

#### 1 LLANDYFAELOG

Yn wreiddiol, roedd yr enw Llandyfaelog yn gymwys i'r eglwys a'i 'phlwyf' helaeth yn unig. Roedd y plwyf yn cynnwys ffermydd a bythynnod gan fwyaf gydag ambell bentrefan gwasgaredig. Trefnodd Arglwyddiaeth Cydweli y plwyf yn ardaloedd treth y degwm, a newidiwyd hyn yn ddiweddarach yn saith pentrefan yn ystod y 15fed/16eg ganrif. Mae llawer o enwau'r ffermydd presennol yn mynd yn ôl i'r amser hwnnw. Cyn C19, roedd y pentref yn cynnwys clwstwr o adeiladau rhwng Yr Hen Ysgubor a Bwthyn Woodbine.

#### 2 EFAIL BEYNON

Roedd siop y gof ar y safle hwn yn dyddio o 1830 ac roedd yng ngofal teulu Beynon drwy gydol ei oes weithio. Cafodd ei ddymchwel yn ystod gwelliannau i'r ffordd yn y 1980au. Roedd cyffordd wreiddiol y ffordd ar ochr Cydweli yr efail ac roedd yn ffurfio croesfan gyda ffordd Glan y Fferi.

3 PEN Y FEDW Ffermdy 18fed ganrif ar ei ben ei hun.

4 NANTYGOETRE Mae Nantygoetre yn llygredigaeth o Goedtref sy'n golygu cartref yn y goedwig. Mae Nantygoetre Isaf yn enw nodweddiadol ar dŷ yn sefyll ar lan nant mewn glyn coediog. Mae Nantygoetre Uchaf yn sefyll ar dir uwch cyfagos.

#### **5** GLANMORLAIS UCHAF

Y tŷ presennol a'r adeiladau i'r blaen oedd Ffatri Wlân Pant Faen. I'r cefn roedd olwyn ddŵr, i yrru'r peiriannau a Glanmorlais Uchaf, tŷ hir Cymreig traddodiadol.

Ym 1850 dechreuodd Bedyddwyr yn yr ardal hon, wedi'u harwain gan Daniel Stephens o Goed y Brain, Ysgol Sul, yn cynnal cyfarfodydd gweddi mewn llofft uwchben y coetsdy yn Fferm Coed y Brain. Yn y flwyddyn 1865 adeiladwyd capel Ebenezer. Coed y Brain a osododd y ffôn preifat cyntaf yn y Gymuned ym mis Mehefin 1933.

#### 7 Yn wreiddiol galwyd GLANMORLAIS a PHONTMORLAIS yn Glanfforddlas a Phontfforddlas.

## 8 GELLIDEG

Yn gartref i deulu Jennings am sawl cenhedlaeth, Gellideg oedd y tŷ cyntaf yn y gymuned i'w gysylltu å chyflenwad trydan Llanelli ym mis Mai 1932. Uwchgapten E.C. Jennings oedd y cyntaf i gofrestru car modur preifat ym mis Ionawr 1916, ac ef oedd golygydd Motor Magazine. Ym 1936 gosododd Mrs. Margaret Jennings record ar gyfer lap yng Nghylched Rasio Brooklands, Surrey, sef 127mya.

#### 9 LLECHDWNNI ('cysgod y Dwnns')

Y tŷ hwn oedd cartref hynafol y Dwnns, teulu nodedig o Sir Gaerfyrddin yn y 15fed ganrif. Roedd aelod o'r teulu, Henry Don, yn gyfaill i Owain Glyndŵr a chymerodd ran yn ei wrthryfel. Gellir gweld rhai olion o'r hen adeilad y tu ôl i'r tŷ presennol. Yn y 17eg ganrif daeth yn gartref y teulu Brigstocke.

