

1. CAPEL BLAENCONIN, LLANDYSILIO

Bu farw Waldo Williams ar 20 Mai 1971 a daearwyd ei weddillion ym meddred ei dad a'i fam a'i briod Linda ym mynwent capel y Bedyddwr, Blaenconin. Yn y capel hwn hefyd y bu iddo ymaelodi yn ddwy ar bymtheg oed a phriodi Linda Llewellyn flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach. Lluniodd gywydd byr er cof am ei briod a chwydd mawl i'w fam yn dwyn y teitl "Angharad". Cerdd deyrnged i'w rieni hefyd yw "Y Tangnafeddwyr" a gyfansoddwyd pan oedd awyrennau'r Almaen yn bomio tre Abertawe adeg yr Ail Ryfel Byd.



1. BLAENCONIN CHAPEL, LLANDISSILIO

Waldo Williams died on 20 May 1971. His remains were interred in the grave in which his father, mother and wife Linda Llewellyn were buried, in the graveyard of Blaenconin Baptist chapel. It was in this chapel that he was confirmed at the age of seventeen, and in which he later married Linda. He composed a brief *cwydd* (strict-metre poem) for his wife, and a poem of praise for his mother entitled "Angharad". "Y Tangnafeddwyr" (The Peacemakers) is also a tribute to his parents, written when German planes were bombing Swansea during the Second World War.

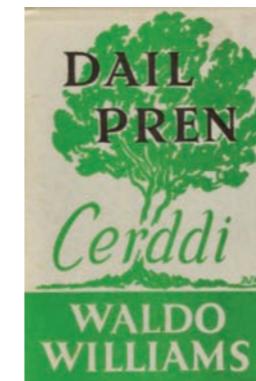


2. ELM COTTAGE

Dyma gartre'r teulu ym mhentre Llandysilio ar ôl symud o Fynachlog-ddu wedi i John Edwal, tad Waldo, gael ei benodi yn brifathro Ysgol Brynconin. Bu Waldo ei hun hefyd yn byw yn Elm Cottage yn ystod ei gyfnod fel athro cyflenwi yn Sir Benfro ar ôl claddu ei rieni. Yn Elm Cottage y bu farw Morvydd ei chwaer hŷn yn ddeuddeg oed a diau mai cysgod y brofedigaeth hon oedd yn llechu'n ei feddwl wrth fynd ati i gyfansoddi "Geneth Ifanc" ar ôl gweld ysgerbwd carreg o ferch tua'r un oed yn Amgueddfa Avebury adeg ei altudiaeth yn Lloegr. Daliodd Waldo ei afael yn dynn wrth fro ei fagwraeth hyd ddiwedd ei oes a "Llandysilio-yn-Nyfed" oedd teitl y soned a ddaeth o'i law ar ei wely angau yn Ysbyty St Thomas, Hwlffordd.

3. RHOSAERON

Hen gartre teulu Waldo ar ochr ei dad. Roedd Waldo ei hun hefyd yn ymwidol yn gysylltiedig i'w aml hyd y diwedd. Bellach y mae'r lle wedi ei werthu a gosodwyd plac coffa i fardd *Dail Pren* ar wal y tŷ gan Gymdeithas Waldo.



4. Y DDAU GAE

Wrth sefyll yn y bwlch rhwng Parc y Blawd a Weun Parc y Blawd ar ffarm y Cross yn fachgen ifanc y cafodd Waldo'r weledigaeth a'i symbyllodd i gyfansoddi "Mewn Dau Gae" ddeugain mlynedd yn ddiweddarach. Brawdoliaeth dyn, a Duw yn ei alltudiaeth yn chwilio amdanom, yw'r themâu canolog mewn cerdd sy'n gyforiog o ddelweddau yn codi o'r tirwedd o gwmpas y ddua gae.

