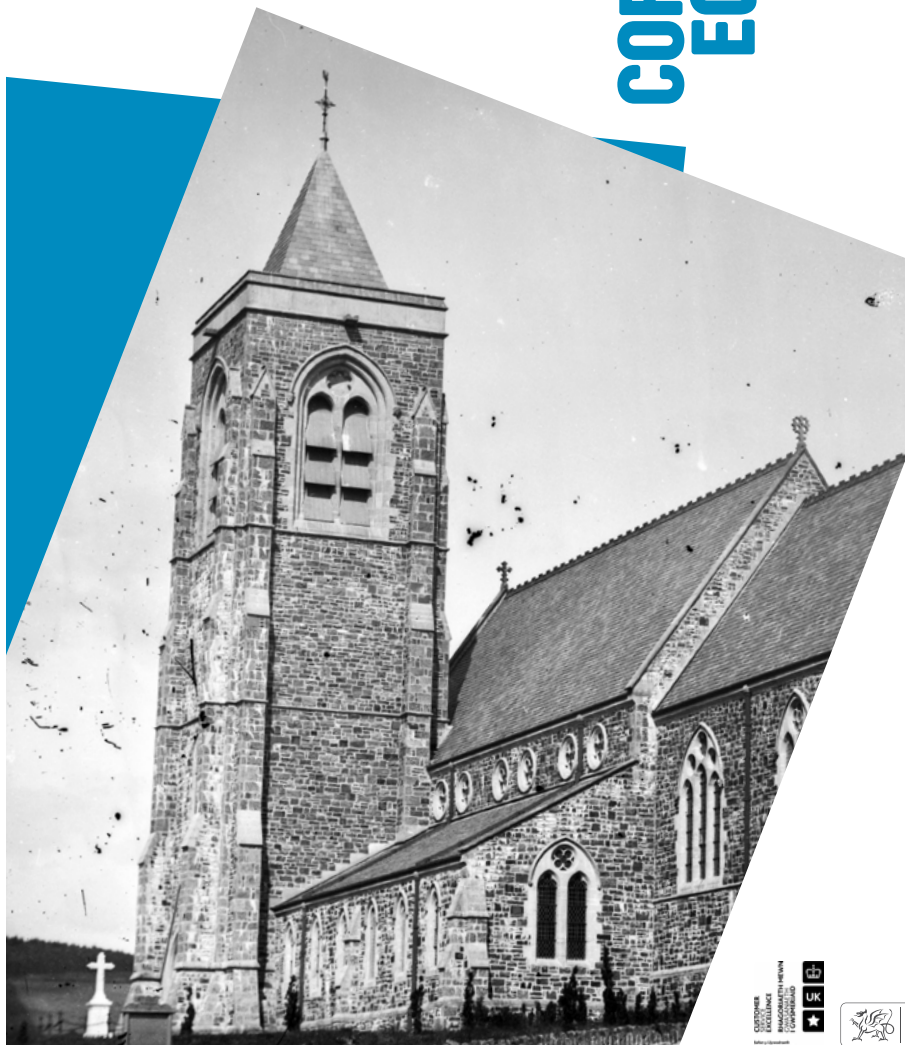


Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru
The National Library of Wales

COFNODION YR
EGLWYS YNG
NGHYMRU

CHURCH IN WALES
RECORDS

LGC
NLW



Yr Eglwys, Llanbedr Pont Steffan, tua 1875 gan Casgliad John Thomas
The Church, Lampeter, ca. 1875 by John Thomas. jtdd041 (jth00578)



COFNODION YR EGLWYS YNG NGHYMRU

Er bod Cymru'n cael ei hystyried yn wlad Anghydffurfiol yn bennaf, lleiafrif o'r boblogaeth yn unig mewn gwirionedd a oedd yn ffyddlon i unrhyw gorff Anghydffurfiol, ymhell i mewn i'r 19eg ganrif. Petai teulu'n cefnu ar yr Eglwys Anglicanaidd ac yn ymuno â chynulleidfa Anghydffurfiol, nid oedd o reidrwydd yn torri pob cysylltiad ag eglwys y plwyf. Nid oedd pob capel Anghydffurfiol, yn enwedig rhai mewn ardaloedd gwledig, wedi ei drwyddedu ar gyfer priodasau, ac yn aml nid oedd ganddynt fynwentydd.