#### 10 MEINI HIR - MEINILLWYDION

#### 11 CILFEITHY

Cartref y Teulu Anthony a pherchnogion Glenside, enillydd y Grand National ym 1911. 12 PONT RHYDYRONNEN

Mae pont Rhydyronnen yn bont garreg tri bwa o'r 18fed ganrif dros afon y Gwendraeth Fach. 13 YSTRADFERTHYR

Cartref arall y Teulu Dwnn. Mae ei enw yn cyfeirio at ferthyrdod anhysbys.

### 14 YSTRAD FAWR

Hwn oedd cartref cangen Cadet teulu Lloyd o'r Glyn a chafodd ei adeiladu yn ystod teyrnasiad Elizabeth I.

15 FICERDY bellach yn Tŷ Cloch Adeiladwyd y ficerdy 'newydd' hwn yn wreiddiol ym 1888. Daeth gyda chae mawr, perllan ac adeiladau allan i weision, stabl, tŷ coetsys a beudy bach. Ymddeolodd y Parch B.D.M. Griffiths olaf ym 1979, ac yna gwerthwyd yr eiddo. Mae'r adeiladau allan wedi'u troi'n dai ac fe'u gelwir yn Apple Tree cottages.





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Originally, the name Llandyfaelog applied only to the church and its extensive 'parish'. The parish mainly consisted of farms and cottages with a few scattered hamlets. The Lordship of Kidwelly organised the parish into tithing areas, later modified into seven hamlets during C15/C16. Many of the existing farms' names go back to that time. Before C19, the village consisted of a cluster of buildings between Yr Hen Ysgubor and Woodbine Cottage.

#### 2 EFAIL BEYNON

The blacksmith's shop on this site dated from 1830 and was in the care of the Beynon family for the whole of its working life. It was demolished during road improvements in the 1980's. The original road junction was on the Kidwelly side of the Smithy and formed a crossroads with the Ferryside road.

3 PEN Y FEDW An 18th century detached farmhouse.

#### 4 NANTYGOETRE

Nantygoetre is a corruption of Coedtref which means a home (cartref) in the woods. Nantygoetre Isaf is a typical name of a house standing on the bank of a brook in a wooded glen. Nantygoetre Uchaf stands on adjacent higher ground.

#### 5 GLANMORLAIS UCHAF

The current house and buildings to the front were Pant Faen Woollen Factory. o the rear there was a water wheel, to drive the machinery and Glanmorlais Uchaf, a traditional Welsh long house.

#### 6 CAPEL EBENEZER, COED Y BRAIN

In 1850 Baptists in this area led by Daniel Stephens of Coed y Brain began a Sunday School, holding prayer meetings in a loft over the coach-house at Coed y Brain Farm. In the year 1865 the Ebenezer chapel was built. Coed y Brain installed the first private telephone in the Community in June 1933.

#### 7 GLANMORLAIS AND PONTMORLAIS

were originally known as Glanfforddlas and Pontfforddlas.

#### 8 GELLIDEG

Home to the Jennings family for several generations, Gellideg was the first house in the community to be connected to the Llanelli electricity supply in May 1932. Major E.C. Jennings was first to register a private motor car in January 1916, and was editor of Motor Magazine. In 1936 Mrs. Margaret Jennings set the lap record at Brooklands Racing Circuit, Surrey, at 127mph.

#### 9 LLECHDWNNI ('the shelter of the Dwnns')

This house was the ancient home of the Dwnns, a notable Carmarthenshire family of the C15. A member of the family, Henry Don, was a friend of Owain Glynder and took part in his rebellion. A few traces of the old building can be seen behind the current house. In the C17 it became the seat of the Brigstocke family.

#### 10 STANDING STONES - MEINILLWYDION

#### 11 CILFEITHY

Home of the Anthony Family and owners of Glenside the 1911 Grand National Winner. 12 PONT RHYDYRONNEN

## Rhydyronnen bridge is a three arched C18 stone bridge over the Gwendraeth Fach river.

13 YSTRADFERTHYR Is another seat of the Dwnn Family. Its name points to an unidentified martyrdom.

#### 14 YSTRAD FAWR

Was the residence of a Cadet branch of the family of Lloyd of Glyn and was built during the reign of Elizabeth I.

