



## PAPURAU NEWYDD

Mae'r stori'n cychwyn tua phum canrif yn ôl yn Ewrop. Byddai masnachwyr yn dosbarthu cylchlythyrau a ysgrifennwyd â llaw yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am y tywydd, amodau economaidd, rhyfeloedd a storïau o ddiddordeb. Er taw dyma'r ffordd gynharaf yr ydym yn ymwybodol ohoni o ddsbarthu gwybodaeth ysgrifenedig, Yr Almaen sydd yn cael ei hadnabod fel crëwr y papur newydd cyntaf. Yn niwedd y bymthegfed ganrif, cynhyrchwyd croes rhwng llyfryn a phamffled a'i rannu rhwng y bobl, yn cynnwys storïau cyffrous ynghyd â chofnod o ddigwyddiadau newyddion cyfoes.

Gall papurau newydd ym Mhrydain olrhain eu hanes nôl dros 300 mlynedd. Credir mai'r *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, a ddechreuodd ei fywyd fel y *Worcester Postman* yn 1690 ac a gyhoeddwyd yn gyson o 1709, yw'r papur newydd Saesneg hynaf i oroesi.

Cyflwynodd William Caxton y wasg gyhoeddi Saesneg gyntaf yn 1476 ac erbyn cychwyn y 16eg ganrif gwelwyd y 'papurau newydd' cyntaf ym Mhrydain. Fodd bynnag, araf oedd y datblygiad, gyda thrwch y boblogaeth anllythrennog yn ddiabynnol ar y cyhoeddwyd tref am eu newyddion. Cychwynodd y papur newydd dyddiol Saesneg cyntaf, y *Daily Courant*, yn 1702 yn ystod teyrnasiad y Frenhines Anne.

Yn ddiweddar y daeth cyhoeddi papurau newydd i Gymru o'i chymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Roedd hyn mae'n debyg am fod y boblogaeth yn wasgaredig a'r rhan fwyaf yn methu siarad Saesneg.

## NEWSPAPERS

The story begins some five centuries ago in Europe. Merchants would distribute newsletters written by hand containing information regarding the weather, economic conditions, wars and human-interest stories. Although this was the first known form of distributed written information, Germany is accredited with the creation of the first newspaper. In the late fifteenth century, a cross between a brochure and a pamphlet was dispersed among the people, the text containing highly sensationalised stories along with description of current news events.

Britain's newspaper press can trace its history back more than 300 years. *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, which started life as the *Worcester Postman* in 1690 and was published regularly from 1709, is believed to be the oldest surviving English newspaper.

William Caxton had introduced the first English printing press in 1476 and by the early 16th century the first 'news papers' were seen in Britain. They were, however, slow to evolve, with the largely illiterate population relying on town criers for news. The first regular English daily newspaper, the *Daily Courant*, was launched in the reign of Queen Anne in 1702.

Newspaper publishing came late to Wales compared to the rest of the United Kingdom. This can be partly explained by lack of good communications and a sparse population that was largely non-English speaking.

Sefydlwyd y wasg argraffu gyntaf yng Nghymru yn 1718. Cyn y dyddiad hwn mae'n debygol fod rhaid i'r Cymro cyffredin ddibynnu am ei 'newyddion' ar dameidiau o wybodaeth ddedol o sgyrsiau ei gydweithwyr yn y caeau ac yn y tafarndai, ar bregeth achlysurol ac ar fân-siarad cyffredinol.

Yn Abertawe yn 1804 yr ymddangosodd *The Cambrian*, y papur newydd cyntaf i'w argraffu yng Nghymru. Roedd Abertawe ar yr adeg honno yn dechrau ddatblygu'n dref fasnachol a diwydiannol brysur gyda'r cysylltiadau angenrheidiol ar gyfer dosbarthu'r papur newydd i'r lleiafrif o siaradwyr a darllenwyr Saesneg ym mhrif drefi De Cymru.

