



Ein Treftadaeth  
Our Heritage

## Beuno – pregethwr poblogaidd

**Beuno oedd un o arweinwyr Cristnogol mwyaf blaenllaw ei ddydd. Yn ôl y sôn, roedd yn ddisgynydd i dywysogion Powys, ac fe gredir iddo gael ei eni ger Croesoswallt a derbyn ei addysg yng Nghaerwent (yn Sir Fynwy heddiw).**

Daeth yn genhadwr, ac fe deithiodd trwy ganolbarth a gogledd Cymru yn addysgu a phregethu. Denodd Beuno nifer o ddilynwyr a derbyniodd nawdd gan Cadfan, Brenin Gwynedd. Cysegrwyd nifer o eglwysi ym Mhowys ac ar hyd arfordir gogledd Cymru iddo.

Yn ôl yr hanes, cafodd Beuno ei dwyllo gan Cadwallon, sef mab Cadfan, ynghylch tir oedd i fod i'w dderbyn. Fodd bynnag, fe gamodd cefnder Cadwallon, Gwyddeint, i mewn i ddatrys yr anghydfod, a rhoddodd dir i Beuno yng Nghlynnog Fawr. Yma, rywdro rhwng 616 a 630 OC, fe sefydlodd Beuno glas sef sefydliad Celtaidd unigryw oedd yn cyfuno mynachlog a choleg a weithredai dan ei reolau ei hun.

SAINT BEUNO

THE CONFESSOR



Beuno Sant / St Beuno

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## Beuno – a popular preacher

**Beuno was one of the foremost Welsh Christian leaders of his age. Reputedly descended from the princes of Powys, he was probably born near Oswestry and educated at Caerwent (in modern day Monmouthshire).**

He became a missionary, and travelled, taught and preached through mid and north Wales. Beuno attracted many followers and the patronage of Cadfan, King of Gwynedd. Many churches in Powys and along the north Wales coast were dedicated to him.

Beuno is said to have been deceived by Cadwallon, the son of Cadfan, over a grant of land. Cadwallon's cousin, Gwyddeint, stepped in to resolve the dispute and granted Beuno land at Clynnog Fawr. Here, sometime between 616 and 630 AD, Beuno founded a clas; a uniquely Celtic institution which combined monastery and college which operated under its own community rules.



### DILYNWCH Y STORI

Eglwys Gadeiriol Bangor – Gellir olrhain gwreiddiau Eglwys Gadeiriol Deiniol, Bangor fel un o'r safleoedd cadeiriol cynharaf ym Mhrydain i'r chweched ganrif, pan sefydlodd Deiniol 'clas' yma.

### FOLLOW THE STORY

Bangor Cathedral – St Deiniol's Cathedral, Bangor as one of the earliest cathedral sites in Britain, it can trace its history back to the 6th century when Deiniol established 'clas' here.

Mae "Ein Treftadaeth" yn rhan o Brosiect Twristiaeth Treftadaeth Cadw, a ariennir yn rhannol gan Gronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewrop drwy Lywodraeth Cymru, gan gynnwys rhagor o gefnogaeth drwy Gyngor Gwynedd, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy ac Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri.

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## Etifeddiaeth Beuno Sant

**Bu farw Beuno tua 640 OC, er bod rhai yn credu iddo gael ei gladdu ar Ynys Enlli, mae yna draddodiad cryf iawn fod ei gorff wedi'i gladdu yma dan Gapel Beuno, neu Gapel y Bedd fel yr arferid ei alw.**

Cyn dyfodiad y Normaniaid roedd y clas yng Nghlynnog yn bwysig iawn ac mae'n bosib hyd yn oed fod esgob yma. Dim ond yn gynnar yn y ddegfed ganrif y ddaeth Bangor Fawr (Bangor heddiw) i fwy o amlygrwydd. Mae mwy a mwy o ysgolheigion yn credu mai yn ei Scriptorium (ystafell lle câi llawysgrifau eu copïo) y casglwyd Pedair Cainc y Mabinogi at ei gilydd, storiâu sy'n enwog trwy'r byd erbyn hyn.

Chwedl enwog sy'n gysylltiedig â Beuno yw'r un am ei nith, Gwenffrewi. Daethpwyd â hi'n ôl yn fyw drwy wyrth gan ei hewythr ar ôl i Caradog, pendefig ifanc, ei dienyddio yn ei wylltineb oherwydd iddi benderfynu mynd yn lleian. Mae'r ffynnon sanctaidd sy'n gysylltiedig â Santes Gwenffrewi yn Nhreffynnon, Sir y Fflint.



