

@CymruHeddwch #LlwybrHeddwch

@WalesforPeace #PeaceTrail

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Llwybr Heddwch Caernarfon Caernarfon Peace Trail



“Sut mae Cymru, yn y can mlynedd ers y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, wedi cyfrannu at yr ymdrech i sicrhau heddwch?”

Dros y can mlynedd ers y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, mae Gwynedd a chymuned Caernarfon wedi bod wrth galon straeon Cymru sy'n adlewyrchu effaith rhyfel, a'r ymdrech i sicrhau heddwch. Cafodd Llwybr 'Cofio dros Heddwch' ei greu gan grwpiau cymunedol lleol er mwyn ysbrydoli cenhedlaeth newydd o adeiladwyr heddwch drwy ein straeon lleol, ac er mwyn i ymwelwyr ddarganfod mwy am dref brydferth Caernarfon, ei chymuned a'i diwylliant.

“How, in the 100 years since the First World War, has Wales contributed to the search for peace?”

Over the 100 years since the First World War, Gwynedd and the Caernarfon community have been at the heart of Wales' stories reflecting the impact of war, and the search for peace. This 'Remembering for Peace' trail has been put together by local community groups to inspire a new generation of peacebuilders through our local stories, and for visitors to explore Caernarfon's beautiful town, community and culture.

Cofio dros Heddwch

Mae'r **Pabi Coch** yn adnabyddus fel symbol coffa yng ngwledydd Prydain, er mwyn cofio milwyr meirw a byw Prydain. Mae ei wir wreiddiau yn llai adnabyddus – athrawes o America yn 1918, sef Monica Belle Michael, a feddyliodd am ddefnyddio'r pabi sidan coch fel symbol o waed, *“Fe wnes i addo cadw'n driw, a gwisgo pabi coch Fflandrys fel arwydd o goffadwriaeth”*



Cyflwynwyd y **Pabi Gwyn** yn y dauddgau gan fudiadau merched, fel symbol o heddwch. Roedd y genhedlaeth a oedd wedi colli gwŷr, brodyr a phlant yn anhapus gyda defnydd cynyddol o'r pabi coch fel arf recriwtio'r fyddin, ac yn 1926 cynigiodd mudiad 'No More War' y dylid defnyddio'r pabi gwyn i gofio holl ddiodefwr rhyfel – milwyr, dinasyddion, ffoaduriaid, teuluoedd – ac i symboleiddio 'Cofio dros Heddwch'.

Mae eicon '**Cymru dros Heddwch**' yn gyfuniad o'r pabi gwyn a'r pabi coch, gan symboleiddio rhyfel yn arwain at heddwch, a phwysigwydd deialog rhwng gwahanol syniadau a bydolwg, sy'n angenrheidiol er mwyn adeiladu a chynnal heddwch – yn rhyngwladol, yn ein cymunedau ac yn unigol.

