

Treftadaeth a Hanes Heritage & History

CYNGOR CYMUNED LLANDYFAELOG COMMUNITY COUNCIL



1 YR HEN CHWAREL rhwng Moelfre a Croesyceiliog Fach. Daw Moelfre o'r gair 'moel', sef mynydd neu fryn yn sefyllfa ar ei ben ei hun, a 'bre', sef pwynt yn codi ar dir uchel.

2 TYRNEST Yn ôl traddodiad, tra ar ei ffordd o Gaerfyrddin i ymosod ar gastell Cydweli oddeutu 1100, cododd Gruffydd ap Rhys ei wersyll ger safle presennol ffermdy Tyrnest ac enwyd y lle ar ôl ei chwaer, Nest.

3 CROESYCEILIOG Credwyd bod yr enw yn deillio o'r ffaith fod llawer o ymladd ceiliogod yn digwydd yng Nghroesyceiliog Fawr, a'r fferm oedd y man cyntaf i ddwyn yr enw. Mae hefyd yn bosib bod yr enw gwreiddiol yn golygu man lle roedd croes sanctaidd ger y ffordd yn sefyll yn y gorffennol. Y tu ôl i bentref Croesyceiliog roedd rhyd a ddefnyddiwyd yn aml fel ffordd gyflym i gyrraedd plwyf Llangain.

4 BRYNGWANWS Afon fach yw'r Gwanws, yn tarddu yn un o gaeau Fferm Capel ac yn rhedeg i lawr i bentref Pentrepoeth trwy Gaeau Bryngwanws, ac ar un pwynt ceir trobwl dwfn. Mae'r afon yn llifo i Groesyceiliog cyn ymuno â'r Tywi.

5 PENTREPOETH Mae'r pentrefan yn eistedd mewn dyffryn rhwng Idole a Croesyceiliog gyda hen ffordd droellog o'r enw Cwmale yn ffurfio cyffordd yn ei ganol. Ar hyd Cwmale roedd darn o dir rhydd a adwaenwyd fel Comin Waun Llefris. Bu Anghydfurfwyr yn cwrdd i ddechrau yng nghartref Nell Francis ym Mhentrepoeth a dywedir eu bod wedi cael y fraint o gwmi John Penry y Merthyr a grogwyd ym 1593. Credir ei fod wedi pregethu mewn man ger Bryn Beulah.

6 MELIN PLAS GWYN Dechreuodd y mudiad anghydfurfiaeth o fewn y Gymuned gydag ychydig o bobl oedrannus yn cwrdd mewn bwthyn adfeiliedig ger y man lle mae Melin Plas Gwyn nawr yn sefyll. Ger Melin Plas Gwyn mae rhan o hen ffordd Rufeinig, sy'n rhedeg yn gyfochrog â'r llinell reilffordd. Mae'n debygol y teithiodd Gruffydd ap Rhys ar hyd y ffordd hon i ymosod ar Gastell Cydweli.

7 IDOLE Mae enw'r lle yn hynafol, ac yn cyfeirio at 'Vaccae Ithole', gyda vaccae yn golygu uned wartheg ar gyfer trethi yn y canoloesoedd. Roedd Idole o fewn cwmwd Cydweli. Mae chwedl yn egluro tarddiad enw'r lle; 'roedd y caeau uchel lle mae Idole bellach yn sefyll unwaith oll yn dir comin. Pan gafodd ei rannu'n dyddynnod, ac yn destun cynifer o reolau a rheoliadau, cyfeiriodd y Cymry at y rhan fel Mynydd y Rheole, (rheolau), a drodd mewn amser yn Ithole'.

8 CAPEL SEION, IDOLE Ym 1897 ffurfiwyd ysgol Sul yn Idole gyda 19 o aelodau yn cofrestru. Ym 1899 adeiladwyd capel Bedyddwyr yn Idole, a chost codi'r adeilad oedd £430. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod cyntaf ar 25 Ebrill 1900 i ymgorffori'r aelodau yn gorff neu eglwys.

