

# DEWI SANT - NAWDDDSANT CYMRU

## SAINT DAVID - PATRON SAINT OF WALES



Cernunnos

Mae'n fwy na phosib mai ambell filwr Rhufeinig neu fasnachwr Rhufeinig ddaeth â hanes yr Iesu i Gymru gyntaf oll.

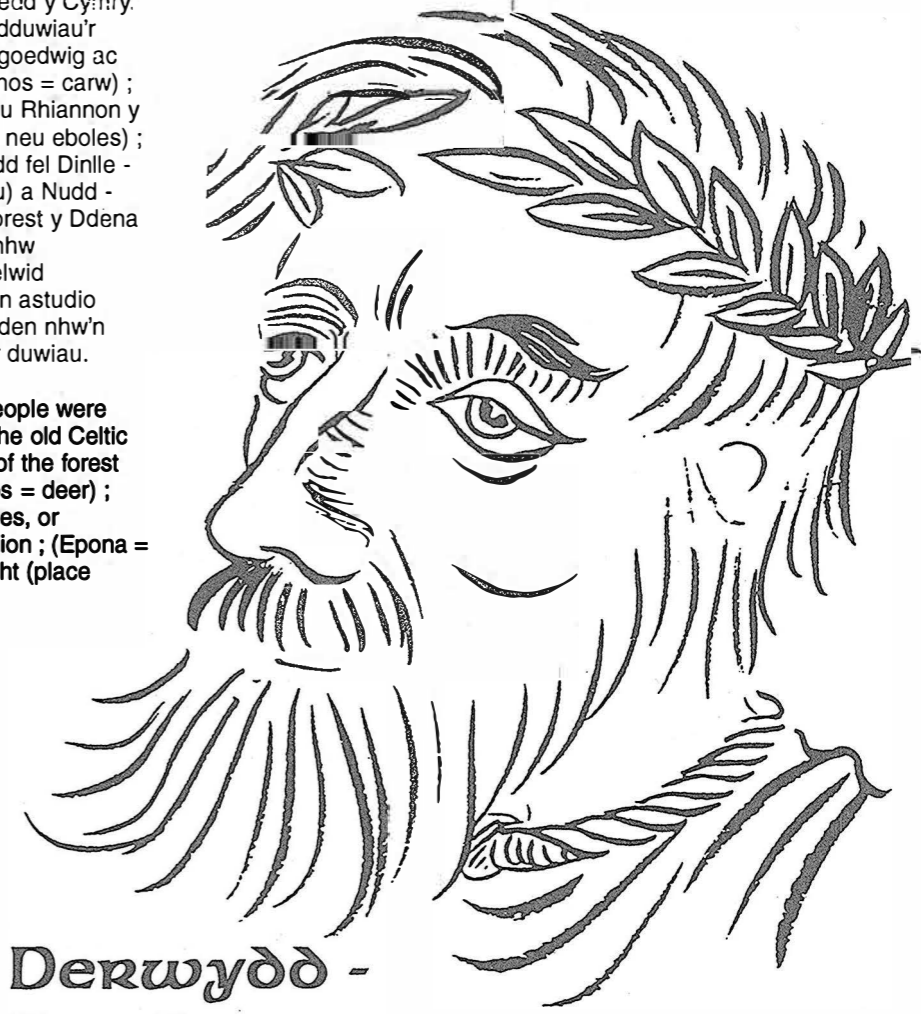
Most probably it was the occasional Roman soldier or a Roman merchant who first brought the story of Jesus to Wales.