Capel y Bedd  
Beuno Chapel  
© Sheila Jones

## St Beuno's legacy

**Beuno died around 640 AD. He may have been buried on Bardsey but there is a very strong tradition that his remains are here under the Beuno Chapel or Capel y Bedd – 'the Grave Chapel' as it is also known.**

The clas at Clynnog was of great importance and may even have been the seat of a bishop. It was only eclipsed by Bangor Fawr (modern day Bangor) in the early 10th century. An increasing number of scholars believe it was in its scriptorium (a room where manuscripts were copied) that the world famous Four Branches of the Mabinogi were brought together.

A famous legend associated with Beuno concerns his niece, Winefride. She was restored to life by her uncle after being beheaded by Caradoc, a suitor who was angry at her decision to become a nun. The holy well associated with St Winefride is at Holywell, Flintshire.



### DILYNWCH Y STORI

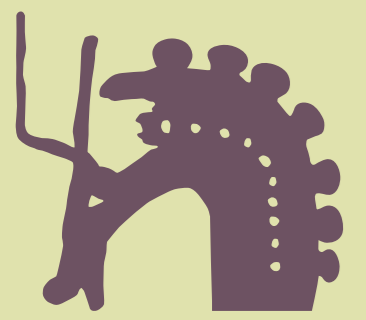
Capel a Ffynnon Sanctaidd Gwenffrewi, Treffynnon – beth am fynd am dro i'r safle gwyrthiol sydd wedi denu pererinion am dros 13 o ganrifoedd, y cyfnod hiraf o bererindod parhaus ym Mhrydain.

### FOLLOW THE STORY

St Winifred's Chapel and Holy Well, Holywell – make a trip to a miraculous site which has attracted pilgrims for over 13 centuries, the longest period of continuous pilgrimage in Britain.

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## Eglwys a ffynnon hynafol An ancient church and well

Mae Eglwys Beuno Sant yn eglwys wych, a bron mor fawr â chadeirlan. Mae'r adeilad presennol yn dyddio'n bennaf i ddiwedd y 15fed ganrif neu ddechrau'r 16eg ganrif, ac mae'n un o'r eglwysi Tuduraidd mwyaf godidog yng Nghymru. Fe ysgrifennodd Syr Clough Williams-Ellis, y dyn a greodd Bortmeirion, mai ymweliad â'r eglwys hon â'i ysbrydolodd i fynd yn bensaer.

Capel Beuno neu Gapel y Bedd yw rhan hynaf y safle – dan ei lawr mae olion adeilad carreg gwreiddiol yr eglwys o'r 7fed ganrif. Mae'n bosib bod yr adeilad gwreiddiol wedi datblygu i fod yn gysegrfa, a bod strwythur mwy wedi cael ei adeiladu drosto. Cafodd y rhan fwyaf o'r safle ei ddinistrio gan ymosodiadau'r Llychlynwyr ar ddiwedd y 10fed ganrif, ac ni chafodd ei ailadeiladu tan yr 16eg ganrif.

Mae'r capel hefyd yn cynnwys croes arysgrifedig hynafol a elwir yn Garreg Beuno. Mae wedi'i gysylltu i'r prif adeilad gan gyntedd anghyffredin math fownt faril o'r 17eg ganrif.

Mae gan yr adeilad nifer o enghreifftiau cain o bensaernïaeth berpendicwlar urddasol, gan gynnwys to pren hyfryd, tair sedilia (seddau wedi'u naddu o garreg), piscina (fasn ger yr allor), seddau prebendari wedi'u cerfio (ar gyfer y clerigwyr) a chroglen (partisiwn rhwng y gangell a chorff yr eglwys). Yn y fynwent ger y capel saif deial haul gwenithfaen hynod o anghyffredin, o arddull Gwyddelig. Awgryma hyn gysylltiadau agos gydag Iwerddon yn ystod teyrnasiad Gruffudd ap Cynan, y tywysog a hanner Gwyddel, yn y 12fed ganrif.

St Beuno is a magnificent church, cathedral like in scale. The present building dates mostly to the late 15th or early 16th centuries and is one of the finest Tudor churches in Wales. Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, the creator of Portmeirion, wrote that it was a visit to this church that inspired him to become an architect.