9 YSGOL Y FRO, UNED IDOLE Trwy indeintur a wnaed ar 2 Mawrth 1854, rhwng John Howell o Lan a David Gravell o Gwmfelin darparwyd darn o dir at ddiben codi ysgold ym a thŷ i athro'r ysgol. Erbyn hyn does dim ôl o'r ysgol na'r tŷ. Adeiladwyd yr adeilad presennol ym 1906.

Ym 1996 daeth yr ysgol yn rhan o'r ysgol ffederal gyntaf yn Sir Gaerfyrddin ynghyd â Llangyndeyrn a Llansaint. Ym 1860 gadawodd trefesurwyr y Plwyf ddarn o dir gyferbyn â'r ysgol i'r plant chwarae arno ynghyd ag un erw i'w defnyddio ar gyfer tyddynnod i labrwy'r tlawd. Yn 2009 cyflawnwyd y weledigaeth o gael ardal chwarae i blant trwy brosiect a gynhaliwyd gan Gyngor Cymuned Llandyfaelog, Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin gydag arian gan Gynllun Grant Cwm Environmental ac Arian i Bawb y Loteri Genedlaethol. Ochr yn ochr â'r ysgol mae chwarel gyhoeddus sy'n cynnwys ffynnon.

10 CWM YR ARIAN Mae ffrwythlondeb y pridd yn golygu bod hon wedi bod yn fferm ffyniannus erioed gyda rhai o drigolion y plwyf yn cofio hyd at ddeg teulu yn byw yng Nghwm yr Arian. Yn ôl traddodiad lleol, ar ryw adeg daethpwyd o hyd i swm mawr o arian yn y fferm, wedi'i adael yno gan smyglwyr o bosib.

11 CASTELL TYWI Wedi'i ddatblygu'n wreiddiol yn blasty yn ystod y 18fed 19eg ganrif.

12 SAFLE BWTHYN TREDEGAR Man geni Dr. David Davies, yr obstetrydd a helpodd eni'r Frenhines Fictoria. Wedi'i ddmchwel ym 1938. Gellir gweld plac coffa i Dr. Davies yn Eglwys St Maelog, Llandyfaelog.

13 CAPEL RAMA Cynhaliwyd ysgolion Sul am nifer o flynyddoedd ers 1819 mewn lleoedd fel Manygath, Rhydygar, Pantycwar (pob un wedi'u dymchwel bellach) a Llwyneclyn. Ym 1839 adeiladwyd capel bach 24tr x 18tr o faint gydag ysgolion Sul yn cael eu symud i'r safle ym 1841. Ym 1845 estynnwyd y capel ac ym 1871 gyda'r eglwys yn ffynnu penderfynwyd adeiladu capel newydd, sef y Capel Rama presennol.

14 UPLAND ARMS Mae mwyafrif enwau'r lleoedd yn y Gymuned yn Gymraeg, er yn y gymdogaeth hon mae nifer o enwau Saesneg, fel Upland Arms (a adwaenwyd gynt fel Raymond's Lodge) a oedd yn dafarn. Yn agos hefyd mae Holy Thorn a Constantinople. Yr eglurhad tebygol yw yn y flwyddyn 1188, teithiodd Baldwin, Archesgob Caergaint, ynghyd â'r hanesydd enwog Gerallt Gymro, trwy'r ardal yn pregethu'r efengyl a gofyn i ddynion ymuno â'r Crwsadwyr yn y Wlad Sanctaidd. Codasant wersyll yno ac enwi Constantinople a Holy Thorn.

15 Roedd TY' LAN yn gartref i Mary Tucker a briododd Williams Davies, perchennog The Emporium yn Sgwâr Neuadd y Dref, Caerfyrddin.



1 OLD QUARRY between Moelfre and Croesyceiliog Fach. Moelfre derives from 'moel' meaning a mountain or hill standing on its own, and 'bre', meaning a point rising on high land.

2 TYRNEST It is traditionally said that whilst on the way from Carmarthen to attack Kidwelly castle in around 1100, Gruffydd ap Rhys pitched his camp near where Tyrnest farmhouse now stands and the spot was named after his sister, Nest.