Roedd yr eglwys Gymreig, hyd at ei datgysylltiad yn 1920, yn rhan annatod o Eglwys Loegr. Roedd ffiniau esgobaethol yn diystyru – ac yn wir yn cyn-ddyddio – rhai Lloegr a Chymru. Roedd y pedair esgobaeth hynafol wedi eu rhannu fel a ganlyn:

- **BANGOR**- Sir Fôn, y rhan fwyaf o Sir Gaernarfon, rhannau o Feirionnydd a Threfaldwyn, a deoniaeth Dyffryn Clwyd yng nghanolbarth Sir Ddinbych.
- **LLANDAF**- y rhan fwyaf o Sir Forgannwg a Sir Fynwy.
- **LLANELWY**- y rhan fwyaf o Sir y Fflint a Sir Ddinbych, gyda rhannau o siroedd Caernarfon, Meirionnydd, Trefaldwyn a Sir Amwythig.
- **TYDDEWI**- Siroedd Caerfyrddin, Aberteifi, Penfro, Brycheiniog, y rhan fwyaf o Sir Faesyfed a rhannau o siroedd Trefaldwyn, Morgannwg, Mynwy a Swydd Henffordd.

CHURCH IN WALES RECORDS

Although Wales is often regarded as a predominantly Nonconformist country, the truth is that well into the 19th century only a minority of the population owed allegiance to any dissenting body. Even if a family withdrew from the Anglican Church and joined a Nonconformist congregation, it did not necessarily break all connection with the parish church. Nonconformist chapels, particularly in rural areas, were not always licensed for marriages, and often had no burial grounds.

The Welsh church was, until its disestablishment in 1920, an integral part of the Church of England. The diocesan boundaries disregarded – and indeed predated – those of England and Wales. The four ancient Welsh dioceses covered the following areas:

- **BANGOR**- Anglesey, most of Caernarfonshire, parts of Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, and the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd in central Denbighshire.
- **LLANDAFF**- most of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.
- **ST ASAPH**- most of Flintshire and Denbighshire, with parts of Caernarfonshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire and Shropshire.
- **ST DAVID'S**- Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, Pembrokeshire, Brecknockshire, most of Radnorshire, and parts of Montgomeryshire, Glamorgan, Monmouthshire and Herefordshire.

Roedd un eithriad i awdurdod esgobol – Penarlâg, Sir y Fflint. Roedd esgobaethau Seisnig hefyd yn cynnwys rhannau o Gymru:

- **CAER**- rhannau o Sir y Fflint a Sir Ddinbych.
- **CAERLWYGOED**- plwyf Llannerch Banna yn Sir y Fflint a'r rhan Gymraeg o blwyf Llanymynech, Sir Amwythig.
- **HENFFORDD**- rhannau o siroedd Trefaldwyn, Maesyfed a Mynwy.

Cafodd rhai o'r plwyfi a oedd mewn esgobaethau Seisnig eu trosglwyddo i esgobaethau Cymreig yn 1849. Cafwyd cyfnewid sylweddol o blwyfi yn 1859 rhwng esgobaethau Bangor a Llanelwy, deoniaeth Dyffryn Clwyd yn cael ei throsglwyddo i Lanelwy yn gyfnewid am ddeoniaeth Cyfeiliog a Mawddwy. Cafwyd trosglwyddiad pellach o ddeoniaethau yn dilyn Deddf Eglwys Cymru yn 1914, a ddaeth i rym yn 1920. Trosglwyddwyd plwyfi a oedd yn gorwedd yn gyfan gwbl yn Lloegr i esgobaethau Seisnig, ac i'r gwrthwyneb.

