

13. Tŷ CWRDD Y CRYNWYR, ABERDAUGLEDDAU

Yn 1953 fe ymunodd Waldo â'r Crynwyr yn Aberdaugleddau. Nid math o drôedigaeth oedd hi chwaith ond y ffaith fod llawer o egwyddorion Cyfeillion y Goleuni yn gydnaws â'i ddaliadau ef ei hun. Nid yw'n syndod felly fod amryw o gyfeiriadau at y "goleuni mewnol" yn ei farddoniaeth ymhell cyn iddo ymuno â'r Crynwyr.

10. Y TŵR A'R GRAIG (THE TOWER AND THE ROCK)

Early on, Waldo became a committed pacifist. It was Lord Strabolgi's motion in the House of Lords in November 1939, calling on the government to adopt military conscription, that prompted him to write his *cywydd*, "Y Tŵr a'r Graig" (The Tower and the Rock). From his home in Elm Cottage he could see the tower of Roch castle (10b) and the great rock outcrop on Plumstone mountain (10a) against the western horizon. The poet took the castle as a symbol of violence and tyranny, and the rock as a symbol of the common people's tenacity and their peaceful mode of living.



Waldo was no armchair pacifist. He was imprisoned twice in the 1960s for refusing to pay his income tax as a protest against military conscription during the Korean War.

11. PRENDERGAST SCHOOLHOUSE

It was in this schoolhouse (at a time when his father, John Edwal, was headmaster of the Boys' School) that Waldo, his brother and his sisters first saw the light of day. John Edwal was a Welsh-speaker of the Rhosaeron clan in the parish of Llandissilio; Waldo's mother, who could speak only a little Welsh, came from Market Drayton in Shropshire. English was the language of the home. The site of the school building and school house is now occupied by Pembrokeshire Record Office. A plaque recording the site's association with Waldo, originally on the school wall, has now been set in a plinth near the main entrance.

12. CWM BERLLAN AND THE CROOKED OAK

The signpost at the side of the road in the village of Rhos gave Waldo the idea for a lyric on an imaginary place called "Cwm Berllan" (Orchard Vale), located somewhere between hill and river. Not far from here, in the shadow of trees, is Millin chapel. At one period, Waldo came here often, sleeping on the hard benches and rising early to walk to the ancient oaktree on the riverbank, where he could see and hear the estuary birds at dawn. This is the "crooked oak", the title Waldo gave to a half-rhyme lyric registering his protest against the plan in 1959 to flood this area by building a dam on the upper reaches of the Daugleddau estuary.



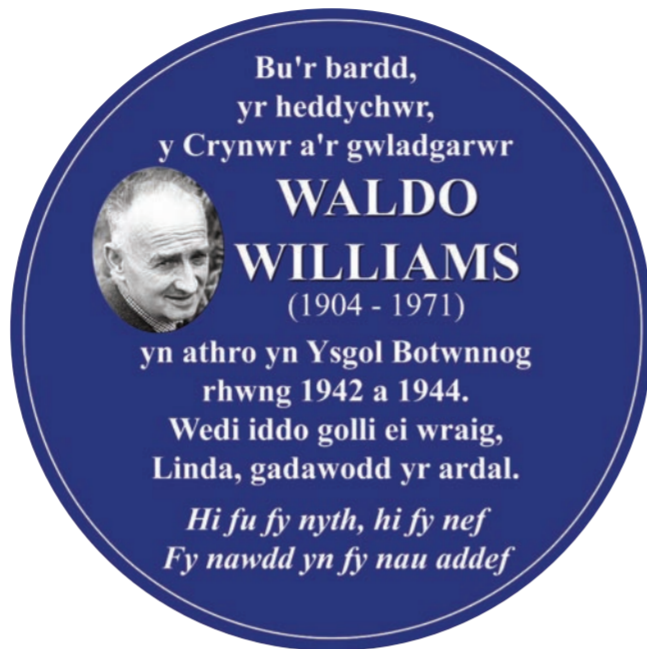
13. QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, MILFORD HAVEN

In 1953, Waldo joined the Quakers in Milford Haven. It was not some sudden conversion; many of the Friends' principles coincided with attitudes Waldo had long espoused. It is no surprise, therefore, that numerous references to the "inner light" – a central belief of the Quakers – occur in his poetry long before he officially joined the Society of Friends.