Epona



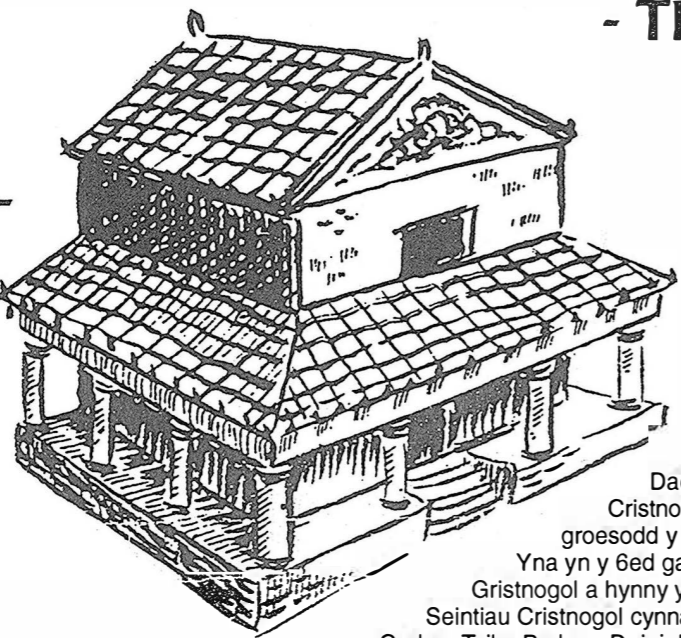
Ers talwm iawn paganiaid oedd y Cymry. Roeddent nhw'n addoli hen dduwiau'r Celtaid: Cernunnos, duw'r goedwig ac anifeiliaid gwyllton (Cernunnos = carw); Epona, duwies y meirch, neu Rhiannon y Mabinogion; (Epona = ebol neu eboloes); Lleu - goleuni (enwau lleoedd fel Dinlle - Din-leu a Nantlle - Nant-leu) a Nudd - mae teml i'r duw hwn yn Fforest y Ddena yn Lloegr. Roedd ganddyn nhw weinidogion, gwyr doeth a elwid Derwyddon. Roeddent nhw'n astudio natur a'r sêr. Weithiau roeddent nhw'n aberthu gwyr a gwragedd i'r duwiau.

Long time ago the Welsh people were pagans. They worshipped the old Celtic gods: Cernunnos, the god of the forest and wild animals (Cernunnos = deer); Epona, the goddess of horses, or Rhiannon from the Mabinogion; (Epona = young horse/colt); Lleu - light (place names like Dinlle - Din-leu and Nantlle - Nant-leu) and Nodens - there is a temple for this god in the Forest of Dean in England. They had priests, wise men called Druids. They studied nature and the stars. Sometimes they sacrificed men and women to the gods.



Derwydd - Druïd

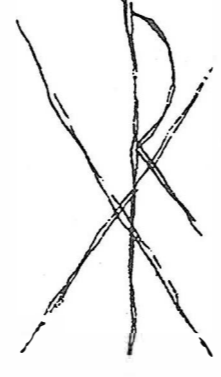
### Teml Rufeinig Frythonig Crïstnogol - A Romano-British Christian Temple



Cafwyd arwydd y Crïstnogion cynnar, sef y 'Chi Rho' ar lestr yng Nghaerwent. Ychydig iawn o ddyllanwad gafodd yr ychydig Crïstnogion Rhufeinig hyn ar hen baganiaid Cymru.

The early Christian symbol, the 'Chi Ro' was found on a piece of pottery at Caerwent. These early Roman Christians had very little influence on the old Welsh pagans.

### Arwydd y 'Chi Rho' - The 'Chi-Ro' sign



Daeth y cyswllt gwirioneddol efo Crïstnogaeth trwy law y Crïstnogion hynny a groesodd y môr i Gymru o Gâl (Ffrainc heddiw). Yna yn y 6ed ganrif daeth Cymru ei hun yn wlad Crïstnogol a hynny yn bennaf oherwydd dylanwad y Seintiau Crïstnogol cynnar fel Brychan, Brynach, Dyfrig, Illtud, Cadog, Tello, Padarn, Deiniol, Cybi, Seiriol, Tysilio, Beuno a llawer un arall. Dyma'r rhai a fu'n gyfrifol am sefydlu'r Eglwys Geltaidd dros ran helaeth o Brydain.

The first real contact with Christianity came from those Christians who crossed the sea from Gaul (modern day France). Then in the 6th century Wales became a Christian country, mainly because of the work of the early Christian Saints like Brychan, Brynach, Dyfrig, Illtud, Cadog, Tello, Padarn, Deiniol, Cybi, Seiriol, Tysilio, Beuno and many others. It was they who set up the Celtic Church in most of Britain.



