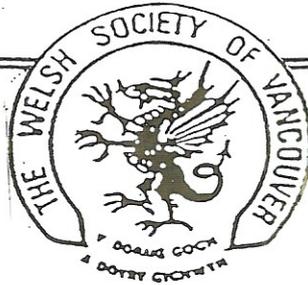


Mai i Mehefin

2005



May to June

2005

Cymdeithas Gymkaeg Vancouver

Cambrian News

Welsh Society Newsletter — Cylchgrawn Cymraeg



CAMBRIAN HALL, 215 East 17TH Ave, VANCOUVER B C V5V 1A6 Tel: (604) 876-2815

## BEAR ESSENTIALS ON SNOWDON

Bear Grylls, world-renowned explorer and the youngest Briton ever to climb Everest, took the first train of the year to Snowdon's summit last week to launch the international credit card donations facility on the Snowdon Summit Appeal website [www.snowdon-summit.co.uk](http://www.snowdon-summit.co.uk) and to see for himself the sorry state of the existing summit building after another harsh winter.

Bear, who owns a lighthouse off the coast of Abersoch, spent much of his formative years as a mountaineer in Snowdonia. The proposed new summit building will, he believes, provide a long overdue refuge for walkers and climbers and an important education and information centre for locals and visitors alike.

The summit, which annually attracts 350,000 visitors, is regularly one of the UK's most popular natural attractions. The striking new summit building, designed from high quality sustainable materials, will replace the existing structure first erected in 1936 and is designed to impress yet minimise the impact on this environmentally sensitive location.

The Snowdon Summit Building is a high profile project which has already attracted almost £7 million pounds with contributions from the Objective 1 European Fund, the Welsh Assembly Government, Snowdon Mountain Railway, Wales Tourist Board and the Snowdonia National Park Authority.

The Snowdon Summit Appeal seeks to raise the additional £2.2 million necessary to start construction. If the funding is not in place by June 2005 the project will not go ahead.

Bear said, "It is crucial the proposed new summit building gets the go ahead and I urge mountain lovers everywhere to dig deep and support this venture. There is no

easier way to donate than by going online at [www.snowdon-summit.co.uk](http://www.snowdon-summit.co.uk) wherever you are in the world - even on a mountain top."

"Snowdon is an international icon and encapsulates the spirit of Wales and the Welsh people. It's a place where dreams are hatched and challenges fulfilled. The proposed new building can only add to the majesty and enjoyment of the mountain."

16 May 2005

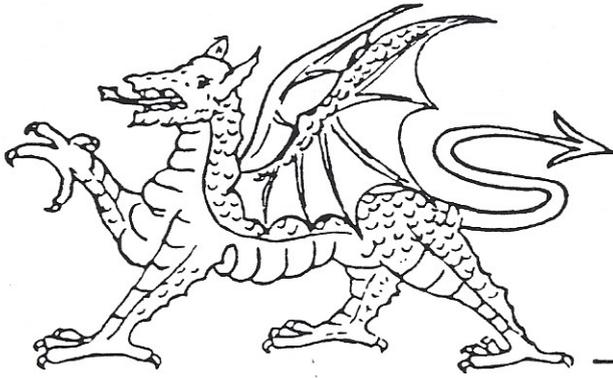
### TRELAWNYD MALE VOICE CHOIR

John Parry, who founded the Mormon Tabernacle Choir was born in Newmarket, now Trelawnyd, North Wales in 1789. In 1846 he converted to the Mormon religion and immigrated to Salt Lake City in 1849. On the ship coming over, Parry and 200 other Welsh converts often sang together. In Salt Lake, Brigham Young heard them singing and asked Parry to start a choir.

The Trelawnyd Male Voice Choir will be traveling to Salt Lake City this year to sing with the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. The date will be Sunday, 29 October 2005 at 7.30 PM in Temple Square, Salt Lake City, Utah. The choir is trying to raise funds to come to America. If you are interested in contributing, please contact Mr. Richard D. Parry at [rdparry@mstar2.net](mailto:rdparry@mstar2.net) or by mail at 8858 Piper Lane, Sandy, UT 84093.

(from an article by Annie Lloyd in Ninnau, March 1, 2005)

Re: What is the Welsh for Burger King?  
In response to my earlier question, Lynne Fox suggested "Pati Cig y Frenin" (or possibly "Brenin y Pati Cig"). I wonder what the Aberystwyth franchise will come up with now that the direct action campaign there was successful!