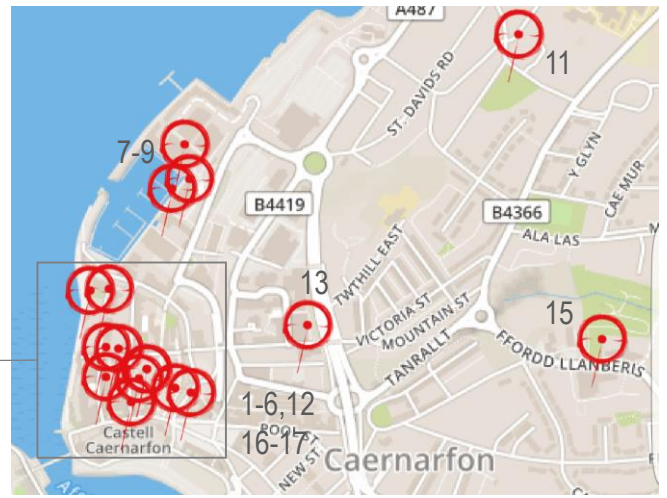
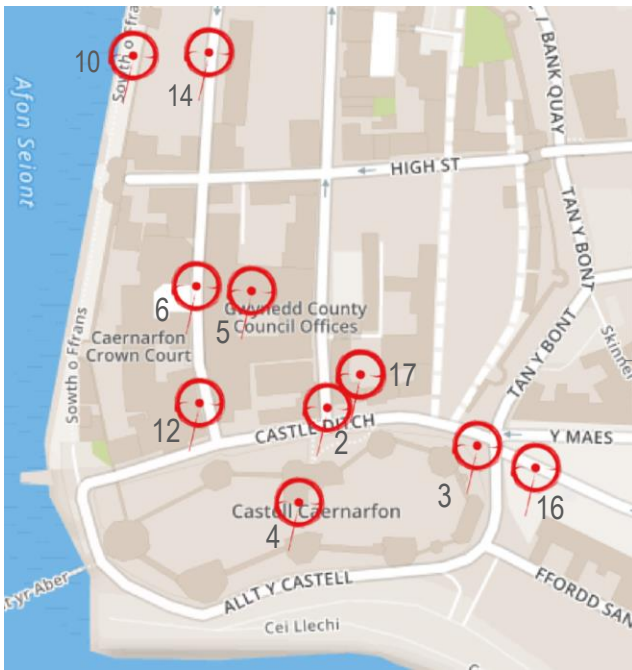


Remembering for Peace

















The **Red Poppy** is well known as a remembrance symbol in the UK, for British military personnel fallen and living. Less well known is its origins as the idea of an American teacher in 1918, Moina Belle Michael, who conceived the silk poppy as a blood red symbol. *“I pledged to keep the faith, and always to wear a red poppy of Flanders Field as a sign of remembrance.”*

The **White Poppy** was adopted from the 1920s by women's movements, as a symbol of peace. A generation who had lost husbands, siblings and children grew unhappy at the increased use of the red poppy for military recruitment, and in 1926 the 'No More War' movement proposed the rare white poppy to remember all victims of war – soldiers, civilians, refugees, families – and to symbolise 'Remembering for Peace'.

















The '**Wales for Peace**' Icon is a modern fusion of the white poppy and the red poppy, symbolising peace emerging from conflict, and the importance of dialogue between different ideas and world views that is essential to building and maintaining peace – internationally, in our communities, and as individuals.



#LlwybrHeddwch Caernarfon Caernarfon #PeaceTrail

-  **Cofio dros Heddwch**
Croeso i Lwybr Heddwch Caernarfon
-  **Castell Caernarfon**
Safle Treftadaeth y Byd UNESCO
-  **Colled y Rhyfel**
Pabiau: Weeping Window
-  **Amgueddfa'r Ffiwsilwyr**
Amgueddfa'r Ffiwsilwyr Brenhinol Cymreig
-  **Y Milwr Dienw**
Safle cyn waith Brunswick
-  **Gwrthwynebwyr Cydwobodol**
Hen garchar y dref
-  **Gwrthwynebwyr Cydwobodol**
Yr Archifdy
-  **Ffoaduriaid Belgaid**
Swyddfa'r Goleuad
-  **Heddwch Ewropeaidd**
Galeri - y gwaith celf rhyngwladol
-  **Gorymdaith Heddwch Merched**
Y 'South of France'
-  **Pasiant Rhyfel a Heddwch**
Eisteddfod Genedlaethol 1921
-  **Ysgol Fomio Penyberth**
Llys y Goron
-  **Carcharorion Rhyfel Almaenig**
Capel Moriah
-  **Neges Heddwch ac Ewyllys Da**
Aelwyd yr Urdd
-  **Ymgrych "Dim Adar Angau"**
Llys y Goron Newydd
-  **Cerflun David Lloyd George**
Maes y Dref

