

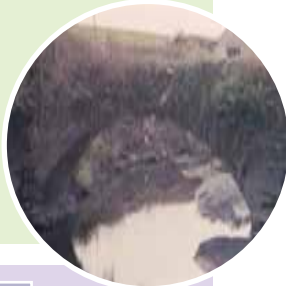
IN FINE COMPANY

Kidwelly has been home to many important people.

These are our favourites:

JMW Turner – Turner is one of Britain's greatest artists. He visited Kidwelly in 1795 on one of his famous tours of Wales. One of his best known works is the beautiful watercolour "Kidwelly Castle".

Thomas Kymer – Did you know that Kidwelly's canal was the first in Wales? Well, it was all down to Kymer. He built both the canal and quay between 1766 and 1768. It is also thought to be the first purpose built canal and railway system in the whole world!



MEWN CWMNI DA

Mae Cydweli

wedi bod yn gartref i lu o bobl bwysig. Dyma ein hoff rai:

JMW Turner – Turner yw un o artistiaid mwyaf Prydain.

Ymwelodd â Chydweli ym 1795 ar un o'i deithiau enwog trwy Gymru. Un o'i weithiau mwyaf adnabyddus yw'r llun dyfriliw hardd "Castell Cydweli".

Thomas Kymer – A oeddech chi'n gwybod mai camlas Cydweli oedd yr un gyntaf yng Nghymru?

Wel, Kymer oedd yn gyfrifol. Adeiladodd y gamlas a'r cei rhwng 1766 a 1768. Credir hefyd mai dyma'r gamlas a'r system reilffordd bwrpasol gyntaf a adeiladwyd unrhywle yn y byd!

Kidwelly Town Council is grateful for the support of the following for their help with this project:

Carmarthenshire Archives Service, Brian Rees Collection, Dara Jasumani Collection, Norman Edwards Collection, Bridgeman Art – Turner painting, C26

Mae Cyngor Tref Cydweli'n ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth y rhai canlynol am eu cymorth gyda'r prosiect hwn:

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Sganitwch y còd i ymweld â'n gwefan ni.

A Cat, Canal AND Quay



Cath, Camlas a Chei





UNCERTAIN ORIGINS

There are many different spellings and meanings attached to the name 'Kidwelly'. The most popular suggestion is that it evolved from 'Cedweli' which means 'the kingdom of Cadwal'. Historians can't be one

hundred per cent certain about the origins of Kidwelly's symbol, the **black cat**, either. There are however two popular suggestions:

- n After one of the many attacks in the 12th century which left the town in ashes, the burgesses left the castle to search through the ashes. They found a black cat trapped under the debris and adopted this as a symbol of hope.
- n A black cat was found at the top of the church parapet after the great flood (as a result of the great tsunami of 1604).

It's probably best if you decide for yourself which to believe.

TARDDIAD ANSICR

Awgrymir sawl ystyr ar gyfer yr enw 'Cydweli', ac mae wedi cael ei sillafu mewn lluo o ffyrdd gwahanol. Yr awgrym mwyaf poblogaidd yw iddo darfu o 'Cedweli' sy'n golygu 'teyrnas Cadwal'. 'Dyw'r haneswyr ddim gant y cant yn sicr chwaith ynghylch tarddiad symbol Cydweli, sef **y gath ddu**. Ond mae dau awgrym yn boblogaidd:

- n Yn sgil un o'r ymosodiadau aml yn ystod y 12fed ganrif a adawodd y dref yn garnedd, mentrodd y bwrdeisiaid allan o'r castell i chwilio trwy'r lludw. Daethant o hyd i gath ddu wedi'i dal dan y rwbwl a'i mabwysiadu fel symbol o obaith.
- n Daethpwyd o hyd i gath ddu ar ganllaw to'r eglwys ar ôl y llifogydd mawr (a ddigwyddodd yn sgil y tswnami ofnadwy ym 1604). Mae'n well i chithau benderfynu pa fersiwn i'w chredu.



THE WELSH BOUDICCA

In the 12th century, South Wales was under Norman rule. For years the rightful Prince of South Wales,

Gruffudd ap Rhys, had been trying to reassert his claim.

While he was away raising funds his wife, Gwenllian, marched on the King's forces. She was a force to be reckoned with.

After a long and bloody battle, Gwenllian's army was finally defeated. Along with her fellow prisoners, Gwenllian was put to death.

Boudicca and Gwenllian are the only two women in history to have led a British army into battle.

BUDDUG CYMRU

Yn y 12fed ganrif, y Normaniaid oedd meistri Deheubarth Cymru. Roedd gwir Dywysog Deheubarth, Gruffudd ap Rhys, wedi ceisio ad-ennill ei etifeddiaeth ers blynyddoedd maith.

