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography* (1851) and the *National Gazetteer* (1868) also give the form *Llan-hir*.

All national Censuses available to the public from 1851 to 1911 contain details of birthplaces. In none of these Censuses is there a single example of the name *Llanllŷr* or variant spellings applied to anywhere except the Llanllŷr in Cardiganshire. The overwhelming majority of entries for our Radnorshire parish are the expected anglicised form *Llanyre*, but there are a number of interesting cases where individuals are described as born in *Llanhir* or variant spellings. Nearly all these are in other parts of Wales where the enumerators were unlikely to have heard of Llanyre, so either the individuals concerned would have been literate and themselves written out the place-name they remembered from childhood, or, if they were illiterate, the enumerators would have been obliged to write down a phonetic version of what they heard. The numbers given below represent the total number of individuals found in England and Wales; some of these will be members of the same family.

1851: Llanhir (1), Llanhire (5), Llanheir (1), Llanheir (1), Llanhur (3); 1861: Llanhir (3), Llanhire (3), Lanheir (1), Llanear (1) [?a phonetic representation of the anglicised form]; 1871: Llanhir (8), Llanhear (5), Llanheare (1), Llanherre (1), Llanhire (1), Llanhyer (1); 1881: Lanhir (6); 1891: Llanhir (10), Llanhier (2); 1901: Llanhir (3), Llanhyre (1), Llanheir (1); 1911: Llanhir (4), Llanheir (5), Llanhyre (1).

At a later date, in the *Bywgraffiadur Cymreig* (1953), *Llanhir* was the form used by Thomas Richards, Bangor and, as mentioned above, Ffransis Payne in *Crwydro Sir Faesyfed* deliberately chose the form *Llan-hir*. Payne is usually highly reliable about place-names, but tended not to keep detailed notes of matters which appeared obvious to him. At any rate, there is nothing in his extensive files in the National Library of Wales, as far as we are aware, to explain his reasoning in this matter.

Llanyre and *Lan-hir* are the same name in anglicised and original Welsh spellings and are pronounced identically, allowance being made for the lack of initial aspiration in Radnorshire. *Llanllŷr* is based solely on an ‘apostolic succession’, as it were, from a single corrupt text of c. 1566. The acceptance of *Llan(-)hir* as the official Welsh form would correspond to the current pronunciation of all native Radnorshire non-Welsh speakers, and the overwhelming majority of Welsh-speakers resident in the area. As Hywel Wyn Owen said of Pontbleiddyn, ‘Gwrandewch ar drigolion lleol’ (listen to local inhabitants).



Dai Hawkins, Nantmel (abridged)

Our Historic Environment

In July 2013 the Minister for Culture and Sport, John Griffiths AM, launched *The future of our past*, a consultation document on proposals for the first legislation on the historic environment specific to Wales.

The consultation document is available as a pdf from the consultation pages of the Welsh Government website (<http://wales.gov.uk/consultations/cultureandsport/heritage-bill>). The three-month consultation will close on 11 October 2013.

The minister's vision as set out in the foreword to the consultation document is to be praised:

Wales's historic environment is a precious resource and for the most part its guardians care for it well. But it is also a resource under threat as people respond to the challenges posed by the unprecedented economic conditions, climate change and altering patterns of consumer behaviour and religious attendance. If the historic environment is going to continue to deliver its rich benefits to the people of Wales, we need to identify what is significant and we need to manage change in a sensitive and sustainable way. With such care, and with the right organisational framework in place, what is significant will be passed on for the enjoyment and inspiration of future generations.

And according to the final paragraph:

The development of this consultation paper has been informed by ... a range of stakeholders. I would like to thank the many organisations and individuals ... as well as the members of the Heritage Bill External Reference Group who have made key contributions during the formulation of the proposals. The proposals very much reflect the feedback we have received ...

Sadly, The Welsh Place-Name Society was not part of the consultation process nor did we have a voice on the External Reference Group. Furthermore our reading of the document suggests that neither of these bodies is aware of the importance of names in the historical environment. And names need to be protected in much the same way as ancient monuments, ancient buildings and the environment are protected by legislation.