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-  **Remembering for Peace**
Welcome to the Caernarfon Peace Trail
-  **Caernarfon Castle**
UNESCO World Heritage Site
-  **The Loss of War**
Poppies: Weeping Window
-  **Fusiliers Museum**
Regimental Museum of the Royal Welch Fusiliers
-  **The Unknown Warrior**
Site of the former Brunswick Ironworks
-  **Conscientious Objectors**
The Old Town Jail
-  **Conscientious Objectors**
The Archives
-  **Belgian Refugees**
Goleuad Office
-  **European Peace**
Gallery - international art works
-  **Women's Peace Pilgrimage**
The 'South of France'
-  **Pageant of War & Peace**
National Eisteddfod 1921
-  **Penyberth Bombing School**
Crown Court
-  **German Prisoners of War**
Capel Moriah
-  **Message of Peace & Goodwill**
The Urdd Youth Movement
-  **"No Death Drones" Campaign**
New Crown Court
-  **David Lloyd George Statue**
The Town Square



Datblygwyd gan brosiect 'Cymru dros Heddwch' Canolfan Materion Rhyngwladol Cymru, ac Amgueddfeydd a Chelfyddydau Cyngor Gwynedd / Storiol, yn gweithio gyda Grwp Threftadaeth Heddwch Caernarfon a sefydliadau cymunedol.

Developed by the Welsh Centre for International Affairs 'Wales for Peace' project and Gwynedd Council Museums and Arts / Storiol, working with Caernarfon Peace Heritage Group and community organisations.



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Castell Caernarfon

Cafodd Castell Caernarfon, sy'n un o Safleoedd Treftadaeth y Byd UNESCO ers 1986, ei adeiladu gan Edward I yn 1283 ger y Gaer Rufeinig, Segontium. Mae'r castell yn symbol eiconig o bŵer, rheolaeth filwrol, gorthrwm a rhyfel, hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol a chenedlaethol, treftadaeth a'r ymgeis i sicrhau heddwch.



Caernarfon Castle

A UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986, Caernarfon Castle – built by Edward I in 1283 adjacent to the Roman fortifications of Segontium - is an iconic symbol of strength, military rule, oppression and struggle, cultural and national identity, heritage and the search for peace.

Colled y Rhyfel

Drwy gydol hydref 2016 bydd Castell Caernarfon yn gartref i'r cerflunwaith eiconig "**Weeping Window**" gan yr artist Paul Cummins a'r cynllunydd Tom Piper. Bydd rhaeadr o babiâu coch yn ymdebyllt dros ragfuriâu'r castell. Cylwynwyd gan 14-18 NOW Comisiwn Celfyddydau Canmlwyddiant y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf gyda Cadw.



The Loss of War

Through Autumn 2016 Caernarfon Castle hosted the iconic art sculpture '**Poppies: Weeping Window**' by artist Paul Cummins and Designer Tom Piper – a cascade of red poppies sculpted over the ramparts of the castle, presented by 14-18 NOW First World War Centenary Arts Commissions with Cadw.

Amgueddfa'r Ffiwsilwyr

Mae Amgueddfa'r Ffiwsilwyr Brenhinol Cymreig yn y castell yn adrodd hanes catrawd hynaf a mwyaf Cymru drwy ryfel a heddwch, ac yn dod â **straeon milwyr** y gorffennol yn fyw, gan sôn am feirdd y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf fel Hedd Wyn, Siegfried Sassoon a David Jones. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r Amgueddfa yn gartref i **Lyfr y Cofio Cymru o'r Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf** (dde) sydd ar fenthyg o Deml Heddwch Caerdydd. Mae'n cynnwys enwau'r 11,000 o ffiwsilwyr a fu farw.