Dilynodd Gogledd Cymru yn gyflym iawn gyda'i papur newydd wythnosol cyntaf, *The North Wales Gazette*, a gyhoeddwyd ym Mangor yn 1808. Ddwyr flynedd yn ddiweddarach ymddangosodd papur tebyg iawn, *The Carmarthen Journal*, ar gyfer darllenwyr yng Ngorllewin Cymru. Roedd *The North Wales Gazette* a *The Carmarthen Journal* yn geidwadol eu safbwynt ac maent wedi goroesi hyd heddiw.

*Seren Gomer* oedd yr wythnosolyn Cymraeg cyntaf i'w gyhoeddi, a hynny yn 1814. Yn wahanol i'r rhai sydd wedi eu rhestru eisoes, roedd *Seren Gomer* yn ei weld ei hun yn papur cenedlaethol i wasanaethu Cymru gyfan.

Y papur newydd dyddiol cyntaf i'w gyhoeddi yng Nghymru oedd *The Cambrian Daily Leader*, a ymddangosodd gyntaf yn 1861. Dilynwyd ef gan y *South Wales Daily News* (1872) a'r *South Wales Daily Post* (1869), ond y *Western Mail* (1869) oedd i ddod yn brif papur newydd dyddiol ar gyfer Cymru, ac mae'n parhau felly hyd heddiw.

The first printing press in Wales was established in 1718. Prior to that date it must be surmised that the ordinary Welshman had to rely for his 'news' on scraps of information culled from the conversations of his fellow workers in the fields and in taverns, the occasional sermon, and hearsay in general.

The first newspaper published in Wales, *The Cambrian*, appeared in Swansea in 1804. Swansea at that time was beginning to develop into a busy commercial and industrial town with the good communications that were necessary for the distribution of the newspaper to the minority of English speakers and readers in the principal towns of South Wales.

North Wales followed soon afterwards with its first weekly, *The North Wales Gazette*, published in Bangor in 1808. Two years later, a similar paper, *The Carmarthen Journal*, was to appear which sought its readership in West Wales. Both *The North Wales Gazette* and *The Carmarthen Journal* were conservative in outlook and have survived to the present day.

The first Welsh language weekly to be published was *Seren Gomer*, which began in 1814. Unlike the others already mentioned, *Seren Gomer* saw itself as a national newspaper which sought to serve the whole of Wales.

The first daily newspaper to be published in Wales was *The Cambrian Daily Leader*, which first appeared in 1861. It was followed by the *South Wales Daily News*, (1872), and the *South Wales Daily Post* (1869), but it was the *Western Mail* (1869) that was to become Wales' foremost daily newspaper, and it continues as such today.

Profodd y byd cyhoeddi papurau newydd lawer iawn o newid ar ôl y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Daeth papurau newydd yn fwy poblogaidd yn eu cynnwys, gan fod rhagor o golofnau yn cael eu neilltuo i newyddion lleol, fel priodasau a marwolaethau; yn ogystal daethant yn ddull o ledaenu barn wleidyddol.

Erbyn yr 1950au roedd ffigyrau dosbarthu yn dangos bod papurau newydd yn colli tir. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oedd datblygiad y radio a'r teledu yn gyfrifol am y dirywiad, yn arbennig sefydlu'r gwasanaeth teledu annibynnol, a fanteisiodd ar yr hysbysebu a oedd mor bwysig i ddiwydiant y papurau newydd.

## PAPURAU NEWYDD YN LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Er i Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru gasglu papurau newydd ers ei sefydlu a hawlio copiâu adnau cyfreithiol o'r teitlau a gyhoeddwyd yng Nghymru ac o'r tu allan i Gymru yn yr iaith Gymraeg ers 1912, dim ond ers cychwyn yr 1970au y gwnaethpwyd ymdrech gyson i gasglu ac i ddiogelu'r holl bapurau newydd sydd yn ymwneud â Chymru – yn genedlaethol, lleol, wythnosol a dyddiol – ac ers yr 1980au yn achos papurau newydd rhad ac am ddim.