17. CWMYREGLWYS

Sant o dras Gwyddelig oedd Brynach. Ymsefydlodd yn Nanhyfer ac fe'i gelwir yn nawddsant Sir Benfro am fod chwech o eglwysi gogledd y sir a dwy am y ffin â Sir Gaerfyrddin yn dwyn ei enw. Un o'r eglwysi a gyflwynwyd i Brynach oedd hen eglwys Cwmyreglws a ddinistriwyd gan storm fawr ym mis Medi 1859.

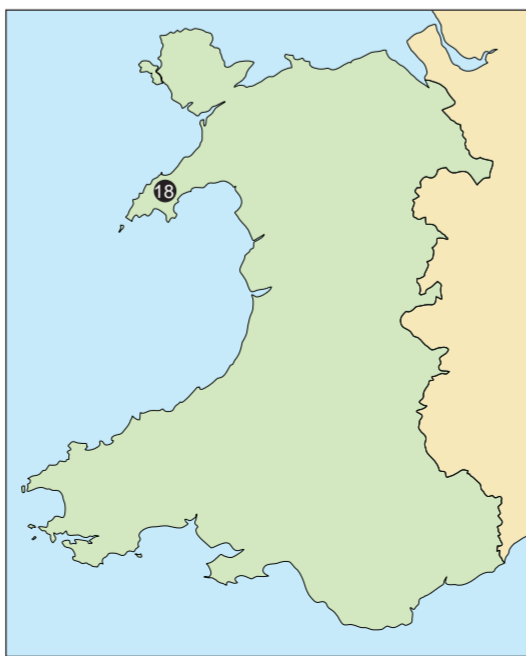
Comisiynwyd Waldo i gyfansoddi emyn ar achlysur canmwlwyddiant y dinistr ac fe'i cyhoeddwyd yn *Beirdd Penfro* (1961) dan olygyddiaeth W. Rhys Nicholas. Mae'r ddau bennill cyntaf wedi eu cynnwys hefyd yn y llyfr emynau cydenwadol *Caneuon Ffydd*.



18. BOTWNNOG

Ar ôl i Waldo gychwyn ar ei waith fel athro yn Ysgol Ramadeg Botwnnog aeth ef a'i briod i fyw ar gwr y pentre a symud wedyn i gyffiniau Abersoch. Roedd y ddau yn hapus iawn yn eu hamgylchfyd newydd ac roedd yna alw di-bendraw ar Waldo i annerch gwahanol gymdeithasau a sefydliadau gyda'r nos a hefyd i feiriadau yng nghyfarfodydd cystadleuol y cylch.

Ond daeth tro ar fyf. Cafodd Linda ei tharo'n wael a bu farw o'r diciâu yn Ysbyty Bangor ym mis Mai 1943. Bu Waldo'n hir iawn yn dod dros y brofedigaeth a mynnai sôn hyd y diwedd am ei fywyd priodasol byr fel "fy mlynnydoedd mawr". Gadawodd Ysgol Botwnnog yn 1944 a symud y tro hwn i fod yn athro ysgol yn Lloegr.



14. HOPLAS FARM

One of Waldo's great friends was Willie Jenkins, who farmed Hoplas, near Rhoscrowther. Jenkins, an unswerving pacifist, stood five times as Labour candidate for Pembrokeshire. While helping his friend to harvest swedes at sunset in one of the fields, Waldo felt the urge to compose what became "Cofio" (Remembering), a beguiling lyric that became a great favourite with readers across the board.