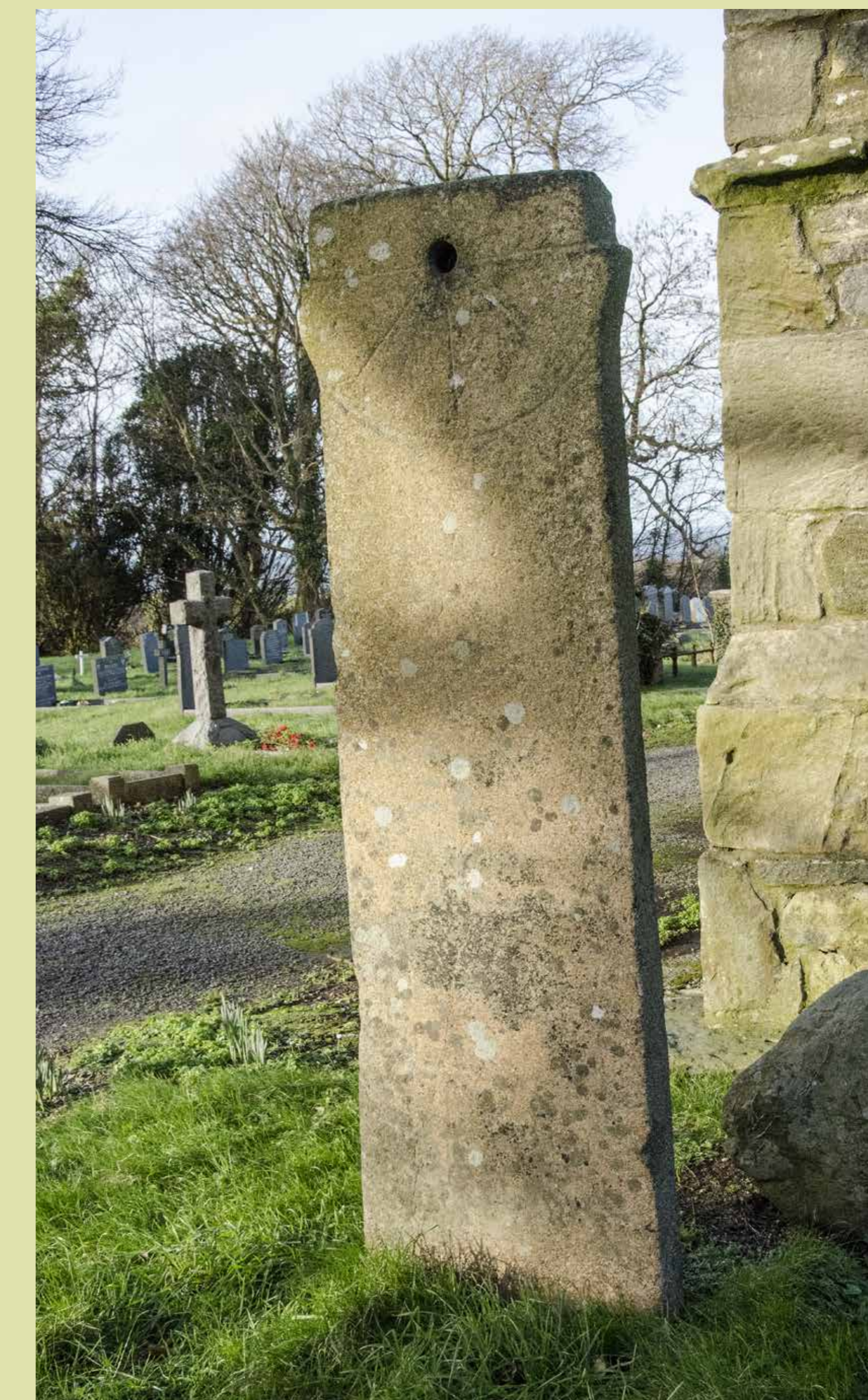
The Beuno or Grave Chapel is the oldest part of the site – under its floor lie the remains of the original stone 7th century church building. This original building may have become a shrine and had a larger structure built over it. Most of the site was destroyed by Viking raids at the end of the 10th century, and was not rebuilt until the 16th century.