Mae nifer o'r papurau newydd wedi eu rhwymo mewn cyfrolau yn fisol, deufisol neu chwemisol ac yn cael eu storio yn nhrefn eu teitl. Dim ond yn ddiweddar y mae'r Llyfrgell wedi peidio â rhwymo.

The world of newspaper publishing experienced a great deal of change after the First World War. Newspapers became more popular in content, as more space was given to local news such as marriages and deaths, but they also became a means of disseminating political opinion.

By the 1950s distribution figures showed that newspapers were losing ground. There is little doubt that the development of radio and television had much to do with the decline, especially the setting up of Independent Television, which exploited the world of advertising so important to the newspaper industry.

## NEWSPAPERS AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

Since its foundation the National Library of Wales has collected newspapers, and has claimed legal deposit copies of all known titles published in Wales and outside Wales in the Welsh language from 1912, an all out effort to collect and preserve all newspapers relating to Wales – national, local, weekly, daily – was made only from the beginning of the 1970s and for free newspapers from the 1980s.

Many of the newspaper titles have been bound in monthly, bimonthly or six-monthly volumes and are stored in title order. The Library has only recently ceased binding newspapers.



## RHAGLEN NEWSPLAN

Mae papurau newydd yn rhoi darlun byw o fywyd y gorffennol yn ogystal â'r presennol ac maent yn ffynhonnell boblogaidd a ddefnyddir yn gyson ar gyfer amrywiaeth eang o ymchwil hanesyddol. Yn eu natur nid oeddent wedi'u bwriadu i barhau am byth. Mae'r hen bapurau newydd yn mynd yn asidig ac yn frau gydag amser, ac yn peri problem gadwraethol anferth i lyfrgelloedd.

Mae llyfrgelloedd trwy'r Deyrnas Unedig ac Iwerddon wedi cydweithio trwy'r rhaglen *Newsplan*. Mae prosiect wedi adnabod ffeiliau papurau newydd sydd wedi goroesi ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, a chyhoeddwyd adroddiadau rhanbarthol sy'n nodi manylion daliadau. Mae copïau o'r adroddiadau i'w gweld ar y silffoedd agored yn Ystafell Ddarllen y Gogledd.

Trwy wneud copi microffilm o safon gadwraethol o bapurau newydd gwreiddiol, diogelir cynnwys y papurau hyd yn oed pan fydd y gwreiddiol wedi dirywio. Gellir defnyddio copïau o'r negyddion yn lle'r papur gwreiddiol.

## TIMES DIGITAL ARCHIVE, 1785–1985

Mae'r *Times Digital Archive*, 1785–1985, yn brif archif hanesyddol ar-lein, sy'n cyflwyno pob tudalen fel y'i cyhoeddwyd am 200 mlynedd o *The Times* (London). Y *Times* yw'r "papur newydd o bwys ar gyfer y byd", ac mae'n cynnwys holl ddiwyddiadau hanesyddol o bwys rhyngwladol o'r Chwyldro Ffrengig i Rhyfel Ynsoedd y Falkland. Am y tro cyntaf gall defnyddwyr chwilio testun llawn o'r papur newydd cyfan, gan gynnwys

## NEWSPLAN PROGRAMME

Newspapers provide a vivid picture of life in the past as well as the present and they are a popular and heavily used source for many kinds of historical research. By their very nature they are not intended to last indefinitely. Because old newspapers become acidic and brittle with time, they present libraries with a major conservation problem.

Libraries throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland co-operated in the *Newsplan* programme. *Newsplan* identified surviving newspaper files throughout the United Kingdom, and details of holdings were published in a series of regional reports. These are available on the open shelves in the North Reading Room.

By making high-quality, preservation-standard microfilm of original newspapers, the master negatives can be preserved when the original newspaper has deteriorated. Copies of the negatives can be used as viewing copies.