3 CROESYCEILIOG It was believed that the name arose from the fact that much cock-fighting took place at Croesyceiliog Fawr, with the farm being the first to be called by the name. It is also possible that the original name meant a place where a wayside holy cross stood in olden days. Behind Croesyceiliog village there was a well used ford which served as a shortcut to the parish of Llangain.

4 BRYNGWANWS A small river, the Gwanws has its source in one of the Capel Farm fields and runs down to the village of Pentrepoeth through Bryngwanws Fields, at one point there is a deep whirlpool. The river flows to Croesyceiliog before it enters the Towy.

5 PENTREPOETH The hamlet sits in a valley between Idole and Croesyceiliog with an old winding road called Cwmale forming a junction at its centre. Along Cwmale was a stretch of free land known as Waun Llefris Common. Nonconformists initially met at the home of Nell Francis in Pentrepoeth and it is said were honoured by the presence of John Penry the martyr who was hanged in 1593. He is thought to have delivered his sermons at a spot near Beulah Hill.

6 MELIN PLAS GWYN The nonconformist movement within the Community commenced with a few elderly people meeting at a dilapidated cottage near the site where Melin Plas Gwyn now stands.

Near Melin Plas Gwyn is a stretch of old Roman road, running parallel with the railway line. It is probable that Gruffydd ap Rhys travelled along this road to attack Kidwelly Castle.

7 IDOLE The place name is ancient, referred to as 'Vaccae Ithole', a vaccae being a cow unit for taxation in medieval times. Idole lay within the commote of Kidwelly. A legend explains the origin of the place-name; 'the high meadows where Idole now stands, were once all common land. When it was all allotted out, and became the centre of so many rules and regulations, the Welsh referred to the part as Mynydd y Rheole, (rules), which in time became Ithole'.

8 CAPEL SEION, IDOLE In 1897 a Sunday school was formed at Idole with 19 members enrolling. In 1899 a Baptist chapel was built at Idole, the cost of erecting the building was £430. The first meeting was held on 25th April 1900 to incorporate the members into a body or church.

9 YSGOL Y FRO, UNED IDOLE By an indenture made on 2nd March 1854, between John Howell of Llan and David Gravell of Cwmfelin a parcel of land was provided for the purpose of erecting a school house and a house for the teacher of the school. There is now no trace of the school or house, while the current building was built in 1906. In 1996 the school became part of the first federated school in Carmarthenshire along with Llangyndeyrn and Llansaint.

In 1860 the surveyors of the Parish left a plot of land opposite the school for the children to play on along with one acre to be used for allotments for poor labourers. In 2009 the vision of an area for children to play in was achieved through a project carried out by Llandyfaelog Community Council, Carmarthenshire County Council with funding from Cwm Environmental Grant Scheme and the National Lottery Awards for All. Alongside the school there is a public quarry which contains a well.

10 CWM YR ARIAN The fertility of its soil has always made this a prosperous farm with some parishioners recalling as many as ten families living at Cwm yr Arian. Local tradition has it that at some point a large amount of money was found at the farm possibly deposited by smugglers.

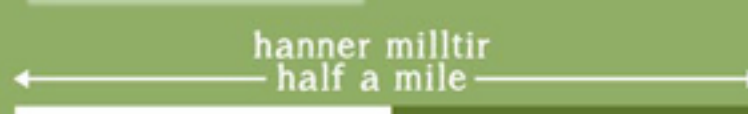
11 TOWY CASTLE Originally developed as a mansion during the 18th-19th Centuries.

12 SITE OF TREDEGAR COTTAGE Former birthplace of a Dr. David Davies, the obstetrician who helped deliver Queen Victoria into this world. Demolished in 1938. A memorial tablet to Dr. Davies can be found in St Maelogs Church, Llandyfaelog.

13 CAPEL RAMA Sunday Schools had been held for many years from 1819 at places such as Manygath, Rhydygar, Pantycwar (all now demolished) and Llwyneclyn. In 1839 a small chapel measuring 24ft x 18ft was built with Sunday schools being moved to the site in 1841. In 1845 the chapel was extended and in 1871 with the church prospering it was decided to build a new chapel, the present Capel Rama.