E. J. JONES

## The Red Dragon

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**K**ING EDWARD VII granted to his son, afterwards King George, then Prince of Wales, and to his successors, an extra badge, which was described thus:  
*On a green mound a red dragon with elevated wings passant thereon, and for a difference a silver label of three points.*

The other badge was the three ostrich feathers within a princely coronet and the motto *Ich Dien* within a scroll.

The Welsh dragon appears to have been used before the time of heraldry; as early as 1155 reference was made to the dragon as a crest borne by King Arthur.

During the Middle Ages people showed great interest in coats of arms, and when they were granted certain devices by the king or a prince it was natural for them to attribute their own arms to some far-off ancestor, although there was frequently no justification for assuming that they bore these arms. Welsh people were very proud of their descent from the early princes and kings, and of these we must mention Cadwallon, King of Gwynedd (north Wales) (5th cent.). This Cadwallon was believed to have borne the red dragon, and in the Middle Ages Welshmen often referred to the red dragon of Cadwallon. King Arthur's father, Uthr Pendragon, was thought to have borne on his yellow shield two green dragons standing back to back and wearing red crowns.

It was a compliment to be called a dragon (Welsh *draig*) by the Welsh poets, and thus the dragon was a popular device. Owain Glyndŵr, in 1401, had a standard of a golden dragon on a white field. We learn also, from Glyndŵr's *Great Seal*, as Prince of Wales, that he bore as his crest a *dragon* (or *wyvern*) *gules*. (*Gules* means red.) Glyndŵr's shield did not bear the dragon, but four rampant lions. The shield is described heraldically thus: *Quarterly or and gules, four lions rampant counter-changed*, i.e. the shield is divided into four parts and coloured yellow and red. In the yellow quarters are red rampant lions, and in the red quarters are golden lions.

We often see flags flown with this design as the Welsh flag. Sometimes, however, the lions are shown walking, not climbing, and these arms are believed to have been those of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, who died in 1240.

When Henry Tudor became King of England he showed a keen interest in Welsh heraldry. He used as livery colours green and white, and on these colours his retainers had the red dragon painted. Henry VII also used a dragon as a supporter for his shield. (The supporters of the Royal Arms today are the lion and the unicorn.) The lower part of Henry VII's dragon was gold in colour and the upper part was red. Queen Elizabeth had a similar dragon as supporter, but the red was of darker shade, and might be called ruddy in colour. According to Welsh tradition the Welsh dragon was ruddy in colour.

Thus Welshmen recall the livery colours of Henry VII when they fly a green and white flag and the red dragon. Some battalions prefer to have white flags with a red dragon walking (as it were) on a green mound. The quartered flag of gold and red, with lions walking or climbing (rampant) is also favoured. This reminds us of the arms of Glyndŵr and of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth.

*Thanks to Ievan Hampshire-Jones for these  
two pages of interest.*

## THE MOTTO

We frequently find also the words *Y ddraig goch ddyry gychwyn* used as a Welsh motto. The meaning of this sentence is best conveyed thus: 'The red dragon is our incentive.' (This is not a literal translation.)

\* \* \*

The following facts may prove of interest:

When Edward of Woodstock fought the French at the battle of Crecy, he had a strong body of Welsh archers, who were dressed in green and white. The prince unfurled a flag on which was a red dragon. This prince's sword, which is still in Canterbury Cathedral, has dragons worked round the handle.

When Henry VII entered London after the battle of Bosworth, he went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where he offered up a standard of white and green, on which was a red dragon.

*The Wyvern.* On Glyndŵr's crest as it appears on his helmet (on his Great Seal) there is a red dragon or wyvern. A wyvern is a winged dragon with front legs only. We cannot see the hind legs, but we may assume that this crest is actually a dragon.