## TIMES DIGITAL ARCHIVE, 1785–1985

The *Times Digital Archive*, 1785–1985 is a premier online historical archive, delivering every page as published from 200 years of *The Times* (London). *The Times* is the "world's newspaper of record" and covers all major international historical events from the French Revolution to the Falklands War. For the first time users are able to search the full text of the entire newspaper, including articles, editorials, and advertising. This archive is available via the Library's External E-resources: [www.llgc.org.uk/e-resources](http://www.llgc.org.uk/e-resources).

erthyglau, golygyddol a hysbysebion. Mae'r archif hon ar gael trwy E-adnoddau Allanol y Llyfrgell: [www.llgc.org.uk/e-adnoddau](http://www.llgc.org.uk/e-adnoddau).

## 19TH CENTURY BRITISH LIBRARY NEWSPAPERS

Mae'r casgliad *19th Century British Library Newspapers* yn cynnwys rhediadau cyflawn o 48 papur newydd a ddewiswyd yn arbennig gan y Llyfrgell Brydeinig, ac sy'n cynrychioli Prydain y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg orau. Mae'r casgliad newydd hwn yn cynnwys papurau newydd cenedlaethol a rhanbarthol, rhai cenedlaethol sefydledig a rhai o drefi prifysgolion yn ogystal â phwerdai diwydiannol newydd Canolbarth Lloegr, ynghyd â'r Alban, Iwerddon a Chymru. Tâlwyd sylw arbennig i gynnwys papurau newydd a gynorthwyodd i arwain ysgogiadau gwleidyddol fel Diwygio'r Senedd, Siartiaeth ac Ymreolaeth. Mae papurau ceiniog a anelir at y dosbarthiadau gweithiol a chlerigol hefyd i'w cael yn y casgliad. Mae'r archif hon ar gael trwy E-adnoddau Allanol y Llyfrgell: [www.llgc.org.uk/e-adnoddau](http://www.llgc.org.uk/e-adnoddau).

## NEWSBANK

Mae *Newsbank* yn cynnwys miloedd o erthyglau testun llawn cymharol ddiweddar o dros 350 o bapurau newydd dyddiol ac wythnosol o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig, gan gynnwys mwy nag 20 papur newydd Cymraeg neu Gymreig. Mae'n cynnwys argraffiad Gogledd Cymru o'r *Daily Post*; y *Western Mail*; y *South Wales Evening Post* yn ogystal â'r *Times* o 1985 ymlaen, yr *Economist*, y *Financial Times*, *The Guardian* a *The Scotsman*.

## 19TH CENTURY BRITISH LIBRARY NEWSPAPERS

*The 19th Century British Library Newspapers* collection contains full runs of 48 newspapers specially selected by the British Library to best represent nineteenth-century Britain. This new collection includes national and regional newspapers, from both established country or university towns and the new industrial powerhouses of the manufacturing Midlands, as well as Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Special attention was paid to newspapers that helped lead particular political or social movements such as Reform, Chartism, and Home Rule. The penny papers aimed at the working and clerical classes are also present in the collection. This archive is available via the Library's External E-resources: [www.llgc.org.uk/e-resources](http://www.llgc.org.uk/e-resources).

## NEWSBANK

*Newsbank* contains thousands of fairly recent full-text articles from over 350 UK daily and weekly newspapers, including more than 20 Welsh newspapers. It includes the North Wales edition of the *Daily Post*, the *Western Mail*, *The South Wales Evening Post*, *The Times* from 1985 onwards, *The Economist*, *The Financial Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Scotsman*.

Daily updates ensure current news, and archived articles can be used to track subjects historically. Standard keyword searches can be conducted, and the map-based interface makes it easy to compare and contrast issues and perspectives from different countries. This archive is available via the Library's External E-resources: [www.llgc.org.uk/e-resources](http://www.llgc.org.uk/e-resources).

Mae diweddariadau dyddiol yn sicrhau bod newyddion cyfoes ac erthyglau a archifwyd yn gallu cael eu defnyddio i olrhain pynciau yn nhrefn amser. Gall chwiliadau gair safonol gael eu cynnal, a gall y rhyngwyneb mapio ei gwneud yn hawdd i gymharu â chyferbynnu materion a safbwyntiau, hyd yn oed o wahanol wledydd. Mae'r archif hon ar gael trwy E-adnoddau Allanol y Llyfrgell: [www.llgc.org.uk/e-adnoddau](http://www.llgc.org.uk/e-adnoddau).