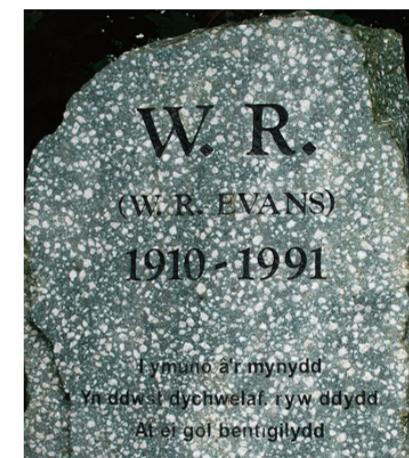


5. MYNACHLOG-DDU

After the move from Mynachlog-ddu, this became the family home in the village of Llandissilio, where John Edwal, Waldo's father, had been appointed headmaster of Blaenconin School. During the periods in which he worked as a supply teacher in Pembrokeshire following the death of his parents, Waldo lived in Elm Cottage. It was here that his older sister, Morvydd, died when she was twelve years old. Her death undoubtedly casts its shadow over the poem "Geneth Ifanc" (Young Girl), composed after Waldo saw the skeleton of a girl of similar age in the museum at Avebury during his exile in England. To the end of his life, Waldo maintained a strong bond with the district in which he was raised; the title of the sonnet composed on his deathbed in St Thomas's Hospital, Haverfordwest, was "Llandysilio-yn-Nyfed" (Llandissilio-in-Dyfed).

6. GLYN SAITHMAEN

Saif cofeb W. R. Evans yn urddasol wrth fynedfa'r ffarm. Ar ôl gadael y coleg roedd W. R., Waldo ac E. Llwyd Williams (Prifardd wedyn) yn arfer cystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd am y Gadair yn yr eisteddfodau lleol ac yn cyfarfod yn Elm Cottage wedyn i drafod a gwyntyllu eu hymdrefchion. Hwyl oedd y cyfan. Cyfansoddodd Waldo gywydd cyfarch i W. R. ar ei ymadawriad ag Ysgol Bwlch-y-groes i fod yn brifathro Ysgol Gymraeg Y Barri yn 1959 a chwydd coffa i Llwyd, gweinidog yn Rhydaman ar y pryd, a fu farw'n sydyn yn mis Ionawr 1960.



7. PANTYCABAL

Bu Waldo yn brifathro Ysgol Cas-mael adeg y rhyfel ac un pnawn Sul aeth am dro o gwmpas ardal gyfagos Castellhenri. Cael sgwrs a'r ffermwyr wrth stand laeth ffarm Pantycabal, a gwrthod dweud pwy ydoedd, oedd y rheswm iddo gael ei amau o fod yn un o ysbwyr yr Almaen! Galwyd ar yr heddlu i chwilio amdano a bu yna gyffro mawr yn y gymdogaeth am dridiau tan i Waldo gyfaddef mai ef oedd y "gŵr drwg". Cerdd ddychan yn rhoi ei fersiwn ef ei hun o'r helynt yw "Fel Hyn y Bu".

8. CAS-MAEL

Prifathro Ysgol Cas-mael oedd Waldo hefyd pan briododd ef â Linda ac ymgartrefu yn y pentre. Rhodio'r gweundir diffaith ar y cyrion, a storfa arfau gyfagos Trecŵn yn pwysio'n drwm ar ei feddwl, roes iddo'r ysbyrdolaeth i gyfansoddi "Ar Weun Cas'Mael". Ond byr fu ei arhosiad. Yn dilyn rhai trafferthion gyda'r Awdurdod Addysg ynglŷn â'i safiad fel gwrrthwnebydd cydwylodol penderfynodd adael Sir Benfro i dderbyn swydd athro yn Ysgol Ramadeg Botwnnog ym Mhen Llŷn yn 1942. Bellach, mae dyfniadau o gerddi Waldo i'w gweld ar dri phlac trawiadol yng nhyntedd yr ysgol.



6. GLYN SAITHMAEN

A memorial stone to W. R. Evans stands proudly at the entrance to the farm. Having left college, W. R., Waldo and E. Llwyd Williams (later a crowned and chaired poet) used to compete against each other for the Chair in local eisteddfodau, meeting in Elm Cottage to read out and discuss their efforts – all in a spirit of friendly rivalry. When W. R. left Bwlch-y-groes school in 1959 to teach in Barry, Waldo composed a *cwydd* marking the occasion; he also wrote a memorial *cwydd* for Llwyd, who had died suddenly in January 1960, having served as a minister in Ammanford.