O'r 19 plwyf a oedd yn gorwedd yn rhannol yn Lloegr ac yn rhannol yng Nghymru, trosglwyddwyd 17 i Loegr 'gan gyfeirio at ddymuniadau cyffredinol y plwyfolion', tra oedd y ddau blwyf arall wedi cael pleidleisio, a dewisodd un plwyf, Llansilin, gael ei gynnwys yng Nghymru. Mae cofrestrï'r plwyfi Cymreig sy'n dal yn rhan o Eglwys Loegr wedi cael eu hadneuo i'r archifdy sirol perthnasol dros y ffin: Sir Gaer, Sir Amwythig neu Swydd Henffordd. Crewyd dwy esgobaeth newydd – Mynwy allan o esgobaeth Llandaf yn 1921, ac Abertawe ac Aberhonddu allan o esgobaeth Tyddewi yn 1923.

There was only one peculiar exempt from episcopal jurisdiction – Hawarden in Flintshire. English dioceses also included parts of Wales:

- **CHESTER**- parts of Flintshire and Denbighshire.
- **LICHFIELD**- the parish of Penley in Flintshire and the Welsh part of the parish of Llanymynech, Shropshire.
- **HEREFORD**- parts of Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire and Monmouthshire.

Some of these parishes in English dioceses were transferred to Welsh ones in 1849. A substantial exchange of parishes was effected in 1859 between the dioceses of Bangor and St Asaph, the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd being transferred to St Asaph in exchange for the deanery of Cyfeiliog and Mawddwy. A further transfer of border parishes followed the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect in 1920. Parishes belonging to Welsh dioceses, but lying wholly in England, were transferred to English dioceses, and vice versa.

Of nineteen parishes situated partly in Wales and partly in England, seventeen were, 'with reference to the general wishes of the parishioners', treated as being in England, while in the remaining two parishes the choice was put to the vote, and one, Llansilin, opted for inclusion in Wales. The registers of Welsh parishes remaining in the Church of England have been deposited in the appropriate county record office over the border – Cheshire, Shropshire or Herefordshire. Two new Welsh dioceses were created – Monmouthshire out of Llandaff in 1921, and Swansea and Brecon out of St David's in 1923.

Mae achyddwyr yn ddyledus felly i'r Eglwys Anglicanaidd am y dosbarthiadau o gofnodion sydd fwyaf gwerthfawr iddynt fel ffynonellau yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

COFRESTRY PLWYF

Gwnaethpwyd y gorchymyn i gadw cofrestr am bob bedydd, priodas, a chladdediogaeth yn mhob plwyf ar 5 Medi 1538. Er bod eu dyddiadau cychwyn yn amrywio'n fawr, nid yw'r cofrestri cynharaf sydd wedi goroesi am y rhan fwyaf o blwyfi Cymreig yn dechrau tan ar ôl 1660, ac yn aml ymhell wedi hynny. Nid yw'r cofrestri yng Nghymru, hyd yn oed yn y siroedd lle roedd goroesiad y cofrestri yn well na'r arfer, yn cyfateb i'r rheini yn y siroedd dros y ffin yn Lloegr. Llanelwy sydd yn berchen ar y ganran uchaf o gofrestri cynnar, a Thyddewi – lle nad oes gan dros hanner y plwyfi ddim cofrestr cyn 1754 – yr iselaf. Mae 136 o blwyfi wedi colli un neu fwy o gofrestri ers 1831, a 51 achos arall lle mae'r cofrestri a nodwyd yn yr 1930au wedi diflannu.

Mae bron pob plwyf yng Nghymru wedi rhoi eu cofrestri ar adnau (ar wahân i gyfrolau sy'n cynnwys cofnodion diweddar) un ai yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru neu yn un o'r archifdai sirol. Ceir manylion am leoliad y cofrestri, a'u dyddiadau, yn C. J. Williams a J. Watts-Williams, *Cofrestri Plwyf Cymru/Parish Registers of Wales* (Aberystwyth: Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru a Grŵp Archifyddion Sirol Cymru mewn cydweithrediad â Chymdeithas yr Achyddwyr, ail arg., 2000).

Mae llawer o waith wedi ei wneud, ac yn cael ei wneud, i adysgrifio a mynegeo cofrestri plwyf, yn enwedig gan y cymdeithasau hanes teulu, a gellir cael y manylion diweddaraf

Genealogists are indebted therefore to the Anglican Church for the classes of records in The National Library of Wales which are most valuable to them as sources.