The launch of the consultation document, nevertheless, presents CELIC with a unique opportunity to shape the future of the historic environment in Wales by emphasizing the importance of names.

It's certain that many of the proposals in the consultation document will affect the historic environment sector for very many years to come. We feel that it would be a useful first step, if members and supporters could write to the minister expressing their dissatisfaction that the Welsh Place-Name Society was not included in the consultation process.

David Thorne

Ein Hamgylchedd Hanesyddol

Ganol Gorffennaf eleni ymddangosodd *Dyfodol ein gorffennol*, sef dogfen ymgynghori ynghylch cynigion ynglŷn â'r ddeddfwriaeth gyntaf erioed ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol sy'n benodol ar gyfer Cymru. Bu i'r Prif Weinidog gynnwys y Bil Treftadaeth yn y cynllun deddfwriaethol pum mlynedd a gyhoeddwyd ganddo ym mis Awst 2012. Y bwriad yw cyflwyno'r Bil Treftadaeth i Gynulliad Cymru yn 2015.

Mae'r ddogfen ymgynghori i'w gweld ar ffurf ffeil pdf ar dudalennau ymgynghori gwefan Llywodraeth Cymru (<http://cymru.gov.uk/consultations/cultureandsport/heritage-bill/?lang=cy>). Yno yn ogystal mae ffurflen ymateb y gellir ei chadw ar y cyfrifiadur cyn ei llenwi a'i dychwelyd.

Mae sylwadau'r gweinidog Diwylliant a Chwaraeon John Griffiths AC yn y rhagair i'w canmol:

Mae amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru yn adnodd gwerthfawr, ac ar y cyfan mae'r rheini sy'n gofalu amdano yn gwneud gwaith effeithiol. Serch hynny, mae'n adnodd sydd o dan fygythiad ac mae angen ymateb i'r heriau sy'n codi yn sgil yr amodau economaidd digynsail, y newidiadau yn yr hinsawdd, a hefyd y newidiadau ym mhatriau ymddygiad defnyddwyr a phatrymau addoli. Er mwyn sicrhau bod yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yn parhau i ddod â manteision gwerthfawr i bobl Cymru, rhaid inni nodi yr hyn sy'n arwyddocaol ac mae angen inni reoli newid mewn modd sensitif a chynaliadwy. Gyda gofal o'r fath, ac wedi sefydlu'r fframwaith trefnu cywir, bydd yr hyn sy'n arwyddocaol yn cael ei drosglwyddo i genedlaethau'r dyfodol eu mwynhau a thynnu ysbrydoliaeth ohonynt.

Ond ychwanegir:

Wrth ddatblygu'r papur ymgynghori, defnyddiwyd sylwadau gwerthfawr y gwahanol randdeiliaid. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r sefydliadau a'r unigolion lu a ddaeth i'n digwyddiadau ymgynghori yn 2012, a hefyd aelodau Grŵp Cyfeirio Allanol y Bil Treftadaeth sydd wedi gwneud cyfraniadau allweddol yn ystod y broses o ddatblygu'r ddogfen hon. Mae'r cynigion yn bendant yn adlewyrchu'r adborth a gawsom ...

Siom yw na fu ymgynghori o fath yn y byd gyda Chymdeithas Enwau Lleoedd Cymru. Ni fu gennym lais, ychwaith, ar y Grŵp Cyfeirio Allanol. Ac nid yw'n ymddangos fod gan y naill gorff na'r llall ddealltwriaeth o bwysigrwydd enwau i'r amgylchedd hanesyddol nac ychwaith o'r angen i ddiogelu enwau. Dylid gwarchod enwau yn union fel y mae deddfwriaeth a chanllawiau cynllunio yn gwarchod henebion, yr amgylchedd ac adeiladau hynafol. Rhyfedd i aelodau'r gweithgorau fethu ag ystyried, fe ymddengys, botensial defnyddio enwau i ddatglo hanes.