7. PANTYCABAL

Waldo was headmaster of Puncheon primary school during the war. One Sunday afternoon, he took a walk around neighbouring Henry's Moat. His refusal to say who he was as he conversed with a farmer near the milkchurn stand of Pantycabal farm meant that he was immediately suspected of being a German spy! The police were called to look for him, and for three days, there was great perturbation in the district, until Waldo confessed he was the "wicked man". He gives his own version of the saga in the satirical poem, "Fel Hyn y Bu" (This is how it was).

9. TYDDEWI

Awl a ddaeth yn ail am y Gadair yn Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Abergwaun 1936 yw "Tydewi" ac aeth Waldo ati i'w diwygio yn sylweddol ar gyfer ei chyhoeddi yn *Dail Pren*. Awl tri chaniad ydyw yn ymneud yn bennaf â chenhadaeth Dewi Sant, y Gadeirlan yn yr Oesoedd Canol a myfyrdd y bardd ei hun ar drum Carn Llidi. Waldo oedd ymgeisydd seneddol cyntaf Plaid Cymru yn Sir Benfro hefyd. Ar sgwâr Tydewi y cychwynnodd ei ymgyrch etholiadol yn 1959 gan sicrhau 2253 o bleidleisiau yn erbyn ymgeiswyr y Blaid Lafur a'r Blaid Geidwadol.

Cofiw hefyd mai gweld rhai o ffermydd Solfach a Breudeth ar Benrhyn Dewi wedi mynd i afael y

Swyddfa Ryfel a'i symbyllodd i gyfansoddi'r ddwy soned "Gŵyl Ddewi" yn 1953. Onid oedd gweld pobl ddiniwed yn cael eu denu i borthi dibenion militariaeth yn loes calon iddo?

10. Y TW'R A'R GRAIG

Daeth Waldo'n heddychwr pybyr yn ifanc.

Cynnig yr Arglwydd Strabolgi yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi ym mis Tachwedd 1938 yn galw ar y llywodraeth i fabwysiadu gorfodaeth filwrol oedd yr ysgogiad i ysgrifennu ei gywydd "Y Tw'r a'r Graig". O'i gartref yn Elm Cottage gwelai dŵr Castell y Garn (10b) a'r graig ar fynydd Tre-wern (10a) yn sefyll ar orwel y gorllewin.

Cymerodd y castell yn symbol o drais a gormes a'r graig yn symbol o ddyfalbarhad y werin a'i dull heddychol o fyw.

Ond nid heddychwr cadair freichiau oedd Waldo o bell ffodd a thaflwyd ef i garchar ddwywaith yn y chwedegau am wrthod talu treth incwm fel protest yn erbyn gorfodaeth filwrol adeg rhyfel Korea.

8. PUNCHESTON

When he married Linda, Waldo was the headmaster of Puncheon school; they settled in the village. The poem "Ar Weun Cas'Mael" (On Puncheon Common) was inspired by his walks on the stark moorland nearby, the presence of the arms depot at Trecŵn preying on his mind. But his stay here was brief: following a dispute with the Education Authority over his stance as a conscientious objector, Waldo decided in 1942 to leave Pembrokeshire for a teaching post in Botwnnog Grammar School on the Llŷn peninsula. Quotations from Waldo's poems now adorn three impressive plaques in the corridor of the school at Puncheon.

11. TŶ'R YSGOL PRENDERGAST

Yn nhŷ'r ysgol, Prendergast (pan oedd John Edwal yn brifathro Ysgol y Bechgyn) y gweleodd Waldo, ei prawd a'i chwioredd olau dydd am y tro cyntaf. Cymro Cymraeg o gyff Rhosaeron ym mhylwyf Llandysilio oedd y tad, a'r fam, ddigon prin ei Chymraeg, yn hanu o Market Drayton yn Swydd Amwythig. Saesneg oedd iaith yr aelwyd. Erbyn hyn, Archidphy Sir Benfro sy'n sefyll ar safle'r tŷ a'r ysgol fel ei gilydd, a phlac i gofio Waldo (a roed yn wreiddiol ar wal yr ysgol) bellach wedi ei osod mewn plinth ar bwys y brif fynedfa.