15. CASTLEMARTIN

It was the requisitioning of six thousand acres of agricultural land on the Castlemartin peninsula as a tank range in 1938 that moved Waldo to compose "Daw'r wennol yn ôl i'w nyth" (The swallow will return to its nest). It is the subtle voice of the pacifist that is heard here again, communicating the emptiness of the locality after the loss of its vigorous farming community. Waldo himself coined the Welsh placenames in the poem: Lini for Linney Head; Pen-yr-hollt for Pennyholt; and Crug-y-mêl for Crickmail.

16. NARBERTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Waldo had a brilliant grammar school career. His A-level subjects were Mathematics, English and History. From Narberth, he was in 1923 accepted to study English at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Composed when he was a sixth-form pupil, "Horeb Mynydd Duw" (Horeb, Mountain of God) was his first published poem; he would return to his Narberth schooldays in one of his later poems, "Cân imi Wynt" (Sing to me, Wind).

17. CWM-YR-EGLWYS

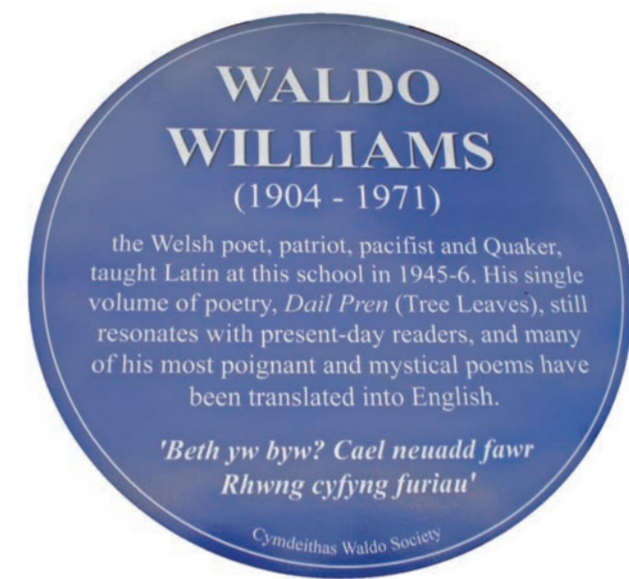
Brynach was an Irish saint who settled in Nevern. He is regarded as the patron saint of Pembrokeshire since six churches in the north of the county and two near the border with Carmarthenshire are dedicated to him. The old church at Cwm-yr-eglwys was one of Brynach's; it was destroyed by a great storm in September 1859. Waldo was commissioned to write a hymn to mark the centenary of the event; it was published in *Beirdd Penfro* (Pembrokeshire Poets; 1961), under the editorship of fellow-poet and hymn-writer, W. Rhys Nicholas. The first two verses are included in the ecumenical hymnbook, *Caneuon Ffydd* (Songs of Faith).

18. BOTWNNOG

After Waldo had begun his teaching post in Botwnnog Grammar School, he moved with his wife Linda to live on the edge of the village, and then to a home close to Abersoch. They were both pleased with their new surroundings. Waldo was constantly called upon to address various societies and institutions in the evenings, and to act as adjudicator at local competitions. But then came a heavy change. Linda fell ill; she died of tuberculosis in Bangor hospital in May 1943. It took a long time for Waldo to recover from the bereavement; to the end, he insisted on referring to his brief married life as "my great years". He left Botwnnog in 1944, moving this time to become a schoolteacher in England.