15 VICARAGE now Tŷ Cloch This "new" vicarage was originally built in the 1888. It came complete with a large field, orchard and outbuildings for servants, a stable, carriage house and a small byre. The last Rev'd B.D.M. Griffiths retired in 1979, when the property was then sold. The outbuildings have since been converted into dwellings known as Apple Tree cottages.



# CYNGOR CYMUNED LLANDYFAELOG COMMUNITY COUNCIL



LLANDYFAELOG sits at the centre of the old hamlet of Ysgubor Fawr. Once the church was built, further dwellings were established. From late Medieval times and through the Reformation, the village itself became more familiarly identified with the church and parish of its monastic patron, St. Maelog.

# LLANDYFAELOG

Mae LLANDYFAELOG yng nghanol hen bentrefan Ysgubor Fawr. Ar ôl i'r eglwys gael ei hadeiladu, sefydlwyd mwy o anheddau. O ddiwedd yr Oesoedd Canol a thrwy'r Diwygiad, daeth y pentref ei hun yn fwy cysylltiedig ag eglwys a phlwyf ei noddwr mynachaidd, Sant Maelog.

# Parc Llandre



1 Lleolir EGLWYS SANT MAELOG (oddeutu 7fed-8fed ganrif) mewn lloc cylchog mawr (5 erw) sy'n awgrymu tystiolaeth o ddylanwad mynachaidd Gwyddelig. Mae dogfennau Normanaidd yn nodi bod Sant Maelog hefyd yn "fam eglwys" i gapeli Llangyndeyrn, Capel Cynheiddon a Chapel Dyddgen. Yn y 13eg - 15fed ganrif, ailadeiladwyd yr eglwys mewn camau gyda'r cyntedd a'r festri yn cael eu hychwanegu yn ystod teyrnasiad Harri'r VII (yn gynnar yn y 16eg ganrif). Yn ystod y Diwygiad (16eg ganrif) a'r Rhyfel Cartref (17eg ganrif) roedd yr eglwys bron yn adfail llwyr, heb unrhyw offeiriad ganddi am 100 mlynedd.

Parc Cwrt Uchaf

Ym 1796, disgrifiodd Iolo Morgannwg Sant Maelog fel "a large but confused heap of rude buildings of addition upon addition of different ages." Ym 1868 derbyniwyd rhoddion oedd yn golygu bod modd ailadeiladu'r eglwys yn llwyr. Mae ganddi enghreifftiau da o ffenestri lliw 19eg ganrif ac 20fed ganrif gan Burne-Jones, Morris & Co a James Powell & Son.

2 YR HEN FICERDY (17eg ganrif) Mae adfail yr hen Ficerdy y tu ôl i'r eglwys. Castell Tywi oedd dewis gartref y clerigwyr yn ystod y blynyddoedd mwy diweddar. (Gweler Panel Idole).

3 Y ROSE AND CROWN (C15-16) Fferm a thafarn yn wreiddiol, gerllaw rhodfa'r eglwys. Er ei fod wedi'i adnewyddu, mae'n dal yn debyg i dŷ hir, gyda rhannau ychwanegol o'r adeilad o'r 18fed neu 19eg ganrif yn wynebu ffordd y pentref. Meddiannwyd tir oedd yn berchen i'r Rose and Crown gan yr eglwys ym 1659. Mae rhestr y degwm o 1810 yn cofnodi'r Rose and Crown fel 'Tafarn â Gardd'. Caeodd y dafarn ei drysau yn y pendraw ar ddiwedd y 1980au ac mae bellach yn gartref preifat.