PARISH REGISTERS

The order to keep a register of every baptism, marriage, and burial in every parish was made on 5 September 1538. Although starting dates vary greatly, the earliest surviving registers of most Welsh parishes do not begin until after 1660, and often well afterwards.

Registers in Wales, even in counties where their survival has been better than average, do not match those of English border counties. The registers have survived better in some dioceses than others. St Asaph has the highest proportion of early registers, and St David's – where over half of the parishes have no registers earlier than 1754 – the lowest. 136 parishes have lost one or more registers since 1831, and in 51 other cases registers noted in the 1930s have disappeared.

Nearly all the parishes in Wales have deposited their registers (apart from volumes containing recent entries) either at The National Library of Wales or at one of the county record offices. All the parish registers originally held at the Library have now been transferred to the appropriate county record office. Details of the periods covered by them are given in C. J. Williams and J. Watts-Williams, *Cofrestri Plwyf Cymru/Parish Registers of Wales* (Aberystwyth: National Library of Wales and Welsh County Archivists' Group in association with the Society of Genealogists, 2nd edition, 2000).

ganddynt am brosiectau sydd wedi eu cwblhau, rhai sydd ar waith, neu eraill sydd yn cael eu cynllunio.

Erbyn hyn mae'r cofrestrï a roddwyd ar adnau i'r Llyfrgell wedi cael eu trosglwyddo i'r archifdai sirol perthnasol, ond mae copïau microffilm o'r holl gofrestrï – tua 500 i gyd – a fu yn y Llyfrgell, ar gael ar y silffoedd agored yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De.

ADYSGRIFAU'R ESGOB

Adysgrifau'r esgob yw'r cofnodion blynyddol a gyflwynir gan eglwysi Anglicanaidd i'r esgob. Maent yn cynnwys copïau o'r holl gofnodion a ysgrifennwyd yn eu cofrestrï plwyf yn ystod y deuddeng mis blaenorol. Er y gorchymynnwyd i'r adysgrifau gael eu danfon yn flynyddol o 1597 ymlaen, nid oes adysgrifau cyn 1661 yng nghofnodion yr Eglwys yng Nghymru sydd ar gadw yn y Llyfrgell.

Hyd yn oed wedi'r dyddiad hwnnw mae nifer o fylchau yn y cofnodion, a dim ond ychydig o adysgrifau cyn 1723 sydd ar gael i blwyf yn esgobaeth Llandaf, ac ychydig iawn yn y 18fed ganrif i'r plwyf yn archddiaconiaethau Aberteifi a Thyddewi. Mae'r adysgrifau yn gorffen ar ddyddiadau sy'n amrywio o blwyf i blwyf yn ystod canol neu ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif, er bod ambell enghraifft o ddechrau'r 20fed ganrif ar gyfer rhai plwyf. Mae adysgrifau o gofnodion priodas yn gorffen fel rheol gyda chyflwyno cofrestru sifil yn 1837.

Much work has been, and is being, done in the transcription and indexing of parish registers, especially by the various family history societies, and the latest information regarding projects that have been completed, are ongoing, or are due to begin, is available from the societies themselves.

By now, the registers that were deposited at the Library have been transferred to the appropriate county archives; however, microfilm copies of all the registers that have been at the Library in the past – around 500 in total – are available on the open shelves in the South Reading Room.

BISHOPS' TRANSCRIPTS

Bishops' transcripts are the annual returns submitted by Anglican churches to the bishops, containing copies of all the entries recorded in their parish registers during the preceding 12 months. Although transcripts were ordered to be sent annually from 1597 onwards, there are no transcripts before 1661 in the records of the Church in Wales that have been deposited in the Library.

Even after this date there are many gaps in the returns, only a few transcripts before 1723 being extant for the parishes in the diocese of Llandaff, and hardly any for the 18th century for the parishes in the archdeaconries of Cardigan and St David's. The transcripts cease at dates varying from parish to parish during the middle or late 19th century, although there are a few examples from the early 20th century for some parishes. Transcripts of marriage entries normally cease with the introduction of civil registration in 1837.