## PAPURAU NEWYDD A CHYLCHGRONAU CYMREIG AR-LEIN

Mae miliynau o hen adroddiadau papurau newydd ac erthyglau cylchgronau o Gymru, yn dyddio'n ôl mor bell â'r 18fed ganrif, yn mynd i fod ar gael ar-lein. Mae prosiect Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru yn digido canran uchel iawn o'r holl bapurau newydd Cymreig sydd allan o hawlfraint ac fe gyhoeddir testun ar-lein i bawb ei chwilio, pori ynddo a'i aildefnyddio am ddim.

Bydd y prosiect yn cynnwys hyd at 500 teitl o hen bapurau newydd a chylchgronau sydd yn cyn-ddyddio digido'r papurau newydd a chylchgronau hanesyddol. Mae'r prosiect yn mynd yn ei flaen ar hyn o bryd, ac ni fydd teitlau ar gael tan ddiwedd 2012, gan fod hyd at filiwn o dudalennau i'w digido.

## PAPURAU BRO

Papur newydd cymunedol yn yr iaith Gymraeg yw'r papur bro, sydd fel rheol yn cael ei gynhyrchu gan wirfoddolwyr ac yn cael ei gyhoeddi'n fisol fel arfer. *Y Dinesydd* oedd y cyhoeddiad cyntaf o'r fath; fe'i sefydlwyd yng Nghaerdydd yn Ebrill 1973. Mae 59 Papur Bro yn cael eu cynhyrchu trwy Gymru ar hyn o bryd. Mae rhestr o'r teitlau sydd yn

## WELSH NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS ONLINE

Millions of old newspaper reports and magazine articles from Wales, dating as far back as the 18th century, are to be made available online. The National Library of Wales' project to digitise historic newspapers and journals is currently ongoing and is digitising a high proportion of all out-of-copyright Welsh newspapers and will publish the resulting text online for all to search, browse and re-use for free.

The project will include up to 500 titles of old newspapers and journals that pre-date the digital age. The project is ongoing and titles will not be available until the end of 2012, as 1 million pages are yet to be digitised.

## COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS

A community newspaper or 'Papur Bro' is a Welsh-language local community newspaper, usually produced by volunteers and generally published monthly. The first such publication was *Y Dinesydd*, established in Cardiff in April 1973. There are 59 community newspapers currently produced throughout Wales. A list of the titles currently being published and those that have ceased publication, and are available at the National Library of Wales, can be viewed at [www.llgc.org.uk/communitynewspapers](http://www.llgc.org.uk/communitynewspapers).



parhau i gael eu cyhoeddi a'r rhai hynny sydd wedi peidio â bod, ac sydd ar gael yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru, i'w gweld ar [www.llgc.org.uk/papuraubro](http://www.llgc.org.uk/papuraubro).

## CHWILIO AM BAPURAU NEWYDD

Nid oes modd chwilio bas data o'r holl bapurau newydd sydd ar gael yn y Llyfrgell ar hyn o bryd, fodd bynnag, ceir rhestr gyflawn o'r holl gyhoeddiadau sydd ar gael yn y Llyfrgell, ym mhob fformat, yn Ystafelloedd Darllen y Gogledd a'r De. Noder os gwelwch yn dda, os oes copi dirprwyol o bapur newydd ar gael, disgwylir i chi ddefnyddio'r copi hwn. Darllenir papurau newydd gwreiddiol yn Ystafell Ddarllen y Gogledd; darllenir papurau newydd ar ficroffilm yn Ystafell Ddarllen y De. Mae modd darllen eitemau electronig ar yr holl derfynellau cyfrifiadurol o fewn y Llyfrgell; maent hefyd ar gael tu allan i'r Llyfrgell i ddarllenwyr sydd â thocyn darllen dilys ac yn berchen ar gyfeiriad Cymreig neu gôd post yng Nghymru.