4 YSGUBOR HEN (15fed - 16eg ganrif) Yn dyddio o'r 1500au yn wreiddiol. Yn ogystal â siediau gwartheg, roedd y ffald hefyd yn cynnwys siop gof, stablau, cytiau moch a mannau storio ar gyfer porthiant. Ym 1659 cafodd ei gofnodi fel 'Ysgubor, adeiladau a ffald anifeiliaid degwm' yn eiddo i'r Rose and Crown. Yn ddiweddarach, beudy oedd yr ysgubor, gyda llaethdy bach wedi'i gysylltu i'r blaen.

5 HEN YSGOL YR EGLWYS (19eg ganrif) Ysgol y pentref ar un adeg. Trwy weithred a gofrestrwyd yn Siawnsri ym 1852, rhoddodd F.J.Barker, perchennog y degwm ran o Barc Cwrt er mwyn ei sefydlu, i gynorthwyo ag addysgu'r tlawd. Agorodd yr ysgol ym 1875 gyda 77 o ddisgyblion. Oherwydd amgylchiadau cymdeithasol lleihaodd y niferoedd yn raddol tan iddi gau ym 1998, a chafodd ei throi'n gartref yn 2002.

6 YSGOLDY (1855) Wedi'i gysylltu â'r ysgol, cafodd ei adeiladu ar gyfer y pennaeth.

7 PWMP Y PENTREF Yn wreiddiol roedd y pentrefwyr yn cael dŵr o'r nant yn y fynwent. I ddathlu Jiwbili Diemwnt y Frenhines Fictoria ym 1898, cytunodd Joseph Abel Timmins a William Buchanan Lowry i ddarparu cronfa ddŵr a chwndid, y golofn ddŵr a'i hamgaead ar eu cost eu hunain i drigolion y pentref a'r eglwys am byth. Gyda dyfodiad prif gyflenwad dwr yn y 1950au, dechreuodd ddirywio. Fodd bynnag ym 1992, cododd blant y plwyf arian i adnewyddu'r pwmp a'i amgaead. Mae'r pwmp nawr yn defnyddio'r prif gyflenwad dŵr.

8 Y LLEW GOCH (17eg - 18fed ganrif) Mae rhestr degwm 1810 yn cyfeirio at yr eiddo fel dau dŷ, Tộ Mawr a'r Red Lion Inn. Mae ei 29 erw o dir yn awgrymu yr oedd y dafarn yn rhan o'r fferm. Erbyn yr 1830au roedd yn cael ei adnabod fel Ystafelloedd Cyfarfod y Red Lion. Daeth y dafarn yn endid ar wahân i'r fferm ym 1968. Erbyn hyn mae'r Dafarn fodern wedi'i hadnewyddu, ac roedd ei hystafell gyfarfod unwaith yn feudy.

9 Y CAPEL METHODISTIAID (18fed ganrif) Sefydlwyd y capel cyntaf yma ym 1780 gan y Parchedig Peter Williams ar ôl symud o'r tŷ cwrdd gwreiddiol ym Mwthyn Woodbine. Cafodd y capel ei hailadeiladu ym 1844, a chaeodd fel addoldy ym 1981.

10 GLANFFRWD & HAFODUNNOS (1928) Adeiladwyd y pâr o fythynnod gyferbyn â'r Red Lion ym 1928 gan Mrs A. S. Lowry, a etifeddodd ddegwm y plwyf. Bwriadwyd y cyntaf yn gartref ymddeol i'r athro ysgol, gyda'r ail yn fwthyn gwyliau. Saif y bythynnod ar safle'r hen siop ddillad, groser a swyddfa delegraff/post, gafodd ei dinistrio gan dân cyn y rhyfel byd cyntaf.