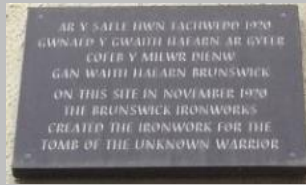


Fusiliers Museum

The Royal Welch Fusiliers Museum within the castle tells the story of Wales' oldest and largest regiment through war and peace, and brings to life **soldiers stories** from past to present – such as WW1 war poets Hedd Wyn, Siegfried Sassoon and David Jones. The **Welsh WW1 Book of Remembrance** includes the names of 11,000 fusiliers who lost their lives, held and commemorated by WCIA at Wales' Temple of Peace in Cardiff.

Y Milwr Dienw: Siop Gwynedd

Cafodd y gofeb yn Abaty Westminster i'r 'Milwr Dienw' ei chreu yng ngwaith haearn Brunswick Caernarfon. Roedd y gwaith yn agos i leoliad Siop Gwynedd heddiw, lle mae'r llechen hon i'w gweld.

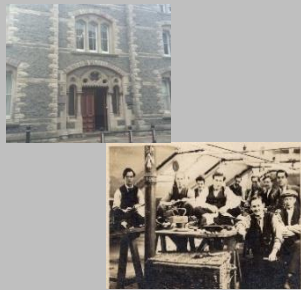


The Unknown Warrior: Siop Gwynedd

The memorial in Westminster Abbey to the 'Unknown Warrior' was cast by Caernarfon's Brunswick Ironworks. The blacksmith was located near where Siop Gwynedd is today, the site marked by this plaque.

Gwrthwynebwyr Cydwybodol: Yr Hen Garchar

Fel gyda gwrthdaro heddiw, roedd llawer o bobl yn anghytuno â'r penderfyniad i fynd i ryfel – ac fe wnaeth rhai pobl safiad personol yn erbyn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf ar sail cydwybod. Cafodd llawer garchar. Byddai gwrthwynebwyr Gwynedd yn cael eu cadw yn y celloedd yma cyn i dribiwnlysoedd eu hanfon i'r ffrynt, neu eu dedfrydu i lafur caled mewn llefydd fel Carchar Dartmoor (dde). Gallwch chwilio Cofrestr Gwrthwynebwyr Cydwybodol Pearce yma: <https://wcia.secure.force.com/peacemapwales#>



Conscientious Objectors: The Old Gaol

As with conflicts today, many people did not agree with the decision to go to war – and some made a personal stand against WW1 on grounds of conscience. Many were imprisoned for their beliefs. Gwynedd objectors were kept here in the cells of the gaol before tribunals sent them to the front, or sentenced them to hard labour such as at Dartmoor Prison (left). The Pearce Register of Conscientious Objectors can be searched at <https://wcia.secure.force.com/peacemapwales#>

Ffoduriaid Belgaid: Swyddfa'r Goleuad

Ar un adeg, Caernarfon oedd prifddinas argraffu Cymru. Roedd papur y Goleuad yn ganolog i'r gwaith o godi arian ar gyfer **Ffoduriaid o Wlad Belg** yn 1914, pobl a groesawyd i Gymru wrth iddynt ddianc rhag y gwrthdaro yng nghanau Fflandrys. Roedd llawer yn artistiaid ac yn grefftwyr a ddylanwadodd ar ddiwylliant Cymru.

Ffoduroedd Eugeen Van Fleteren, a gerfiodd y 'Gadair Ddu' a enillodd y **Bardd Rhyfel Hedd Wyn** yn Eisteddfod Penbedw 1917 ar ôl ei farwolaeth ym Mrwydr Passchendaele. Mae'r gadair yn dal i fod yn yr Ysgwrn, ei gartref ger Trawsfynydd.



Belgian Refugees: the Goleuad Offices

Caernarfon was once known as the print capital of Wales. The 'Goleuad' newspaper was central to the fundraising for **Belgian Refugees** in 1914 and beyond, who were welcomed to Wales as they fled the outbreak of conflict in Flanders Fields. They left a legacy of arts and crafts skills that influenced Welsh culture.