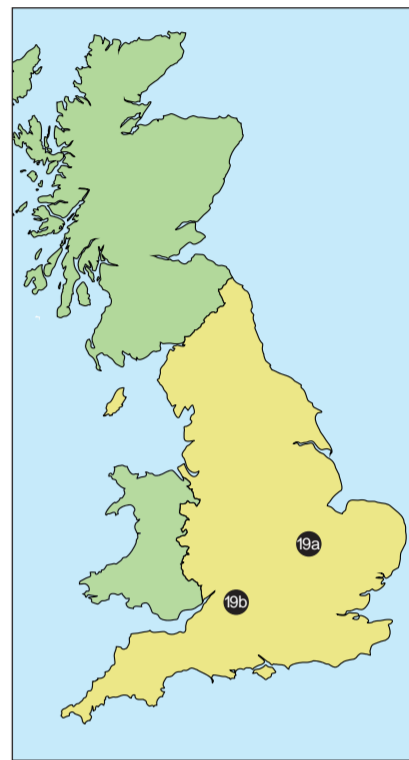
19. DROS GLAWDD OFFA

Bu Waldo yn athro cyflenwi yn Ysgol Uwchradd Kimbolton, Swydd Huntington (19a) am ddeunaw mis. Ymunodd wedyn â staff Ysgol Gynradd Lyneham yn Wiltshire (19b). Mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn ddiog bodlon ei fyf yn y rhan hon o Loegr a chael digon o gyfle i ddarllen a myfyrio gyda'r nos. Ond daliodd ei afael yn dynn ar Gymru hefyd. Gohebai'n gyson â'i gyfeillion, D. J. a Siân Williams, Abergwaun yn fwyaf arbennig, ac mae'n amlwg fod ei alltudiaeth wedi sbarduno ei awen. Dyma'r adeg y cyhoeddodd rai o'i gerddi mwyaf cofiadwy, yn cynnwys "Wedi'r Canrifoedd Mudan", "Yr Heniaith" a "Cwmwl Haf" — yr unig gerdd *vers libre* iddo ei chyhoeddi erioed. Ond daeth yn alwad yn fuan i ddychwelyd dros Glawdd Offa a bu'n cynnal dosbarthiadau nos dan nawdd y Brifysgol yn Sir Benfro am ddeuddeg mlynedd cyn ailafael yn ei waith fel athro yn ysgolion cynradd y sir. Dadorchuddiwyd plac i'w gofio ar wal Ysgol Kimbolton yn 2011.



19. BEYOND OFFA'S DYKE

Waldo worked as a supply teacher in Kimbolton Secondary School, Huntingdonshire (19a) for eighteen months before joining the staff of the primary school at Lyneham, Wiltshire (19b). It seems his time in this corner of England passed contentedly enough; he spent the evenings reading and reflecting. The ties that bound him to Wales remained strong, however. He kept up a regular correspondence with his friends, in particular D. J. and Siân Williams, Fishguard. Moreover, it is clear that his exile stimulated his creativity: it was in this period that he published some of his most memorable poems, including "Wedi'r Canrifoedd Mudan" (After the Silent Centuries); "Yr Heniaith" (The Old Language); and "Cwmwl Haf" (Summer Cloud) – the only poem in free verse he ever published. Soon, however, the call came to return across Offa's Dyke, and he taught extra-mural university courses in Pembrokeshire for twelve years before resuming his teaching in the county's primary schools. A memorial plaque to Waldo was unveiled on the wall of Kimbolton school in 2011.



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16. YSGOL RAMADEG ARBERTH

Cafodd Waldo yrfa academig ddisglair yn yr Ysgol Ramadeg. Mathemateg, Saesneg a Hanes oedd ei bynciau Safon A. Gadawodd yn 1923 wedi cael ei dderbyn yn fyfyrwr i astudio Saesneg yng Ngholeg Prifysgol Cymru Aberystwyth. "Horeb Mynydd Duw", a gyfansoddodd pan oedd yn ddisgybl Chweched Dosbarth, oedd y gerdd gyntaf iddo ei chyhoeddi erioed a dychwelyd at ei ddyddiau ysgol yn Arberth a wnaeth hefyd wrth lunio "Cân imi Wynt", un o'i gerddi diweddaraf.