11 YSGUBOR FAWR (15fed - 16eg ganrif) Yn rhoi ei henw i un o hen bentrefannau gweinyddol Plwyf Llandyfaelog. Gyda Tŷ Melyn gyferbyn, roedd yn rhan o fferm neu ddaliad yn wreiddiol. Cafodd Ysgubor Fawr ei hadeiladu fel ysgubor to gwellt un llawr tal, a chafodd ei phrynu gan yr eglwys ym 1695 ynghyd ag ysgubor y Rose & Crown er mwyn casglu degwm y Ficer. Wedi'i gysylltu i gefn Ysgubor Fawr oedd adeilad arall (sydd wedi'i ddymchwel bellach) o'r enw Ysgubor Fach oedd yn gweithredu fel tloty'r plwyf. Ym 1877 cafodd yr adeiladau eu hachub rhag eu gwerthu, a'u rhentu ar brydles i ddyn lleol, ac fe osododd yr adeiladau ar rent fel cartrefi. Cafodd Ysgubor Fach ei gadael fel cartref yn y 1920au. Ysgubor Fawr oedd Swyddfa Bost y pentref gyda siop, o'r 1930au tan ddechrau'r 60au.

12 BWTHYN WOODBINE Prynwyd y bwthyn hwn gan y Parchedig Peter Williams ar ôl iddo symud i'r Plwyf ym 1750. Gosododd bulpud yn y brif ardal, a dyma oedd y tŷ cwrdd Methodistiaid cyntaf yn yr ardal. Woodbine oedd lleoliad Swyddfa Bost olaf y pentref, rhwng y 1970au a'r 1980au.



















ST MAELOG'S CHURCH (circa C7-8) sits in a large, circular enclosure (5 acres) which suggests evidence of Irish monastic influence. Norman documents state that St. Maelog's was also a "mother church" to the chapels at Llangyndeyrn, Capel Cynheiddon and Capel Dyddgen. In C13-15, the church was rebuilt in stages with the porch and vestry added during the reign of Henry VII (early C16). The Reformation (C16) and the Civil War (C17) saw the church near to complete dereliction, with no incumbent priest for some 100 years. In 1796, Iolo Morgannwg described St. Maelog's as "a large but confused heap of rude buildings of addition upon addition of different ages." In 1868 donations enabled the church to be completely rebuilt. It has fine examples of C19 & 20 stained glass windows by Burne-Jones, Morris & Co and James Powell & Son.

2 THE OLD VICARAGE (C17) The ruin of the old Vicarage lies behind the church. Towy Castle became the preferred residence of the clergy in later years. (See Idole Panel). 3 THE ROSE AND CROWN (C15-16) Originally a farm and ale house adjacent to the church drive. Although refurbished, it still resembles a long house, with C18 or C19 additional dwelling facing the village road. Land belonging to the Rose and Crown was obtained by the church in 1659. The tithe list of 1810 records the Rose and Crown as a 'Public House with Garden'. The public house finally closed its doors in the late 1980's and is now a private dwelling house.

4 YSGUBOR HEN (C15 - 16) Originally dates back to the 1500's. Besides cattle sheds, the pound also contained a blacksmith's shop, stables, pigsties and storage for fodder. In 1659 it was recorded as Tithe Barn, buildings and animal pound' belonging to Rose and Crown. Latterly, the barn was a cowshed, with a small dairy attached to its front.

HEN YSGOL YR EGLWYS (C19) Once the village school. By a deed enrolled in Chancery in 1852, F.J.Barker the tithe owner granted part of Parc Cwrt for its founding, to aid the promotion of the education of the poor. The school opened in 1855 with 77 pupils. Social factors witnessed a slow but gradual decrease until it closed in 1998, and was converted to a dwelling in 2002. 6 SCHOOL HOUSE (1855) Attached to the school it was built for the head teacher.

7 THE VILLAGE PUMP Villagers originally obtained water from the stream in the churchyard. To celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1898 Joseph Abel Timmins and William Buchanan Lowry agreed to supply a reservoir and conduit, the water pillar and housing at their own expense for the inhabitants of the village and the church for all time. With the coming of mains water supply in the 1950's, deterioration began to set in. However in 1992, the children of the parish raised funds to renovate the pump and its housing. The pump now uses mains water supply.