The chapel also contains an ancient inscribed cross known as Beuno's Stone. It is linked to the main building by a highly unusual 17th century barrel-vaulted passageway.

The building features many fine examples of noble perpendicular architecture, including a wonderful timber roof, three carved sedilia (stone seats) a piscina (basin near the altar), carved prebendary stalls (for the clergy) and a rood screen (a partition between chancel and nave). In the churchyard near the chapel stands an extremely rare Irish style granite sundial, which hints at close connections with Ireland during the 12th century reign of half-Irish prince Gruffudd ap Cynan.



Seddau prebendari wedi'u cerfio  
Carved prebendary stalls  
© Hawlfraint Ein Treftadaeth  
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Deial haul  
Sundial  
© Sheila Jones



Ychydig draw o'r eglwys, i'r gorllewin, mae Ffynnon Beuno Sant, sef y ffynhonnell ddŵr ar gyfer mynachlog Beuno Sant mae'n debyg. Yno mae pwll carreg canoloesol gyda wal o'i amgylch, ac fe'i hystyriar ers canrifoedd yn fan o iachâd Cristnogol. Mae nifer o bererinion yn ymweld â'r ffynnon heddiw a chaiff ei dŵr ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer bedyddiadau yn y plwyf.

A short distance from the church, to the west, lies St Beuno's Well, probably the water source for Beuno's monastery. It features a medieval stone pool with an enclosing wall, and has long been viewed as a place of Christian healing. The well is visited by many modern pilgrims and its water is used for baptisms in the parish.

Ffynnon Beuno Sant  
St Beuno's Well  
© Sheila Jones

Maen Beuno  
St Beuno's Stone  
© Sheila Jones





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# Llwybr y pererinion The path of the pilgrims

Trwy'r canrifoedd, mae pererinion Cristnogol wedi teithio i lefydd arbennig i chwilio am iachâd, ysbrydoliaeth ac arweiniad, neu i nodi adeg arwyddocaol yn eu bywydau. Wrth iddynt deithio, maent wedi teimlo'n agosach at Dduw, at ei gilydd ac at y ddaear.

Heddiw, mae Llwybr Pererin Gogledd Cymru sy'n ymestyn 130 milltir ar hyd yr arfordir, yn daith anhygoel sy'n dilyn ôl troed y pererinion cynt. Mae Llwybr y Pererin yn ymweld ag Eglwys Beuno Sant (a'r Ffynnon) man cychwyn traddodiadol yr hen lwybr pererindod ogleddol i lawr trwy Benrhyn Llŷn tuag at ynys sanctaidd Enlli.

Ar y ffordd i Ynys Enlli mae bryniau garw, tir arfordirol prydfarth a nifer o enghreifftiau gwych o'n treftadaeth. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys manau addoli ac iachau Cristnogol hynafol sy'n parhau hyd heddiw yn gartref i gymunedau o Gristnogion gweithgar a chroesawgar. Llefydd megis Eglwys Beuno Sant ym Mhistyll, Eglwys Sant Gwynhoedl yn Llangwinnadl ac Eglwys Hywyn Sant yn Aberdaron.

P'un a ydych yn bererin neu'n deithiwr, mae Eglwys Beuno Sant ac Esgobaeth Bangor yn dymuno bendith Duw i chi ar eich taith.

Through the centuries, Christian pilgrims have journeyed to special places to seek healing, inspiration and guidance or to mark a significant moment in their lives. As they have travelled they have felt closer to God, to each other and to the earth.

Today, the North Wales Pilgrim's Way is a 130 mile walking route along the coast, an epic journey that follows in the footsteps of earlier pilgrims. The Pilgrim's Way calls at St Beuno's Church and Well – traditionally the starting point of the northern pilgrim route down the Llŷn Peninsula to the holy island of Enlli (Bardsey).

On the way to Enlli there are rugged hills, beautiful coastland and a number of wonderful examples of our heritage. These include early Christian places of worship and healing which are still home to active and welcoming Christian communities. Places such as St Beuno's at Pistyll, St Gwynhoedl's at Llangwinnadl and St Hywyn's at Aberdaron.

Whether you are a pilgrim or a tourist, St Beuno's and the Diocese of Bangor wish you God's blessing on your journey.

Taith Pererin Gogledd Cymru

The North Wales Pilgrim's Way

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Ynys Enlli  
Bardsey Island  
© Marian Delyth



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