### Sant ar daith o Gâl (Ffrainc) i Gymru - A Saint on his way from Gaul (France) to Wales



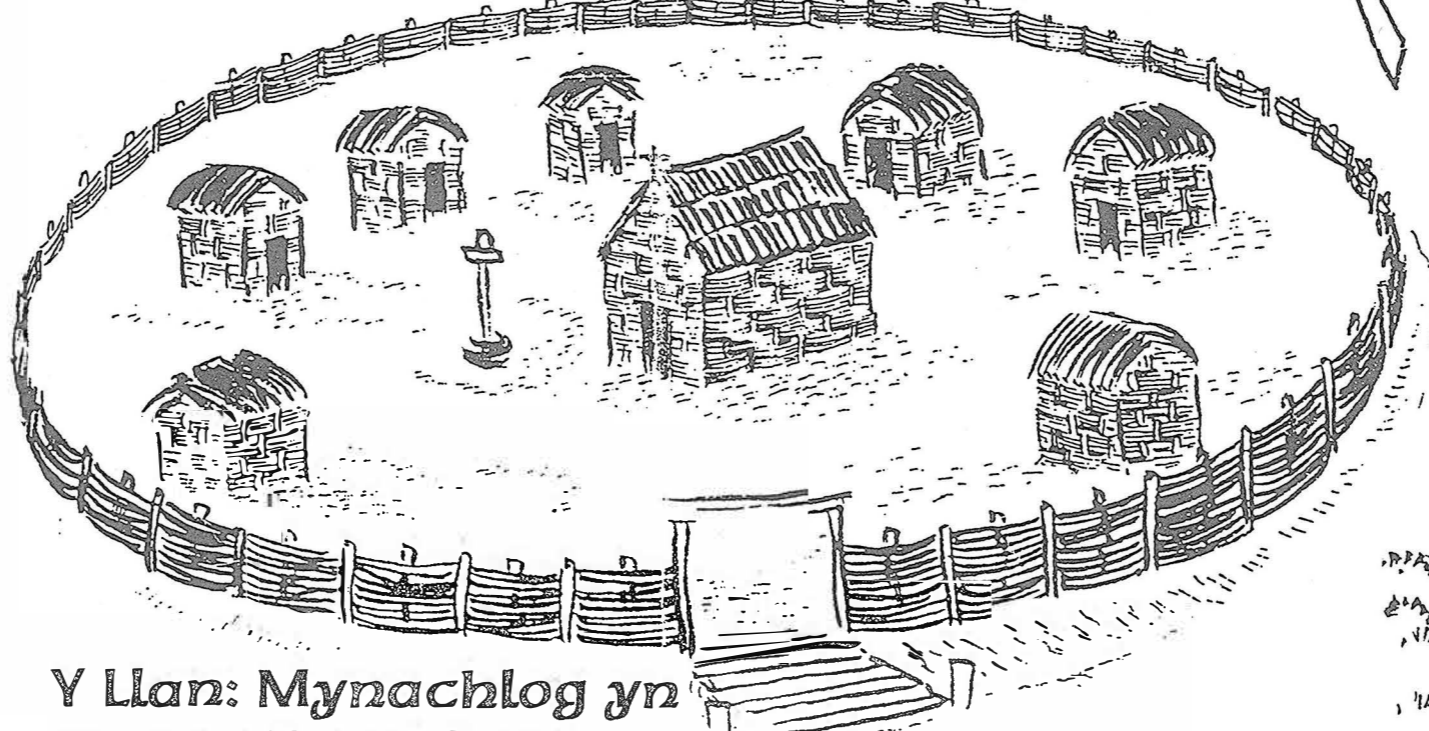
Yr Eglwys Geltaidd - The Celtic Church



Un o'r Seintiau Celtaidd hyn oedd Dewi Sant. Efallai, fel amryw o'r Seintiau eraill, ei fod yn fab i frenin. Cafodd Dewi ei ddysgu gan Paulin ym mynachlog y Ty Gwyn. Roedd gan Illtud hefyd ysgol lle cafodd rhai o'r seintiau eraill eu dysgu.

One of the Celtic Saints was St. David. Like some other Saints of his time, he was probably the son of a king. St. David was taught by Paulinus at the monastery of Ty Gwyn. Illtud also had a school where some other saints were taught.

### Disgybl yn Ysgol Illtud - A disciple in Illtud's School



### Y Llan: Mynachlog yn amser Dewi Sant - The Church: A monastery in St. David's time

Credai Dewi Sant mewn byw bywyd syml mewn llannau tlawd. Llan yn lle sydd wedi ei gau i mewn efo ffens o goed wedi eu plethu. Yr enw ar ffens fel hyn oedd 'Bangor'. Roedd adedall yr eglwys hefyd wedi cael ei wneud o bren yn ogystal â'r celloedd lle roedd y Sant a'i ddisgyblion yn byw ar wahân. Ymhen amser adedallwyd rhai o'r eglwys hyn o gerrig.