Bydd CELIC yn sicr am fod yn rhan o'r ymgynghori oherwydd nid oes yr un corff arall a all gynnig cyngor arbenigol ym maes enwau i'r Cynulliad. A'r gweinidog wedi lansio'r ymgynghoriaid ffurfiol bellach, daeth cyfle da i ni helpu i lunio dyfodol yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru trwy bwysleisio pwysigrwydd enwau. Mae'n ddiau y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth a arfaethir yn llywio'r sector hwn yng Nghymru am flynyddoedd i ddod.

Bydd y cyfnod ymgynghori yn dod i ben ar 11 Hydref 2013, sef cwta wythnos yn dilyn ein cynhadledd flynyddol. Mae'r manylion llawn am sut i ymateb i'w gweld yn y ddogfen ymgynghori ac ar y ffurflen ymateb.

Bydd Pwyllgor Llywio CELIC am ymateb i'r ddogfen ymgynghori, yn naturiol, ond byddai'n dda o beth petai cynifer â phosibl o'n haelodau a'n cefnogwyr yn penderfynu datgan eu hanfodlonrwydd i'r gweinidog na chafodd y Gymdeithas eu hystyried ymhliith y rhanddeiliaid y bu ymgynghori â nhw.

David Thorne

National Historic Gazetteer for Wales

In recent months, plans towards the development of a National Historic Gazetteer for Wales have been advancing. This is envisaged as a collection of place-names held at, and made freely available through, the National Library of Wales – it would incorporate various existing collections of names from documentary records and from oral collection. It could also serve as a central repository for new materials collected by members of this Society. For a provisional description of the plans see the website *Fy Lle yng Nghymru / My Place in Wales* at <http://lle.llgc.org.uk/>. We would welcome comments and suggestions, in Welsh or English, by email to d.parsons@cymru.ac.uk.

Part of this initiative – a collaboration between NLW, the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales – is a crowd-sourcing project in which we are asking volunteers to transcribe the names from the Ordnance Survey 6" maps of around 1900. A trial version of the website is now online at <http://www.cymru1900wales.org/> and we would encourage members to try it out and, again, to let us know what they think. (We are aware of various minor glitches and will be ironing them out for an official launch in the next few months.)

David Parsons

Cofnodion

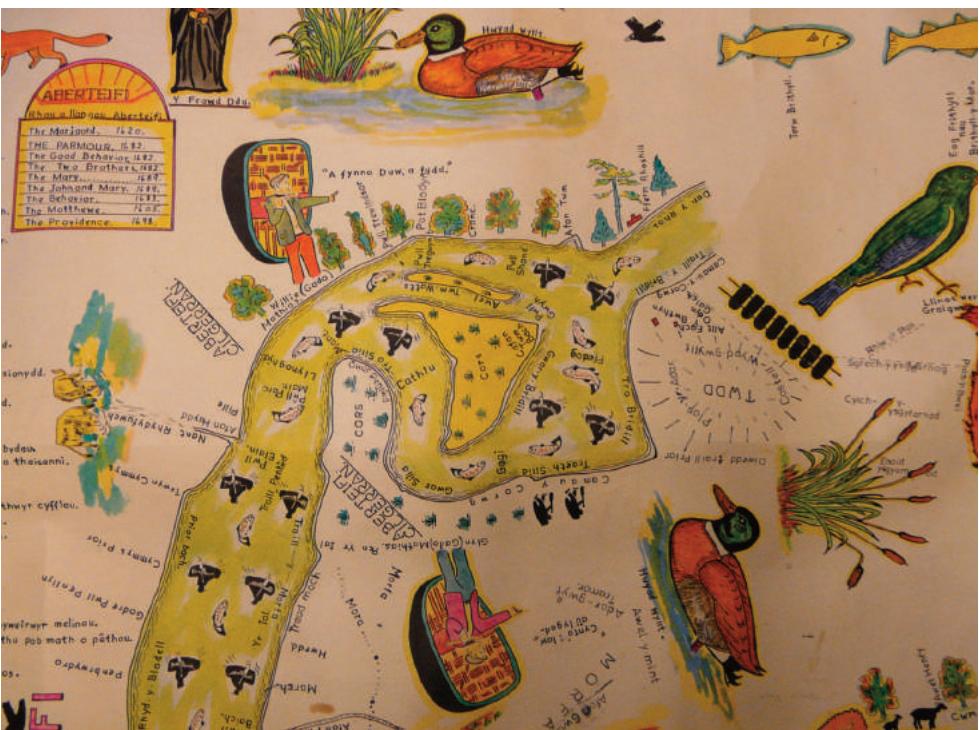
Mae Cofnodion Cyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Llywio ar gael i aelodau ar ffurf electronig drwy gysylltu ag angharad.fychan@googlemail.com