Refugee Eugeen Van Fleteren carved 'the Black Chair' (left), posthumously awarded to Welsh **War Poet Hedd Wyn** at the 1917 Birkenhead Eisteddfod following his death at Passchendaele - which remains at his Snowdonia home of **Yr Ysgwrn**, near Trawsfynydd.

Croeso: Gwesty Celtic Royal

Ym Mis Hydref 1914 estynnwyd croeso mawr i grwp o ffoduriaid o Wlad Belg gan bobl Caernarfon. Aeth miloedd o bobl leol i'r orsaf drenau gyda baneri i'w croesawu a cafwyd derbyniad sifil yn y gwesty hwn. Roedd y gwesty wedi codi baner Gwlad Belg tu allan fel arwydd o groeso.



Welcome: the Celtic Royal Hotel

In October 2014 thousands of Caernarfon residents gave a warm welcome to a group of Belgian refugees. A cheering crowd accompanied them with children held high on their shoulders from the station to the Royal Hotel. Above the entrance to the hotel the Belgian flag had been hoisted.

Gorymdaith Heddwch y Merched

Ar 26 Mai 1926, glaniodd dwy fil o ferched Sir Gaernarfon yn nhref Penygroes yn cario baner las heddwch. Mae plac ar ochr y cei yn coffáu eu gorymdaith heibio i Gastell Caernarfon. Oddi yno aethant – mewn pymtheg rali ar hyd arfordir y gogledd – ymlaen i Gaer a Hyde Park yn Llundain.

Roedd ganddynt Apêl Heddwch i gefnogi Cynghrair y Cenhedloedd, ac fe gasglwyd **390,296 o lofnodion** arni o bob rhan o Gymru. Yn 2016, bu pobl Gwynedd yn coffáu'r naw deg mlwyddiant drwy ailgerdded yr Orymdaith Heddwch heibio i Gastell Caernarfon (dde).



The Women's Peace Pilgrimage

On 26 May 1926, 2000 women from Caernarfonshire descended on the town of Penygroes carrying the blue flag of peace. A plaque in the quayside commemorates their march past Caernarfon Castle, from where – via 15 rallies along the North Wales coast – they proceeded to Chester and Hyde Park in London. Their Appeal for Peace, in support of the League of Nations, gathered **390,296 signatures** from across Wales. In 2016, Gwynedd people marked the 90th anniversary by retracing the steps of the Peace Pilgrimage (left).



Eisteddfod – Cerddi Rhyfel a Heddwch

Ym 1921, cynhaliwyd yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yng Nghaernarfon. Enillwyd y Goron gan Cynan, neu Albert Evans-Jones, am ei ddisgrifiadau o erchyllterau rhyfel pan fu'n gwasanaethu yn y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Yn 1929 ysgrifennodd Cynan "**Pasiant Rhyfel a Heddwch**" (dde) a berfformiwyd yng Nghastell Caernarfon.



Eisteddfod – Poetry of War and Peace

In 1921, the National Eisteddfod – the Festival of Wales – was held in Caernarfon. The prestigious Crown was won by Albert-Evans Jones, better known as the poet 'Cynan', for his descriptions of the atrocity of war whilst he served in WW1. In 1929 Cynan wrote "**A Pageant of War and Peace**" (left), performed in Caernarfon Castle.

Carcharorion Rhyfel o'r Almaen

Roedd y Parch. Stephen Tudor yn weinidog yng Nghapel Moriah rhwng 1935 a 1962, ac yn gaplan i garcharorion rhyfel Gwynedd yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd. Byddai Mrs Tudor yn llythyru gyda'u mamau pryderus. Mae'r dyhead am heddwch yn amlwg yn y llythyrau – gydag un fam wedi siarsio ei gŵr i "beidio byth eto â brwydro yn erbyn 'pobl dda' gogledd Cymru."