14 UPLAND ARMS The majority of the Community place names are Welsh, though in this locality there are a number of English names, such as Upland Arms (previously known as Raymond's Lodge) which was a public house. Close by are also Holy Thorn and Constantinople. The likely explanation being that in the year 1188 Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, along with the great Welsh historian Gerallt Gymro, travelled through the area preaching the gospel and asking men to join the Crusaders in the Holy Land. They pitched their tent and named Constantinople and Holy Thorn.

15 LAN HOUSE was home to Mary Tucker who married Williams Davies, owner of The Emporium in Guildhall Square, Carmarthen.





Dylunio a darlunio gan / Designed and illustrated by Lisa Hellier www.arthousegraphics.co.uk

- 1 PISTYLL** Cafwyd hyd i ffynnon iachael ym Mhystyll, sef ffynnon o ddŵr gloyw, oedd yn werthfawr iawn o ran gwella afiechydon y llygad.
- Mae **BANCYCAPEL** yn cael ei enw o hen gapel ar glawdd o dir uchel sef Mynydd y Cyfor, ar ben deheuol y bryn ger y groesfordd ym mhentrefan Bancycapel. Ar y clawdd hwn mae tomenni o dir yn aros sy'n nodi safle Capel Cynheiddon. Roedd y capel yn sefyll yn ystod y 17eg ganrif, ond erbyn hyn mae fwy neu lai wedi diflannu. Soniwyd am ei sylfeini yn De situ Brecheniauc y 12fed ganrif, dogfen sy'n trafod safleoedd claddu hynafol Cymreig.
- 3 CAPEL BANCYCAPEL** Cyn yr adeiladwyd y Capel ym 1834, cynhaliodd y Methodistiaid lleol eu cyfarfodydd ym Mhenymaes, Bwlchgywynnt, Fforest ac Iscwm ymhlith eraill. Daeth y pulpud cyntaf yn yr eglwys o Gapel Heol y Dŵr, Caerfyrddin. Roedd bwriad i ychwanegu cloc i'r capel, ond cyn i'r adeilad gael ei gwblhau cafodd ei symud i Eglwys Llangain. Roedd y tu mewn yn syml iawn gyda phedair sedd yn y blaen ac ar bob ochr a meinciau yn y canol; gwnaed rhai adnewyddiadau ym 1869.
- 4 CLOIGYN** Yn y pentrefan hwn roedd capel all-blwyfol a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer gwneidyddu priddasau yn unig. Dim ond y sylfeini sydd ar ôl. Ar bont Cloigyn mae arysgrif yn nodi y talwyd cost codi'r bont gan ddirwyon a osodwyd ar 'Gardis' oedd yn 'gyrru eu ceffylau a'u certî ar gyflymder uchel' yn ôl ac ymlaen o'r odyonau calch ym Meinciau.
- 5 Maenordy Sioraidd yw **GLANRHYDW**, a adeiladwyd ym 1732 a'i osod o fewn parc prydfert; roedd yn gartref i'r teulu Saunders.
- 6 GELLIGAEROS / LLWYNYREOS - Ffordd Rufeinig** - Mae ffordd Rufeinig o Bensaarn yn dod allan i Ffordd Bolahaul rhwng Penbryn a Mount Hill. Mae'n mynd ar draws i Beaulieu i Dycanol a Chwmtawel, gan ail-ymuno â'r gymuned ger Cwmffrwd Uchaf. Y rhan rhwng Llwynyreos a Gelligeiros yw'r brif ffordd o hyd.
- Fila fawr yw **OAKLANDS** a adeiladwyd ym 1861, wedi'i gosod mewn coetir ar y tro yn y ffordd. Roedd yn gartref ar un adeg i T.W.Barker, cyfreithiwr o Gaerfyrddin a ysgrifennodd 'The Handbook of the Natural History of Carmarthenshire' ym 1905. Roedd Oaklands ar un adeg yn gartref i Mr Walter Davies a ddyfeisiodd olwyn sbâr Stepney gyda'i frawd.