Minutes

Minutes of the Steering Committee's Meetings are available electronically for members by contacting angharad.fychan@googlemail.com

Trysor Cenedlaethol Anghyffredin

Mae'r Gymdeithas yn hynod falch ein bod wedi chwarae rhan flaenllaw yn y gwaith o ddatguddio a diogelu trysor cenedlaethol cudd, sef sgrôl hirfaith ac arni ddyluniad lliw hynod gain o ran isaf afon Teifi gydag enwau pob pwll a chongl arni wedi eu cofnodi'n fanwl. Mae'r Llyfrgell Genedlaethol wedi cytuno i fod yn gyfrifol am ddigido'r gwaith pwysig hwn. Gwaith llafurfawr Idris Mathias o Aberteifi yw'r sgrôl, postmon wedi hen ymdeoleol. Bydd rhai ohonoch yn gyfarwydd â'i lyfr *Last of the Mwldan*, teyrnged deilwng a darllenadwy i ardal ei febyd yn nhref Aberteifi. Mae rhagflas o'i gampwaith am afon Teifi yn y lluniau a welir yma. Wedi digido'r map hefyd, bydd angen trawsystrifio'r enwau, eu safoni, a'u lleoli, er mwyn eu hychwanegu at gronfa ddata CELIC. Dyma engraffit berffaith o'r math o waith y gobeithir ei gyflawni ar gyfer ein cynllun Gwarchod; ond mae gwaith Mr Mathias yn gymaint mwy na hynny. Mae'r Gymdeithas yn ddyledus iawn i Mr Mathias am adael inni ddangos ffrwyth ei lafur i gynulleidfa ehangach yn y fath fodd. Cewch wybod mwy amdano drwy ddod i Gynhadledd CELIC i glywed Twm Elias yn sôn am *Mapio'r Teifi: Campwaith Idris Mathias*.



[These pictures are from a detailed and intricately worked map of the pools of the lower Teifi by Idris Mathias, from Cardigan. Learn more about his work by attending the Society's Conference to hear Twm Elias give a talk on *Mapping the river Teifi: Idris Mathias's Feat*.]



Cwm Gwared

Ar ôl darllen erthygl Twm Elias ar chwedloniaeth enwallefyddol yng Nghlynnog, cofiais nad Cwmgwared oedd y ffurf a glywais gan gyfryder, wedi'i fagu yng ngenau'r cwm, sydd bellach yn ffarmio Tyddyn Hen. Cwmgwara oedd ei ynganiad ac mae hynny'n mynd â ni ar drywydd holol wahanol. Gallai gwara gyfateb i ffurfiaw ysgrifenedig fel gwarai, gwarau, gwarrau a'r olaf o'r rhain sydd debycraf, er nad yw gwar mor gyffredin yn yr ardal ag yn sir Aberteifi. Nid yw'n amhosibl nad oedd -f neu -dd ar ddiweddu y gair, gan fod y ddwy gystsain yn dueddol o ddiflannu ar ddiweddu gair, e.e. cynta' yn y Gogledd ac eiste', i fyny ym mhobman. Anaml iawn y collir -d ar ddiweddu gair: *dere < dyred yw'r unig enghraift sy'n dod i'r meddwl.* [Nid dyna darddiad Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru. Gol.] O fydd enwau llefydd, dyma enghreiffiau o golli -dd yn y Gogledd: C(yl)ystyble 'Clust y blaidd'