8 THE RED LION (C17-18) The tithe list of 1810 refers to the property as two dwellings, Ty Mawr and Red Lion Inn. Its 29 acres of land suggests the Inn was a part of the farmstead. By the 1830's it had become known as the Red Lion Assembly Rooms. The public house became a separate entity from the farm in 1968. Now a refurbished modern Inn, its function room was once a byre. 9 THE METHODIST CHAPEL(C18) The first chapel here was established in 1780 by Reverend Peter Williams after moving from the original meeting house at Woodbine Cottage. Rebuilt in 1844, the chapel finally closed for worship in 1981.

10 GLANFFRWD & HAFODUNNOS (1928) The pair of cottages opposite the Red Lion were built in 1928 by Mrs A. S. Lowry, who had inherited the tithe of the parish. The former was meant as a retirement home for the schoolmaster, while the latter was to be a holiday dwelling. The cottages stand on the site of the old (C18) drapers, grocery stores & telegraph/post office, which was destroyed by fire just before WW1.

11 YSGUBOR FAWR (C15 - 16) Lends its name to one of Llandyfaelog Parish's seven old administrative Hamlets. With Ty Melyn opposite, it was originally part of a farm or holding. Built as a tall, single storey thatched roof barn, Ysgubor Fawr was purchased by the church in 1695 along with the Rose & Crown barn for the collection of the Vicar's tithe. Attached to the rear of Ysgubor Fawr was another building, (now demolished) called Ysgubor Fach which served as a parish poorhouse. In 1877 saved from sale, the buildings were leased to a local gent, who let them out as dwelling houses. Ysgubor Fach was abandoned as a home in the 1920's. Ysgubor Fawr was the Village Post Office with a shop, from the 1930's until the early 60's.

12 WOODBINE COTTAGE This cottage was acquired by the Reverend Peter Williams after his move to the Parish in 1750. He installed a pulpit in the main area, and this was the first Methodist meeting house in the village. Woodbine was the location of the last village Post Office, from the 1970's to the 1980's.







# CYNGOR CYMUNED LLANDYFAELOG COMMUNITY COUNCIL

1 YR HEN CHWAREL rhwng Moelfre a Chroesyceiliog 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,

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

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 trobwll dwfn. Mae'r

5 PENTREPOETH Mae'r pentrefan yn eistedd mewn dyffryn rhwng Idole a Chroesyceiliog 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 Anghydffurfwyr yn cwrdd i ddechrau yng nghartref Nell Francis ym Mhentrepoeth a dywedir eu bod wedi cael y fraint o gwmni 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 anghydffurfiaeth 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

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

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

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 ysgoldy 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 tirfesurwyr 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 labrwyr tlawd. Yn 2009 cyflawnwyd y weledigaeth o gael ardal chwarae i blant trwy brosiect a gynhaliwyd gan Gyngor Cymuned Llandyfaelog, Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin 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

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 obstretrydd a helpodd eni'r Frenhines Fictoria. Wedi'i ddymchwel 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 Llwyncelyn. 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 OUARRY 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.

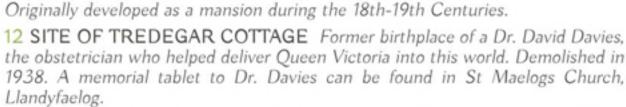
7 IDOLE The place name is ancient, referred to as 'Vaccae Ithole', a vaccae being a cow unit for taxation in medieval times. Idole lay within the commote of Kidwelly. A legend explains the origin of the place-name; 'the high meadows where Idole now stands, were once all common land. When it was all allotted 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**



13 CAPEL RAMA Sunday Schools had been held for many years from 1819 at places such as Manygath, Rhydygar, Pantycwar (all now demolished) and Llwyncelyn. 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.