12. CWM BERLLAN A'R DDERWEN GAM

Gweld mynegbost pentre'r Rhos ar fin y ffodd a roes y syniad i Waldo i lunio telyneg i le dychmygol rywle rhwng yr allt a'r afon a'i alw yn Cwm Berllan. Nid nepell o'r fan saif capel Millin dan gysgod y coed. Ar un adeg dôi Waldo yma'n aml i fwrrw'n nos ar y meinciau celyd a cherdded i sefyll dan y goeden hynafol ar lan yr afon i weld a chlywed adar y glannau yn codi gyda'r wawr. Dyma'r "dderwen gam" a roes Waldo yn deitl i'w gerdd broest (neu brotest ar un olwg) pan fwriadod codi argae ar ran uchaf y Daugleddau yn 1959.



4. THE TWO FIELDS

It was while he was standing as a young boy in the gap between Parc y Blawd (Flour Field) and Weun Parc y Blawd (Marshy Flour Field) on the land of nearby Cross Farm that Waldo experienced the vision that stirred him to write "Mewn Dau Gae" (In Two Fields) forty years later. Human brotherhood and the exiled godhead's search for us are the central themes of the poem, which is rich in imagery inspired by the terrain of the two fields.

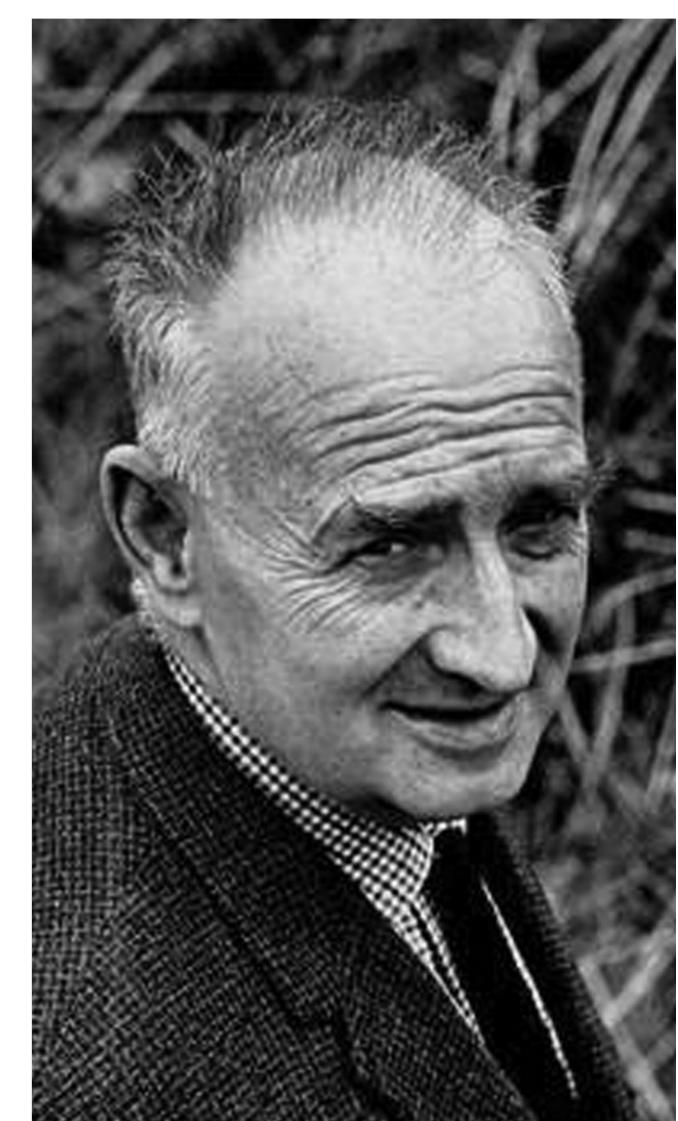
5. MYNACHLOG-DDU

It was after moving as a seven-year-old with his family from the town of Haverfordwest to the schoolhouse in Mynachlog-ddu that Waldo learned Welsh. The neighbourly, cooperative nature of the smallholders of the surrounding slopes made a deep impression on him. Plans by the War Office to requisition the area as a permanent firing range motivated Waldo (who was teaching in Lyneham, Wiltshire, at the time) to compose "Preseli" – a poem of praise for the district that had fostered him, which ends with a chilling plea to protect the area's cultural inheritance against external menace. A memorial stone was raised to Waldo on nearby Rhos-fach common in 1978.