Cerrigydronion, ffurf na chlywodd Robin Gwyndaf ers deng mlynedd ar hugain. Ar gyrrion yr un sir mae Mwnglo yn digwydd fel amrywiad ar Mwnglod, sef Minera yr arwyddon.

Peth anodd iawn yw cael hyd i ffurf lafar llawer o enwau llefydd ond mae celc go lew gan y rhan fwyaf ohonom o ardaloedd yr ydym yn eu nabod yn dda. Da chi, ewch ati i chwilio'ch celc personol neu deuluol. Mae angen eich celc ar CELIC, yn enwedig gan fod traddodiad enwallefydd a wedi bod yn bechadurus o esgeulus o ffurfiau llafar.

Humphrey Lloyd Humphreys, Llydaw

Ysgol Sadwrn Llanover



Cynhaliwyd Ysgol Sadwrn ar y cyd â Chymdeithas Gwenwynen Gwent yn Llanover ar 8 Mehefin. Croesawyd pawb i Neuadd Llanover gan un o aelodau CELIC, Robin Davies. Cafwyd cyflwyniad gan Dr Celyn Gurden-Williams o Amgueddfa Beamish, Swydd Durham, ar fywyd ar Ystad Llanover, cyflwyniad gan David Thorne ar CELIC a rhai o enwau lleoedd Gwent a Phowys a chyflwyniad gan Mick Petts ar gyryglau Dyffryn Wysg. Ar ôl cinio cafwyd taith dywys o gwmpas Ystad Llanover a chyffiniau Tre-elidir gan Jeff Davies, a fanteisiodd ar y cyfre i esbonio arwyddocâd rhai o enwau'r 'hen bentref'.

Afon Reil

Wrth ymchwilio i un o gwmniau bysys yr ardal, cefais ddogfen wedi ei dyddio 7 Tachwedd 1931 gan orwyrse sefydlwr cwmni Express Motors o Rostryfan. Rhan o'r ddogfen yw'r llun. Mae yma ddu enw o ddiddordeb, sef y mart yng Nghaernarfon ac arhosfa Afon Reil. Mae'r mart wedi hen ddiflannu ac yn McDonalds heddiw, ond Afon Reil?

Mae'r enw yn gysylltiedig â'r afon yn rhedeg gerllaw'r incléin a godwyd i gario llechi o chwarel Alexandra i lein fach Bryngwyn a oedd yn ymuno â'r Welsh Highland Railway i fynd â llechi i Gaernarfon. Llwybr 46 ar restr llwybrau Plwyf Llandwrog yw 'Llwybr Pont Y Reil i Chwarel Alexandra'. Yma ceir *Lôn injan* ar lafar yn ogystal, sy'n arwain i lawr i Gapel Bryn.

Enghraifft o enw lle yn dod i fodolaeth yn dilyn datblygiad diwydiannol yng nghanol ardal o dyddynnod bychan, a godwyd ar y tiroedd comin wrth droed Moel Tryfan, rhwng Rhosgadfan a'r Fron, sef Cesarea ar y ddogfen (SH 505558). Sawl enw sydd wedi diflannu a dim ond i'w cael ar hen ddogfennau trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus fel hyn erbyn heddiw?

Gyda llaw, yr un yw'r cwmni Express Motors sy'n rhedeg o Fangor i Aberystwyth heddiw, ond dan berchnogaeth newydd.

Ifor Williams

EXPRESS MOTOR SERVICES - TRYFAN RANGER SERVICES - MOUNTAINEER MOTOR SERVICES
SILVER STAR SERVICES - DIXIE BUS SERVICE

FARE LIST.