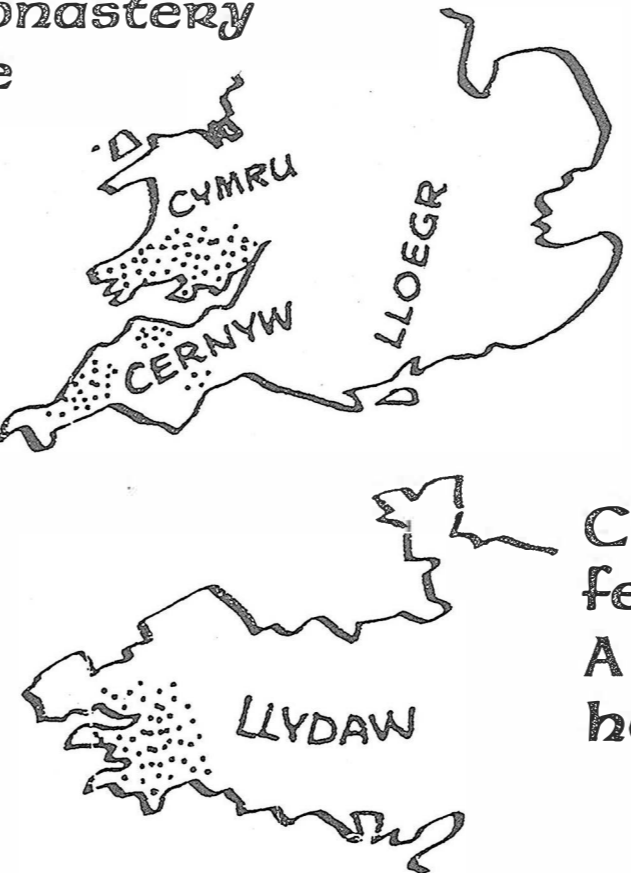
St. David believed in living a simple life-style in one of the poor church communities (llan). A 'Llan' was enclosed by a wattled wooden fence. This particular type of fence was called 'Bangor'. The Church building was also a wooden structure as well as the cells in which the Saint and his disciples lived. In time some of these church buildings were built of stone.



### Disgyblion Dewi yn tynnu'r aradr - David's disciples pulling the plough

Credai Dewi mewn gwaith caled a byw'n syml gan fwyta pryd bywyd o fara, diwr a pherlysiau. Roedd o'n cenhadu ac yn pregethu yn bennaf yn Ne Cymru, Cernyw a Llydaw, ond roedd ei brif lan yn Nhŷ Ddewi ym Mhenfro.

Dewi believed in hard work and led a simple life-style eating meals of bread, water and herbs. He carried out most of his missionary and preaching work in South Wales, Cornwall and Brittany, however, his main church community (llan) was at Ty Ddewi (St. David's) in Pembrokeshire.



### Cloch law fechan - A small hand-held bell

### Hen Eglwys Iwerddon - The old Church in Ireland

Er mwyn galw'r bobl i wrando arno'n pregethu, roedd Dewi Sant yn defnyddio cloch law fechan fel hon.

In order to summon people to listen to his preaching, St. David used a small hand-held bell like this one.

Pregethwr prysur a gredai mewn byw bywyd syml mewn mynachlog dlawd oedd Dewi, ond tyfodd o gwmpas ei hanes, storïau am ei weithredoedd gwyrthiol. Gofynnwch i'ch athro adrodd un o'r storïau hyn wrthyf. Ymhen rhai canrifoedd ar ôl marw Dewi Sant, codwyd eglwys hardd yn lle mae dinas fechan Ty Ddewi heddiw. Credir i Ddewi farw ar y 1af o Fawrth yn y flwyddyn 588 O.C.

David was a busy preacher who believed in living a simple life in a poor monastery, but there were many stories told about his miraculous works. Ask your teacher to tell you one of them. Many hundreds of years after the death of St. David, a beautiful church was built in where the small city of St. David is today. It is believed that David died on the 1st of March in 588 A.D.