- 1 PISTYLL** A healing well was found at Pistyll, this well a spring of limpid water, greatly valued for curing diseases of the eye.
- 2 BANCYCAPEL** takes its name from an old chapel that stood on a bank of high ground Mynydd y Cyfor, at the southern end of the hill near the crossroads in the hamlet of Bancycapel. On this bank mounds of earth remain which mark the site of Capel Cynheiddon. The chapel was standing during the 17th, but has now practically disappeared. Its foundations were mentioned in the C12th De situ Brecheniauc, a document detailing ancient Welsh burial grounds.
- 3 CAPEL BANCYCAPEL** Before the Chapel was built in 1834, local Methodists held their meetings at Penymaes, Bwlchgywynnt, Forest and Iscwm among others. The first pulpit in the church came from Water Street Chapel, Carmarthen. It was intended to add a clock to the chapel however before the building was completed it was removed to Llangain Church. The interior was very simple with four seats in front and on each side with benches in the centre; some renovations were made in 1869.
- 4 CLOIGYN** In this hamlet there was an extra-parochial chapel used only for the solemnization of marriages. Only the foundations remain. On Cloigyn bridge is an inscription stating that the cost of erecting the bridge was met by fines imposed on 'Cardis' who 'drove their horses and carts at an unlimited speed' to and from the lime kilns at Meinciau.
- 5 GLANRHYDW** is a Georgian manor house, built in 1732 and set within a fine park; it was home to the Saunders family.
- 6 GELLIGAEROS / LLWYNYREOS - Roman Road** - There is a Roman road from Pensaarn coming out into Bolahaul Road between Penbryn and Mount Hill. It travels across to Beaulieu on to Tycanol and Cwmtawel, re-entering the community near Cwmffrwd Uchaf. The stretch between Llwynyreos and Gelligeiros is still the main road.
- 7 OAKLANDS** is a large villa built in 1861, set in woodland on the bend in the road. Once the home of T.W.Barker, a Carmarthen lawyer who wrote the 'The Handbook of the Natural History of Carmarthenshire' in 1905. Oaklands was also once the home of Mr Walter Davies who with his brother, invented the Stepney spare wheel.

- Adeiladwyd **EGLWYS SANTES ANNE** ym 1866 gan T.W.A.Thompson, ac agorodd ar 14 Awst 1868. Adeilad syml ydyw gyda chlochlofft ac organ fawreddog. Mae'r bedd cynharaf yn coffáu Gwyddel, y Capten J.M. Pentland(1800-1871) o Digoed, ac mae arno'r arysgrif canlynol: Hwylodd y swyddog hwn yn y llong Northumberland gyda Napoleon Buonaparte i St Helena ym 1815 a dychwelodd i Loegr ym 1818.
- Ystyr **CWMFFRWD** yw Dyffryn y nant sy'n llifo'n gyflym. Mae wedi'i lleoli lle mae ffordd Caerfyrddin i Gydwell yn croesi Nant Cwmffrwd lle mae hen bont un bwa yn croesi'r nant. Mae'r enw'n dyddio o 1609, pan yr enw arno oedd Cwm y froode. Mae tarddiad Y Ffrwd ger Llanddarog ac yn cwrdi â'r Pibwr gyda'i tharddiad ym Mlaenpibwr (ger Capel Dewi) ym Mhont Pibwr, ac yna'n ymuno â'r Tywi gyda'i gylid ym Mhibwrwen.
- Teras o dai yw **LLAINGOTTEN** o fewn Cwmffrwd. Daw'r enw o Llain-coed-ynn, sef Llain (darn cul o dir) a coed-ynn (coetir coed ynn).
- Lloc wedi'i amddiffyn o Oes yr Haearn **ABERCYFOR**, gyda sylfeini adeilad oddi mewn iddo, fila Rufeinig o bosib, gyda phalment teulog cain iawn. Credir efallai yr oedd y tri Abercyfor a Gelligeiros yn un ystad yn ystod y cyfnod Rhufeinig.
- Tŷ mawr Fictoraidd oedd **Tŷ CWMFFRWD** a adeiladwyd o gwmpas 1860 i Dr Thirlwall, Esgob Tŷ Dewi. Llosgodd i'r llawr ym 1921.
- Cynhaliwyd Gwasanaethau **CAPEL PENYGRAIG** yn wreiddiol ym Mwthyn Felin Plas Gwyn yng Nghroesceiliog. Yn gyntaf cawsant eu symud i gartref Nell Francis ym Mhentrepoeth; wedi hynny ym 1670 i le o'r enw Ffynnonloyw i'r dwyrain o'r safle presennol, tan 1703 gyda gwasanaethau yng Nglannant Croesceiliog, lle darparwyd mynwent. Ym 1748 symudodd eto a chafodd chwarter erw ei renti ar gyfer capel a mynwent gan dair chwarter oedd yn byw yng Ngelligaeros, Plasgyraig a Chwmmelin yn ôl eu trefn. Yn fwythm to gwelt bach yn wreiddiol, roedd yr adeilad yn barod ar gyfer gwasanaethau ar 13 Ebrill 1749, er bod plac enw'r capel yn nodi 1751 fel y dyddiad adeiladu. Gweinidog cyntaf Penygraig oedd y Parch. Milbourne Bloom. Codwyd yr adeilad presennol ym 1834 ar gost o £367. Datllodd Capel Penygraig ei Ben-blwydd ym 250 oed ym 1999.
- 14 YSGOL GYFYN BRO MYRDDIN** Symudodd yr Ysgol Uwchradd i'r lleoliad hwn ger Croesceiliog o'i safle blaenorol ar Deras Richmond Caerfyrddin ym 1997.