Taith Waldo / The Waldo Tour

Waldo Williams 1904 – 1971



13. TŶ CWRDD Y CRYNWYR, ABERDAUGLEDDAU

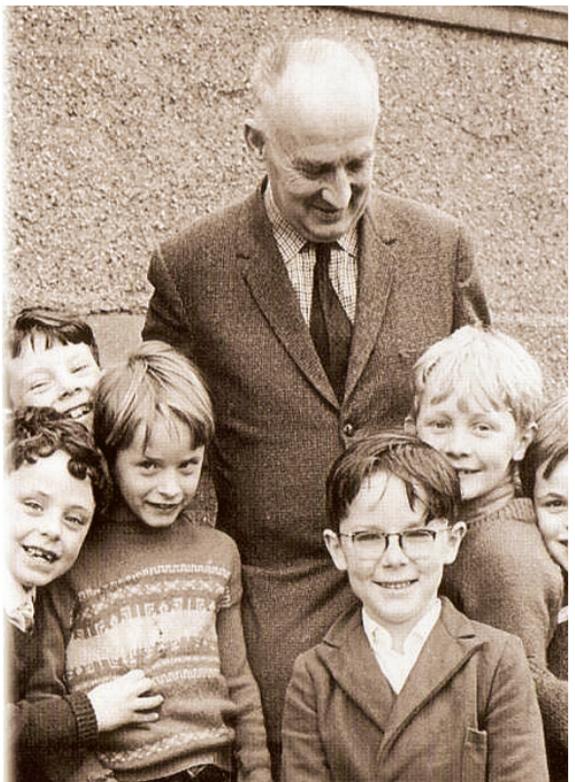
Yn 1953 fe ymunodd Waldo â'r Crynwyr yn Aberdaugleddau. Nid math o dröedigeth oedd hi chwaith ond y ffath fod llawer o egyddorion Cyfeillion y Goleuni yn gydnaws â'i ddaliadau ef ei hun. Nid yw'n syndod felly fod amryw o gyfeiriadau at y "goleuni mewnol" yn ei farddoniaeth ymhell cyn iddo ymuno â'r Crynwyr.

14. HOPLAS

Un o gyfeillion agos Waldo oedd Willie Jenkins, yr heddychwyr digymrodedd, oedd yn ffermio Hoplas ger Rhoscrowther. Bu'n ymgeisyyd seneddol y Blaid Lafur yn Sir Benfro bump o weithiau hefyd. Wrth helpu ei gyfaill i godi erfin ar un o gaeau'r ffarm a gweld yr haul yn machlud y daeth iddo'r ysfa i ysgrifennu "Cofio", telyneg gyfareddol ei naws a ddaeth yn ffefrin mawr gan lawer o ddarllenwyr mawr a mân fel ei gilydd.

15. CASTELLMARTIN

Y Swyddfa Ryfel yn meddiannu chwe mil o erwau amaethyddol ar benrhyn Castellmartin i'w troi'n faes ymarfer i'r tanci'r rhyfel yn 1938 oedd yr ysgogiad i lunio'r cywydd "Daw'r wennol yn ôl i'w nyth". Llais cynnil yr heddychwyr sydd yma eto yn dangos gwarter y gymdogaeth ar ôl iddi gael ei hamddifadu o brysurdeb byd amaeth. Y bardd ei hun sydd wedi bathu'r enwau Cymraeg: Lini am Linney Head; Pen-yr-hollt am Pennyholt a Crug-y-mêl am Crickmail.