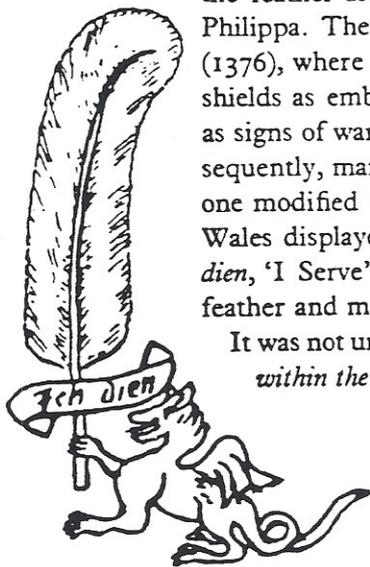


THE SHIELD  
OF PEACE  
OF THE  
BLACK PRINCE

## The Three Feathers

THE three Ostrich Feathers are now familiar to us as one of the badges of the Prince of Wales, and for this reason they are regarded with special interest by Welshmen. The history of these feathers as a badge is not fully known generally. Some writers have maintained that the Ostrich Feathers were adopted by the Black Prince after the capture of John, King of Bohemia, at the battle of Crecy; but there is no proof of this. The first mention of the feather as a badge occurs in the year 1370 when it was used by Queen Philippa. The Black Prince refers to badges of Ostrich Feathers in his will (1376), where he directs that at his funeral the Ostrich Feathers be carried on shields as emblems of peace, and his quartered arms of France and England as signs of war. But these feathers were single and not grouped in threes. Subsequently, many royal princes bore the Ostrich Feather as a badge, and each one modified the feather by some distinctive colours. Edward V as Prince of Wales displayed *an ostrich feather supported by a lion and having the motto ich dien*, 'I Serve', and Arthur Tudor, as Prince of Wales, had the same ostrich feather and motto, but it was *supported by a dragon*.

It was not until the time of the Stuarts that the *Three Ostrich Feathers grouped within the circlet of a prince's coronet* was recognized as the Prince's badge.



BADGE OF ARTHUR TUDOR AS PRINCE OF WALES



BADGE OF EDWARD V AS PRINCE OF WALES

**70th Annual BRYN SEION WELSH  
CHURCH**

***GYMANFA GANU***

22132 S. Kamrath Road, Beavercreek,  
Oregon

**Sunday June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2005**

Whether you have Welsh heritage or not,  
you will be very welcome.

**11:00 AM: A TRADITIONAL  
CHURCH SERVICE**

Enjoy lunch at one of several restaurants  
nearby.

**1:45 PM: THE FIRST SESSION OF  
THE GYMANFA GANU**

The singing will be directed by  
Rhiannon Acree from Long Beach, CA  
accompanied by Beverly Ratajak, joined  
by other special guests.

The Welsh Marketplace will be open in  
the Tea House and the ladies of the  
church will serve tea and Welsh cakes for  
a nominal fee after the first Gymanfa  
Ganu Session.

**6:00 PM: THE SECOND SESSION  
OF THE GYMANFA GANU**  
continues with group singing and  
requests.

For more information call:  
Janet Figini (503) 630-5317 or  
Gerri Baker Parry (206) 524-0854  
[www.wapnw.org/brynseion.htm](http://www.wapnw.org/brynseion.htm)

***The Welsh Society of  
Vancouver***

**ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT**

**When: Saturday, July 16, 2005**  
(1<sup>st</sup> Tee-off 1.14 pm)

**Where: Poppy Estate Golf Course,**  
3834 248<sup>th</sup> St., Aldergrove  
Tel. 604-856-1181

**Cost: \$65 (inc GST)**  
(Covers Green Fee, Dinner and Prizes)

**Dinner:** Marinated Sirloin Steak or  
Chicken Cordon Bleu, Baked Potato and  
Toppings, Caesar Salad, Bean Salad,  
Dinner Rolls, Assorted Pickle and  
Vegetable Platter, Black Forest Cake  
and Coffee or Tea.

**Competitions: Men:** Low Gross, Low  
Net, Long Drive, Closest to Pin.

**Ladies:** Low Gross, Low Net, Long  
Drive, Closest to Pin.

**Overall:** Fewest Putts.

The Tournament also includes the usual  
**North v. South Tourney** (Selection  
criteria for the four positions on each  
team include: Born in Wales, under 90  
years of age on July 16/05)

David Williams has again kindly agreed  
to compile the scores under the Calloway  
system of handicaps.

You will note that the cost is unchanged  
from last year when a successful day was  
enjoyed by 27 participants. If you wish to  
repeat or experience it for the first time,  
please phone Tec Roberts 604-464-2760  
or Gwyn Evans 604-271-3134.