CAERNARVON — RHOSTRYFAN — RHOSGADFAN — CESAREA.

SINGLE FARES.

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Caernarvon (Castle Square).
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Auction Mart (R. G. Jones).	
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		Pen-y-bryn Lodge.	
7	6	5	4	3	2	1			Bontnewydd (P.O.).	
6	5	4	3	2	1				Ffrwd Cae Du and Menai View.	
5	4	3	2	1					Bethel Chapel and Pont Wernlasddu	
4	3	2	1						Rhostryfan (Tanrallt).	
3	2	1							Pen-y-Ffordd.	
2	1								Rhosgadfan (Muriau).	
1									Afon Reil.	
									Upper Llandwrog (P.O.) and Cesarea.	

I'ch Dyddiadur

15 Medi 2013 - Taith Enwau Lleoedd Llanfaglan

5 Hydref 2013 - Cynhadledd Flynyddol CELIC, Bangor

Save the date

15 September 2013 - Guided Place-Name Walk (in Welsh) at Llanfaglan, Caernarfon

5 October 2013 - WPNS Annual Conference, Bangor

History Points

Mae'r Gymdeithas wedi cynorthwyo prosiect HistoryPoints i egluro enwau rhai llefydd yng Nghymru. Nod HistoryPoints yw esbonio hanes llefydd diddorol trwy osod placiau neu sticeri efo cod QR unigryw ar bob un, er mwyn i bobl ddefnyddio ffôn symudol neu lechen (megis iPad) i sganio'r cod a derbyn tudalen cryno ar hanes y lleoliad o wefan HistoryPoints.

Ceir esboniad llawnach yma: <http://historypoints.org/index.php?page=cartref>.

Mae hanes mwy na 500 o llefydd (a enwir yn HiPoints) eisoes ar wefan HistoryPoints, bob un yn cyfateb i lleoliad lle gellir gweld cod QR (heblaw'r lleoliadau sy'n disgwyli eu placiau neu eu sticeri). Yn eu plith y mae dros 220 o llefydd ar hyd Llwybr Arfordir Cymru, ac eraill ar hyd Llwybr Clawdd Offa a Llwybr Pererinion Gogledd Cymru. Mae'r cysylltiadau rhwng y tudalennau ar y wefan yn galluogi pobl sy'n cerdded y llwybrau i ganfod lleoliad yr HiPoint nesaf.

Mae'r wybodaeth i gyd ar gael ar wefan historypoints.org, o dan wahanol benawdau. Un ohonynt yw *Place Names*. Yma fe allwch ddarllen am HiPoints sydd yn bennaf o ddiddordeb oherwydd eu henwau. Yn eu plith mae pentrefi neu drefi, ond hefyd strydoedd, ardaloedd, pontydd, tafarndai, ac ati. Maent yn cynnwys ambell adeilad cyfoes oherwydd enwau hanesyddol, e.e. tafarn a bwty'r Mulberry yng Nghonwy – enw sy'n deillio o brosiect cyfrinachol yn yr Ail Ryfel Byd – neu Ganolfan Tywysoges Gwenllian yng Nghydwelli.

Mae HistoryPoints hefyd yn darparu ffeiliau sain, i bobl gael clywed sut i ynganu enwau Cymraeg (gan gynnwys Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgoger...!).

Mae math arall o HiPoint, sy'n seiliedig ar lun o olygfa, gyda'r copaon a'r pentrefi wedi eu henwi ar y llun ac esboniad o bob enw, e.e. <http://historypoints.org/index.php?page=porthmadog-cob-viewpoint-cymraeg>. Mae ffeiliau sain ar gael ar y fersiynau Saesneg a Ffrangeg: <http://historypoints.org/index.php?page=francais-porthmadog-cob-viewpoint>.