Gellir crynhoi dyddiadau yr adysgrifau
Cymreig yn ôl esgobaeth:

The dates of the Welsh transcripts may be
summarised by diocese:

BANGOR BANGOR	1662–1917	(1675–1880 gan fwyaf) (mostly 1675–1880)
LLANDAF LLANDAFF	1696–1916	(1725–1870 gan fwyaf) (mostly 1725–1870)
LLANELWY ST ASAPH	1661–1898	(1661–1850 gan fwyaf) (mostly 1661–1850)
TY DDEWI, ARCHDDIACONIAETH: ST DAVID'S, ARCHDEACONRY OF:		
Aberhonddu Brecon	1685–1874	(1700–1850 gan fwyaf) (mostly 1700–1850)
Aberteifi a Thyddewi Cardigan & St David's	1673–1911	(1799–1880 gan fwyaf) (mostly 1799–1880)
Caerfyrddin Carmarthen	1671–1902	(1671–1870 gan mwyaf) (mostly 1671–1870)
Gŵyr Gower	1671–1910	(1671–1880 gan fwyaf) (mostly 1671–1880)

Ceir manylion am adysgrifau'r esgob i'r
holl blwyfi yng Nghymru yn *Cofrestri Plwyf*
Cymru/Parish Registers of Wales.

Details of the bishops' transcripts for all
parishes in Wales are given in *Cofrestri Plwyf*
Cymru/Parish Registers of Wales.

COFNODION PLWYF

Cofnodion plwyf yw'r holl ddogfennau eraill
sy'n berthnasol i fusnes y plwyf. Mae nifer y
cofnodion ar gyfer pob plwyf yn amrywio'n
fawr: bydd rhai yn cadw ychydig iawn, ac fe
fydd gan eraill gofnodion manwl o bob peth
yr oedd yr eglwys yn gyfrifol amdano o fewn
y plwyf. Mae'r holl gofnodion plwyf a oedd

PAROCHIAL RECORDS

Parochial records are all the other documents
relating to the business of the parish. The
records available for each parish vary greatly:
some will hold very little, and other parishes
have detailed accounts of everything that the
church was responsible for within the parish.
All the parochial records originally held at

yn cael eu cadw gan y Llyfrgell nawr wedi eu trosglwyddo i'r archifdy lleol perthnasol.

YMRWYMIADAU PRIODAS

Defnyddid y dogfennau hyn er mwyn codi trwydded i briodi heb alw gostegion yn gyhoeddus mewn eglwys, a ffeiliwyd hwy a'u cadw yn swyddfa'r esgobaeth lle rhoddwyd y drwydded. Yn gyffredinol maent yn ymestyn dros y cyfnod 1661–1930. Mae'r wybodaeth yn amrywio gyda'r math o ddogfen. Yr ymrwymadau priodas (a oedd yn angenrheidiol yn ôl y gyfraith hyd at 1824) yw'r mwyaf defnyddiol i'r hanesydd teulu. Gallant fod o werth arbennig pan fo dyddiad y briodas yn hysbys er mwyn canfod lleoliad y briodas. Mae'r ymrwymadau ac affidafidion cyn 1837 sydd yn y Llyfrgell wedi eu mynegeo. Mae cofrestru trwyddedau priodas ar gyfer esgobaeth Tyddewi ar gael hefyd, yn bennaf am y 19eg ganrif.

Dylid cofio ei bod yn debygol mai llai nag un o bob deg priodas oedd trwy drwydded. Nid oes llawer o'r trwyddedau wedi goroesi ond weithiau gellir eu canfod ymysg cofnodion plwyf.

Mae'r ymrwymadau priodas cyn 1838 wedi eu mynegeo ac ar gael i'w chwilio ar-lein. Mae copi caled o'r mynegai hefyd ar gael yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De.

COFNODION ESGOBAETHOL ERAILL

Gall y cofnodion hyn gynnwys llawer o wybodaeth sy'n ymwneud â rhannau arbennig o'r gymuned, yn enwedig y glerigaeth. Y ffynonellau mwyaf ffrwythlon yw'r papurau ordeinio a llyfrau gofwy'r glerigaeth. Yn

the Library have now been transferred to the appropriate county record offices.