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 gyfansododd 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.

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 *cwydd*, "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.

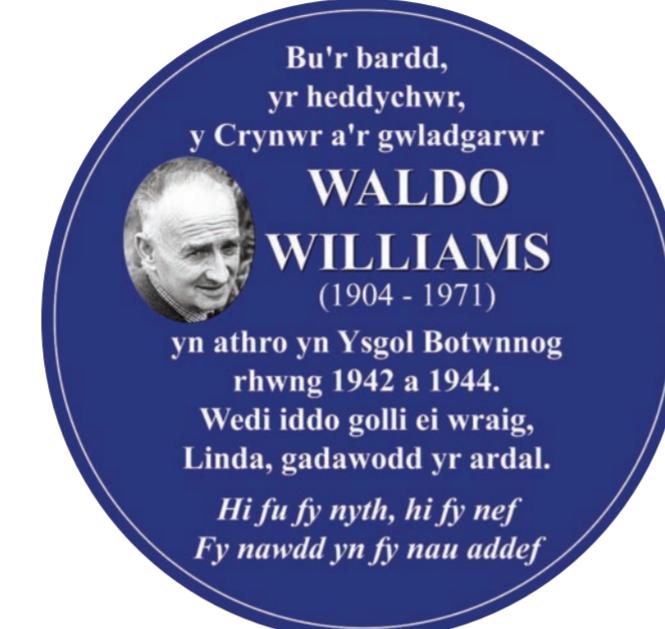
11. PRENDERGAST SCHOOLHOUSE

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 Rhosaeon 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.

17. CWMLYREGLWYS

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

Comisiynwyd Waldo i gyfansoddi emyn ar achlysur canmlwyddiant 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*.



14. HOPLAS FARM

One of Waldo's great friends was Willie Jenkins, who farmed Hoplas, near Rhoscrowther. Jenkins, an unwavering 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).

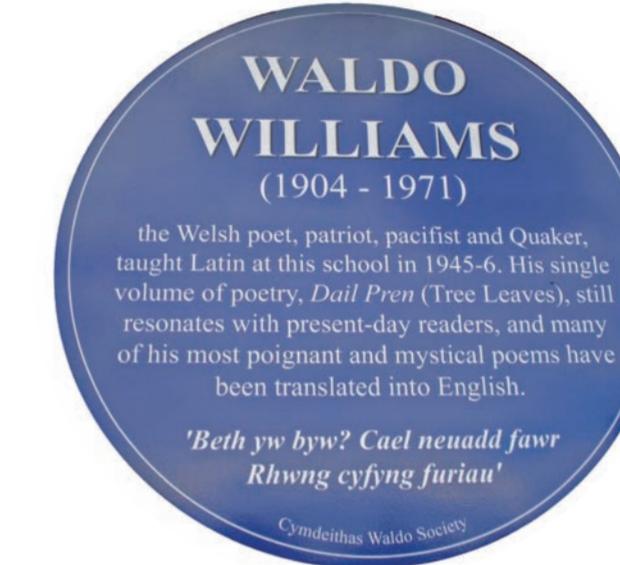
18. BOTWNNOG

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 Huntingdon (19a) am ddeunaw mis. Ymunodd wedyn â staff Ysgol Gynradd Lyneham yn Wiltshire (19b). Mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn ddigon bodlon ei fyd 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. Gohebia'n gyson â'i gyfeillion, D. J. a Siân Williams, Abergwaun yn fwyafr arbennig, ac mae'n amlwg fod ei alltudiaeth wedi sbarduno ei awen. Dyma'r adeg y cyhoeddwyd rai o'i gerddi mwyaf cofiadwy, yn cynnwys "Wedi'r Canrifioedd Mudan", "Yr Heniaith" a "Cwmwl Haf" — yr unig gerdd vers libre iddo ei chyhoeddi erioed. Ond daeth yr alwad yn fuan i ddychwelyd dros Glawdd Offa a bu'n cynnal dosbarthiadau nos dan nawdd y Brifysgol yn Sir Benfro am ddeuddeng mlynedd cyn ailfael 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 Canrifioedd 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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