- 8 ST ANNE'S CHURCH** was built in 1866 by T.W.A.Thompson, and opened on the 14th August 1868. It is a simple building with a bellcote and a grand organ. The earliest grave commemorates an Irishman, Captain J.M. Pentland(1800-1871) of Digoed, and carries the following inscription: 'This officer sailed in the ship Northumberland with Napoleon Buonaparte to St Helena in 1815 and returned to England in 1818'.
- 9 CWMFFRWD** means the Valley of the swift-flowing stream. It is located where the Caerfyrddin to Kidwelly road crosses Nant Cwmffrwd where an old single-arched bridge crosses the stream. The name dates from 1609, when it was called Cwm y froode. The Ffrwd has its source near Llanddarog and meets the Pibwr with its source at Blaenpibwr (near Capel Dewi) at Pibwr Bridge, they then enter the Towy together at Pibwrwen.
- 10 LLAINGOTTEN** is a terrace of houses within Cwmffrwd. The name derives from Llain-coed-ynn, being Llain(narrow stretch of land) and coed-ynn(woodland of ash trees).
- 11 ABERCYFOR** Iron Age defended enclosure, within which are the foundations of a building, possibly a Roman villa, with a remarkably fine tessellated pavement. It is believed that during Roman times the three Abercyfors and Gelligeiros may have been one estate.
- 12 CWMFFRWD HOUSE** was a large Victorian house built around 1860 for Dr. Thirlwall, the Bishop of St Davids. It burnt down in 1921.
- 13 CAPEL PENYGRAIG** Services were originally held at Felin Plas Gwyn Cottage in Croesceiliog. First they were moved to the home of Nell Francis in Pentrepoeth; thereafter in 1670 to a place named Ffynnonloyw to the east of the current site, until 1703 with services at Glannant and Croesceiliog, where a cemetery was provided. In 1748 it moved again and a quarter acre was rented for a chapel and graveyard from three sisters who lived at Gelligaeros, Plasgyraig and Cwmmelin respectively. Originally a small thatched cottage, the building was ready for services on 13th April 1749, though the chapel name plaque dates 1751 as the date of erection. The Revd Milbourne Bloom was the first minister at Penygraig. The current building was erected in 1834 at a cost of £367. Capel Penygraig celebrated its 250th Anniversary in 1999.
- 14 YSGOL GYFYN BRO MYRDDIN** The Secondary School moved to this location near Croesceiliog from its former site on Richmond Terrace Carmarthen in 1997.