MARRIAGE BONDS

These documents were executed in order to obtain a licence to marry without having banns called publicly in church, and were filed and kept in the office of the diocese where the licence was issued. In general, they cover the period 1661–1930. The information varies with the type of document, marriage bonds (a legal requirement up to 1824) being of most use to the family historian. They may be particularly valuable when the approximate date of a marriage is known, but not its venue. Bonds and affidavids before 1837 that are held at the Library have been indexed. Also available for the diocese of St David's are registers of marriage licences, mainly for the 19th century.

It should be borne in mind that probably fewer than one in ten weddings were by licence. The licences themselves, which have not survived in any great number, may sometimes be found among parish records.

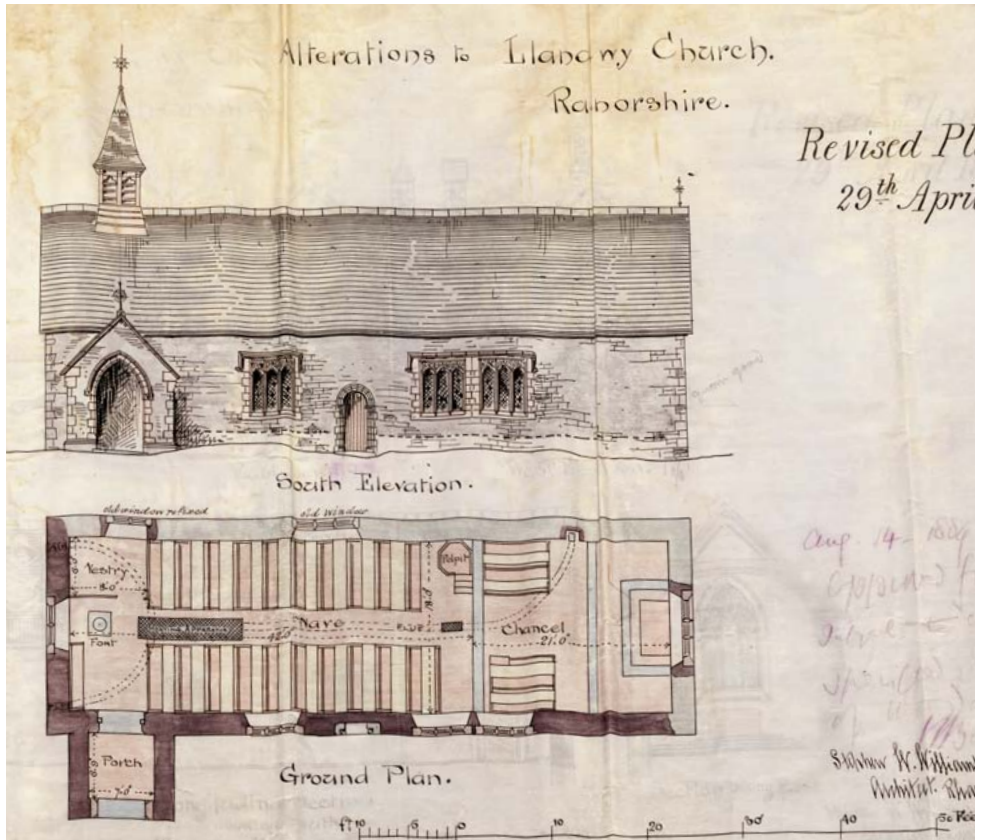
The pre-1838 bonds and allegations in the Library have been indexed and are available for searching online. The index is also searchable in hard copies in the South Reading Room.

OTHER DIOCESAN RECORDS

These records may contain much information relating to certain sections of the community, particularly the clergy, the most fruitful sources being ordination papers and clergy visitation books. The names of

aml cofnodir enwau wardeiniaid yr eglwys hefyd, ac mae manylion diddorol i'w canfod ymysg papurau'r llys consistori ynglŷn â'r bobl a ymddangosodd ger eu bron, yn aml yng nghyswllt profi ewyllysiau. Fodd bynnag, maent hefyd yn cynnwys dogfennau amrywiol sydd yn perthyn i fusnes yr eglwys, megis newidiadau i'r adeilad.

churchwardens are also often recorded, while interesting details may be found in the consistory court papers concerning the people who appeared before them, often in connection with the proving of wills. However, they contain various records relating to the business of the church such as alterations to the buildings.