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1 PISTYLL Cafwyd hyd i ffynnon iachaol ym Mhistyll, sef ffynnon o ddŵr gloyw, oedd yn werthfawr iawn o ran gwella afiechydon y llygad.

2 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 groesffordd 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, Bwlchygwynt, 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 gweinyddu priodasau 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 certi ar gyflymder uchel' yn ôl ac ymlaen o'r odynau calch ym Meinciau.

5 Maenordy Sioraidd yw GLANRHYDW, a adeiladwyd ym 1732 a'i osod o fewn parc prydferth; roedd yn gartref i'r teulu Saunders.

6 GELLIGAEROS / LLWYNYREOS - Ffordd Rufeinig - Mae ffordd Rufeinig o Bensam 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.

7 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.



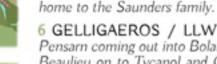
2 BANCYCAPEL takes its name from an old chapel that stood on a bank of high ground Mynydd y Cyfor, at the southern end of the hill near the crossroads in the hamlet of Bancycapel. On this bank mounds of earth remain which mark the site of Capel Cynheiddon. The chapel was standing during the C17th, but 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, Bwlchygwynt, Fforest 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 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





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6 GELLIGAEROS / LLWYNYREOS - Roman Road - There is a Roman road from Pensarn 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.

8 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 2 Gwyddel, y Capten J.M. Pentland(1800-1871) o Digoed, ac mae arno'r arysgrif canlynol: Hwyliodd y swyddog hwn yn y llong Northumberland gyda Napoleon Buonaparte i St Helena ym 1815 a dychwelodd i Loegr ym 1818.

9 Ystyr CWMFFRWD yw Dyffryn y nant sy'n llifo'n gyflym. Mae wedi'i lleoli lle mae ffordd Caerfyrddin i Gydweli 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 cwrdd â'r Pibwr gyda'i tharddiad ym Mlaenpibwr (ger Capel Dewi) ym Mhont Pibwr, ac yna'n ymuno â'r Tywi gyda'i gilydd ym Mhibwrwen.

10 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).

11 Lloc wedi'i amddiffyn o Oes yr Haearn ABERCYFOR, gyda sylfeini adeilad oddi mewn iddo, fila Rufeinig o bosib, gyda phalmant teselog cain iawn. Credir efallai yr oedd y tri Abercyfor a Gelligeiros yn un ystâd yn ystod y cyfnod Rhufeinig.

12 Tŷ mawr Fictoraidd oedd Tŷ CWMFFRWD a adeiladwyd o gwmpas 1860 i Dr Thirlwall, Esgob Tŷ Ddewi. Llosgodd i'r llawr ym 1921.

13 Cynhaliwyd Gwasanaethau CAPEL PENYGRAIG yn wreiddiol ym Mwthyn Felin Plas Gwyn yng Nghroesyceiliog. 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 Chroesyceiliog, lle darparwyd mynwent. Ym 1748 symudodd eto a chafodd chwarter erw ei renti ar gyfer capel a mynwent gan dair chwaer oedd yn byw yng Ngelligaeros, Plasygraig a Chwmfelin yn ôl eu trefn. Yn fwthyn to gwellt 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. Dathlodd Capel Penygraig ei Ben-blwydd yn 250 oed ym 1999. 14 YSGOL GYFYN BRO MYRRDIN Symudodd yr Ysgol Uwchradd i'r lleoliad hwn ger Croesyceiliog o'i safle blaenorol ar Deras Richmond Caerfyrddin ym 1997.







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 Carmarthen 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 v 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 Croesyceiling, 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 Croesyceiliog, 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, Plasygraig and Cwmfelin 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 is 250th Anniversary in 1999.

14 YSGOL GYFUN BRO MYRDDIN The Secondary School moved to this location near Croesyceiliog from its former site on Richmond Terrace Carmarthen in 1997.

8 ST ANNE'S CHURCH was built in 1866 by T.W.A.Thompson, and opened on the