German Prisoners of War

Revd Stephen Tudor was minister for **Capel Moriah** from 1935 to 1962, and chaplain to Gwynedd-based prisoners of war during the Second World War. Mrs Tudor exchanged letters with their anxious mothers, in which the yearning for peace and to get on with their lives is powerful - with one commanding her husband to "never again fight the 'good folk' of North Wales."

Hedd nid Cledd – Ddoe a Heddiw

Fel protest yn erbyn codi **Ysgol Fomio Penyberth** yr Awyrlu yn 1936, rhoddwyd sylfeini'r adeilad ar dân gan dri academydd. Gwrthododd **Ilys Caernarfon** eu cael yn euog. Fe'u dedfrydwyd i naw mis o garchar yn yr Old Bailey – ond cawsant groeso arwyr wrth gyrraedd adre.



Peace not Weapons - Then and Now

In protest at the 1936 construction of the **RAF Penyberth Bombing School** 3 academics set fire to foundations of the building. The **Caernarfon court** would not convict them, so the Old Bailey conferred 9 months prison sentence – but they returned home to a heroes welcome.

Yn 2015 yn y **Llys y Goron newydd**, cafodd pedwar aelod o Gymdeithas y Cymod eu dirwyo am baentio 'Dim Adar Angau' ar redfa'r Awyrlu yn Llanbedr, i brotestio yn erbyn defnydd milwrol o ddronau heddiw yn Syria, Affganistan ac Irac. Safodd pobl Gwynedd yn y bwlch drwy gyfrannu arian i dalu'r dirwyon sawl gwaith drosodd.



In 2015 at the **New Crown Court**, 4 members of Wales' 'Fellowship of Reconciliation' were fined for painting "**No Death Drones**" on the runway at RAF Llanbedr, in protest against military use of drones in attacks today in Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. The Gwynedd public stepped in to cover their fines - many times over.

Heddwch Ewropeaidd

Ar y cei y tu allan i'r Galeri ceir gwaith plant lleol yn dathlu amrywiaeth y traddodiad Ewropeaidd.

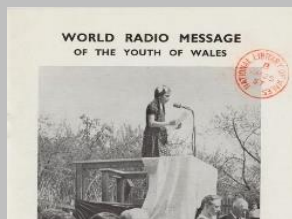


European Peace

On the quay outside the Galeri, local children's mosaics celebrate the diversity of European tradition.

Neges Heddwch ac Ewyllys Da yr Urdd

Ers 1922, mae Urdd Gobaith Cymru, mudiad ieuenticid mwyaf Ewrop, wedi bod yn darlledu Neges Heddwch ac Ewyllys da i'r byd. Yn 1956 cynhaliwyd Eisteddfod yr Urdd yng Nghaernarfon, lle datganwyd: "*Mewn hyder ac mewn gobaith, cerddwn ymlaen yng nghwmni ein gilydd i wynebu'r dyfodol.*"



The Urdd Message of Peace & Goodwill

Since 1922 the Urdd, Europe's largest youth movement, have broadcast an International Youth Message of Peace & Goodwill to the world. In 1956 the Urdd Eisteddfod was held in Caernarfon, declaring "*With confidence and hope, let us go forward together to meet the future.*"

Cerflun David Lloyd George

Roedd Aelod Seneddol Caernarfon yn Brif Weinidog Prydain yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, ac ef sy'n cael ei godfori'n gyffredinol am ddod â'r rhyfel i ben. Mae'r plac ar waelod y cerflun yn darlunio ei ran yn **Nhrafodaethau Heddwch Versailles yn 1919**. Gallwch weld ei gopi personol o Gytundeb Heddwch Versailles yn Amgueddfa Lloyd George yn Llanystumdwy.



Statue of David Lloyd George

The Caernarfonshire MP was Prime Minister of Britain during the First World War and widely credited with ending the conflict. The plaque on the statue base depicts him leading the **Peace Talks in Versailles in 1919**. His personal copy of the Treaty can be seen at the Lloyd George Museum, at his childhood home in nearby Llanystumdwy.