Cynllun o newidiadau i Eglwys Llanddewi Ystradenni, Sir Faesyfed, 1889. Casgliad yr Eglwys yng Nghymru SD/F/306
Plan of alterations to Llanddewi Ystradenni Church, Radnorshire, 1889. Church in Wales Records SD/F/306

NOTITIAE LLANELWY

Un o dasgau cyntaf William Lloyd fel Esgob Llanelywedd oedd danfon cyfarwyddyd at holl beriglorion ei esgobaeth ynglŷn â llunio notitia ar gyfer pob plwyf. Mewn llythyr at ei ganghellor, John Edwards o Lanymynech, 9 Ebrill 1681, sonia'r esgob am synod oedd i'w chynnal yn Llanelywedd fis Mehefin. Mae'n gofyn i'w ganghellor anfon neges at glerigwyr yr esgobaeth yn eu hysbysu o'i fwriad, a hefyd i anfon cylchlythyr at bob periglor:

'to desire everyone of them to consider maturely beforehand what things are amiss in the Church, and how every fault may be mended, and what as well may be improved; and everyone to bring what he has to suggest, and withall to give me a notitia of his own parish, I mean a roll of the names of all housekeepers, which may be easily made by transcribing the poor's rate, and adding to it the names of them that take alms, and the names of those few that neither pay nor receive. It will be no great trouble for each of them to make me such a roll.'

Yng nghyfarwyddiadau 1681 ceir manylion ynglŷn â sut i gofnodi'r wybodaeth y gofynnwyd amdani: tair colofn, enw'r penteulu, nifer yr eneidiau ymhob teulu, ac oedran aelodau'r teulu oedd o dan 18 oed. Rhoddwyd cyfarwyddiadau hefyd i restru enwau'r holl reciwsantiaid Pabyddol a'r rhai oedd wedi eu gwahardd o'r cymun ym mhob plwyf, yn ogystal â manylion am arian elusenol. Cafwyd cyfarwyddiadau pellach ynglŷn â gwybodaeth arall oedd i'w chasglu. Ceir peth amrywiaeth yn y dogfennau, ond yn gyffredinol mae'r adroddiadau yn dilyn yr un patrwm.

ST ASAPH NOTITIAE

One of the first tasks of William Lloyd as Bishop of St Asaph was to issue directions to all incumbents in the diocese regarding the compilation of a Notitia of each parish. In a letter to his chancellor, John Edwards of Llanymynech, dated 9 April 1681, the bishop mentions a synod to be held at St Asaph in the following June. He requests that his chancellor issue a process to the clergy of the diocese informing them of his intention, and also send an encyclical letter to all incumbents:

'to desire everyone of them to consider maturely beforehand what things are amiss in the Church, and how every fault may be mended, and what as well may be improved; and everyone to bring what he has to suggest, and withall to give me a notitia of his own parish, I mean a roll of the names of all housekeepers, which may be easily made by transcribing the poor's rate, and adding to it the names of them that take alms, and the names of those few that neither pay nor receive. It will be no great trouble for each of them to make me such a roll.'

The directions issued in 1681 give details of the form in which the information was to be entered: in three columns, the names of 'housekeepers' (heads of household), the number of souls in each family, and the ages of all those in the household under the age of 18. The incumbents were also instructed to list the names of all Popish recusants and of those under excommunication in each parish, as well as details of money given for charitable causes. The instructions also set out other information which was to be supplied and 'produced'. There is some variation, but this is the general format to be found in the returns.