## SEARCHING FOR NEWSPAPERS

At present there is no searchable database available to the public, however there is a full list of all publications held at the Library in all formats available in both the North and South Reading Rooms. Please note that if there is a surrogate copy of a newspaper available, you will be expected to use the surrogate copy. Original newspapers will be read in the North Reading Room; newspapers on microfilm will be viewed in the South Reading Room. Items available electronically via the Library's External E-resources may be viewed on any computer terminal within the Library, and are also available to view from outside the Library for all readers possessing a reader's ticket and who have a Welsh address, or a Welsh postcode.

# Impure Blood.

Positive Cure by Dr. Slater's B.M. Tablets.

## FACTS SWORN TO BEFORE A SOLICITOR.

The remarkable details of another cure of impure blood by Dr. Slater's Blood Making Tablets have been sworn to before a well-known and independent Bristol solicitor. The person cured is Mr. Wm. Jas. Moore, upholsterer's apprentice, of 39, Trinity-street, Newtown, Bristol, and an exact copy of the sworn declaration he solemnly made before Mr. C. H. Lane, solicitor of Staple Hill, is given here.

A "Bristol Times and Mirror" reporter went up to interview the Moore family for fuller details.

"My son William," said Mrs. Moore to the reporter, "had been appreciated about a year when his face broke out with pimples and other eruptions due to bad blood which spread over his whole body. The terrible itching interfered with his sleep. He had no appetite, looked very pale, and quite weak. His shop-mates thought he had some infectious skin disease. I had to nurse him as a child."

"Six weeks' treatment at the Dispensary was followed by three months at the General Hospital. Every day they smeared him with ointment and bandaged him up like a mummy, apparently with little effect. He was examined by a skin specialist, but after nine weeks they sent him home with an out-patient's note which he used for seven weeks more. His hair had now completely fallen off, and the stain from the ointment made people nickname him the 'Red Indian.'"

"He might have been scalded! Then after three weeks at the Queen Victoria's Convalescent Home, Durdham Downs, he again became an out-patient at the General Hospital. Still my son did not get better. Chancing one day to read of the splendid power of Dr. Slater's Blood Making Tablets, I bought some of the medicine. The box produced an encouraging effect on my son. His appetite, which hitherto nothing would tempt, now returned; he brightened up, and the virulent skin disease showed signs of yielding. The Tablets really put new pure blood into his system, and the skin complaint by degrees went completely away. We have been astonished at the excellent results that came from persevering with the medicine, and we can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from skin ailments generally."

## SWORN DECLARATION.

I, WILLIAM MOORE, residing at 39, Trinity Street, Newtown, in the City and County of Bristol, hereby declare that for many months I suffered from a virulent skin disease. I was attended by several medical men, and was a patient at different medical institutions, without deriving any marked benefit. I afterwards commenced taking Dr. Slater's Blood Tablets, which in a comparatively short time completely cured me, and I am now quite well. I make this solemn declaration that the above written is strictly true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835. Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1922.

(Signed)  
WILLIAM JAMES MOORE.

Before me



A Commissioner for Taking Oaths.



## A NATURAL BLOOD PURIFIER

Dr. Slater's Tablets are a true winter tonic and purifier, and cure Nervous and General Debility, Anæmia, Influenza after effects, Bloodless and Sallow Complexions, all Female Weaknesses, Palpitation, Heart Weakness, Shortness of Breath, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Melancholia, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, Spinal Complaint, Gout, Rheumatism, that Tired, Languid Feeling, Lack of Tone, Loss of Appetite, Heaviness about the Hips, Back Pains, Early Decay, Pimples, Face Sores, Eczema and all Skin eruptions, the early stages of Consumption, and every ailment due to Weak, Watery, and Impure Blood.

Price 2s 9d per box; large size contains five times the quantity for the price of four, viz., 1s. Of all chemists, or post free for same price direct from the Sole Proprietors at Slater Medicine Laboratories, Greek-street, Leeds.

SEND 1d. STAMP FOR FREE SAMPLE BOX, mentioning "Evening Express."

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