Mae tudalen ar y wefan wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer y Gymdeithas: <http://historypoints.org/index.php?page=the-welsh-place-name-society>. O'r rhestr o HiPoints ar y tudalen, fe all unrhyw un ddilyn y cysylltiadau i ddarllen esboniadau o enwau a ddarparwyd gan y Gymdeithas (diolch i'r Athro Hywel Wyn Owen yn arbennig). Mae yna gyswilt at y dudalen hon o bob tudalen HiPoint sydd ar y rhestr. Mae hyn yn barod yn helpu i ledu ymwybyddiaeth o'r Gymdeithas.

Yn y dyfodol, efallai yr hoffai'r Gymdeithas gydweithio mwy efo HistoryPoints. Gellid gwneud hyn mewn tair ffordd:

- ymateb i ymholiadau gan HistoryPoints sy'n ymwneud efo darpar HiPoints (fel y mae'r Athro Owen wedi bod yn ei wneud eisoes)
- awgrymu esboniadau enwau lleol ar gyfer HiPoints sy'n bodoli eisoes, e.e. enw adeilad, enw pentref, enw diddorol ar stryd neu adeilad cyfagos
- awgrymu HiPoints newydd yn seiliedig ar enwau llefydd. Y cam cyntaf yw meddwl am llefydd sydd ag enw diddorol neu hanes diddorol i'r enw, ac sydd hefyd wrth ymhl ffyrdd neu brif lwybrau cyhoeddus. Rhaid ystyried hefyd a fyddai'n ymarferol arddangos plac bach neu sticer ffenestr gyda chodau QR. Gall HistoryPoints helpu efo trefnu caniatâd i arddangos, yn enwedig ar eiddo cyhoeddus. Unwaith y cawn ganiatâd, gallwn greu'r tudalen gwe ar gyfer yr HiPoint newydd, a chynnwys y plac neu'r sticer yn y set nesaf i fynd at yr argraffwyr (bob 4 i 6 wythnos, fel arfer).

Rhodri Clark

Taith Enwau Lleoedd Llanfaglan

Taith gerdded Cymdeithas Enwau Lleoedd Cymru ar y cyd a Chymdeithas Hanes y Tair Llan a Chymdeithas Edward Llwyd ddydd Sul, 15 Medi am 1 o'r gloch y prynawn. Amser tua 3 awr.

Man cychwyn: y llecyn parcio ger y fynedfa i'r llwybr sy'n arwain at Hen Eglwys Llanfaglan ar draeth y Fordy (SH453606, yn ardal cod post LL54 5RA). Taith ar hyd y ffordd i gyfeiriad Caernarfon, troi i llwybr drwy Fferm Plas Llanfaglan, pwt ar y ffordd eto a dilyn y llwybr i'r hen eglwys, sy'n dyddio o'r 13 ganrif. ANGEN esgidiau addas – fe all hi fod braidd yn fwddyd mewn un lle.

Bydd rhan o'r daith yn cynnwys enwau clytiau 'sgota ac arfordirol y Fenai, dan ofal y pysgotwr Tony Lovell o Gaernarfon.

Ni fydd unrhyw Gymdeithas na'r trefnydd yn derbyn unrhyw gyfrifoldeb am unrhyw ddamwain. Mae pawb yn gyfrifol am ei ddiogelwch ei hun ac am y plant sy'n dod gyda nhw.

[A guided walk conducted in Welsh at Llanfaglan, Caernarfon, on 15/9/13, starting at 1pm from SH 453606 / LL54 5RA. For more information contact ifordylanwilliams@btinternet.com. None of the societies nor the organizer will accept any responsibility for any accident. Everyone is responsible for his/her own safety and for children whom they bring to the event.]

Golygyddol

Ym mhob pen mae piniwn. Beth yw'r piniwn yn eich pen CHI?
Dyweddwch wrthym yn enwaulleoedd@gmail.com.

Nid yw unrhyw farn a fynegir yn y cylchlythyr hwn o anghenrajd yn fynegiant o farn y Gymdeithas na'r Golygydd.

Editorial

What's your take on place-names? Let us know at enwaulleoedd@gmail.com.

Opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Society or of the Editor.