SA/MISC 1305

The Names of the Several housekeepers in the Parish of Betws Gwerful Goch together with the Number of the several families ad to under 10 year of age

The Names of the Housekeepers

The Names of the Housekeepers	The Number of Souls in the Families	The Number under 10 year of age
John Jones	2	9 4
John Jones	15	15-13-10-7-7-5
John Jones	4	8-6-4
John Jones	7	16-14-11-7-7
John Jones	3	5-3
John Jones	3	3-2
John Jones	10	12-10-8-6-3
John Jones	5	15-9-7-6-7
John Jones	3	11-9-7-7-11
John Jones	3	3-2
John Jones	1	3-1
John Jones	3	4-3
John Jones	2	
John Jones	3	2
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	3	2
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	7	17 10-3
John Jones	2	0
John Jones	3	0
John Jones	2	0
John Jones	2	0
John Jones	2	0
John Jones	5	15-7
John Jones	5	11 0 5
John Jones	1	
John Jones	3	
John Jones	2	
John Jones	3	
John Jones	4	8 6
John Jones	3	10-9
John Jones	1	
John Jones	4	12 0 5
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	2	
John Jones	2	9
John Jones	3	7-2
John Jones	3	6-4
John Jones	1	10
John Jones	3	
John Jones	1	
John Jones	4	
John Jones	2	
John Jones	2	11
John Jones	2	15-13-12-9-7-6
John Jones	1	9-8-7-6-5-4-3
John Jones	3	12-10-9-7-5
John Jones	3	9-7
John Jones	7	12-11-7-5
John Jones	2	11
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	2	2
John Jones	1	8

COMISIWN YR EGLWYS YNG NGHYMRU

Crewyd Comisiwn yr Eglwys yng Nghymru gan Ddeddf Eglwys Cymru 1914 fel corff trosiannol i oruchwylio datgysylltiad Eglwys Lloegr yng Nghymru, trosglwyddiad rhai o'i hasedau i Gorff Cynrychioliadol yr Eglwys yng Nghymru, a gwerthiant a throsglwyddiad asedau eraill.

Y Welsh Church (Temporalities) Act 1919 (a elwir yn Ddeddf Diwygio) a ddatrysodd ansicrwydd yn achos rhai asedau, ac a bennodd 1920 yn ddyddiad y datgysylltu. Parhaodd y Comisiwn yn weithredol hyd at 1960. Gwaith cymhleth iawn oedd gan y Comisiwn, gan iddo gynnwys dwyn ynghyd yr holl eiddo a'r ffynonellau incwm yn ymwneud ag Eglwys Lloegr yng Nghymru, a weinyddwyd cyn hynny gan Esgobaethau Bangor, Llandaf, Llanelwy a Thyddewi, y Comisiynydd Eglwysig ar gyfer Lloegr (a grewyd yn 1836) a chomisiynydd Queen Anne's Bounty (a grewyd yn 1704). Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys: taliadau'r rhent degwm, incwm o diroedd eglwysig, ac eiddo amrywiol, gan gynnwys hawliau maenorol, ymddiriedolaethau elusennol, a thir ar gyfer eglwysi a mynwentydd.

Mae cofnodion yr Eglwys yng Nghymru a chofnodion Comisiwn yr Eglwys yng Nghymru ar gael i'w chwilio ar y catalog cyflawn: <http://cat.llgc.org.uk/> neu'r archifau a llawysgrifau sydd heb gyrraedd y catalog cyflawn: <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>.

WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION

The Welsh Church Commission was created by the Welsh Church Act 1914 as a transitional body to oversee the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales and the transfer of some of its assets to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales and the sale and transfer of others.

The Welsh Church (Temporalities) Act 1919 (also called the Amending Act) clarified areas of doubt relating to the treatment of some of the assets, and fixed the date of disestablishment as 1920. The Commission remained active until 1960. The work of the Commission was complex, since it involved bringing together all property and sources of income relating to the Church of England in Wales, previously administered by the Dioceses of Bangor, Llandaff, St Asaph and St David's, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England (created 1836), and the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty (created 1704). These included: tithe rent-charges; income from glebe lands; and miscellaneous property including manorial rights, charitable trusts, and land for churches and burial grounds.

The Church in Wales and the Welsh Church Commission records are available for searching via the full catalogue: <http://cat.llgc.org.uk/> or the archives and manuscripts not yet included in the full catalogue: <http://isys.llgc.org.uk/>.

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