Tra oedd yntau oddi cartref yn codi arian i'r achos ymdeithiodd ei wraig Gwenllian yn erbyn lluoedd y brenin Normanaidd. Roedd hithau'n fenyw i'w thrin yn ofalus.

Ar ddiwedd brwydr hirfaith waedlyd, trechwyd byddin

Gwenllian. Rhoddwyd hi i farwolaeth ynghyd â'i chyd-garcharorion.

Hyd y gwyddys, Boudicca (Buddug) a Gwenllian yw'r unig ddwy fenyw yn hanes gwledydd Prydain i arwain byddin i'r gad.

HEN FENYW FACH KIDWELLY

Ever heard 'Hen Fenyw Fach Cydweli'? Well, it's a local nursery rhyme. Rumour has it that it's about Lady Hawise de Londres. Apparently she grew up in the castle, but in order to enter the castle and claim her rights as castle governor, she later disguised herself as an old lady selling cakes and sweetmeats.

*'An old woman from Kidwelly
Was selling black sweets,
Counting ten for a ha'penny,
But eleven for me.
Well that's the best news I've had,
Counting ten for a ha'penny
But eleven for me.'*



HEN FENYW FACH CYDWELI

Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn gyfarwydd â'r hwiangerdd leol 'Hen Fenyw Fach Cydweli'.

Yn ôl y si, yr Arglwyddes Hawise de Londres oedd yr hen fenyw fach honno. Ymddengys iddi dyfu lan yn y castell, ond yn nes ymlaen er mwyn cael mynd i mewn i'r Castell a mynnu ei hawliau fel Llywodraethydd y Castell fe ymwisgodd fel hen fenyw i werthu teisenod a losin.

*'Hen fenyw fach Cydweli
Yn gwerthu losin du
Yn rhifo deg am ddime
Ond un ar ddeg i mi
Wel dyma'r newydd gorau ddaeth i mi, i mi
Dyma'r newydd gorau ddaeth i mi, i mi
Oedd rhifo deg am ddime
Ond un ar ddeg i mi.'*



A MULTIPURPOSE LANDSCAPE

Limekilns have been a part of Kidwelly's landscape since at least 1682. Though there were once at least 15 kilns surrounding Kidwelly, we can now only see the 5 built by Mr Alexander Young in the 19th century.

The use of these kilns has changed many times over the years. Though they have mostly been used for agriculture and the manufacturing of furnace bricks, some were used for road metalling as recently as 1960.



TIRWEDD AML-BWRPAS

Mae odynau calch yn rhan o dirwedd Cydweli ers 1682 o leiaf. Ar un adeg roedd o leiaf 15 o odynau yng nghyffiniau'r dref, ond ni allwn weld bellach ond y 5 a godwyd gan Mr Alexander yn y 19eg ganrif.

Dros y blynyddoedd mae'r ffordd o ddefnyddio'r odynau hyn wedi newid sawl tro. Er mai ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth ac i wneud brics ar gyfer ffwrneisi y cawsant eu defnyddio gan amlaf, cafodd rhai eu defnyddio mor ddiweddar â 1960 i roi metlin ar ffyrdd.

A Hive OF Industry... AND Fighting

Yn Ferw o
Ddiwydiant...
a Ffraeo

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Casgliad Norman Edwards



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CANAL AND QUAY

Though it may now seem more like a wildlife sanctuary than an industrial highway, for years the canal and quay were a major part of the local economy. Thomas Kymer, a member of the local gentry, was the force behind the export of coal from Kidwelly in the late 18th century. Business was good, but Kymer faced a problem. He could only export coal on spring tides which were every two weeks. The solution: a canal. The canal and quay in Kidwelly was certainly the first in Wales. It is also thought to be the first purpose built, combined canal and railway system anywhere in the world!



CAMLAS A CHEI

Er ei bod yn debycach ei golwg heddiw i warchodfa natur na phriffordd ddiwydiannol, am flynyddoedd maith bu ardal y gamlas a'r cei yn rhan anhepgor o'r economi leol. Thomas Kymer, gŵr bonheddig o'r ardal, a roddodd gychwyn ar allforio glo o Gydweli tua diwedd y 18fed ganrif. Roedd y busnes yn ffynnu, ond roedd gan Kymer un broblem. Dim ond ar adeg y llanwau mawr bob pythefnos yr oedd yn gallu allforio ei lo. Yr ateb oedd: camlas. Mae'n sicr mai'r gamlas a'r cei yng Nghydweli oedd y rhai cyntaf yng Nghymru. Ond credir hefyd mai dyma'r tro cyntaf i system gyfunol yn cynnwys camlas a rheilffordd gael ei hadeiladu'n bwrpasol unrhywle yn y byd!

FIGHTING OVER ROCKS?

The mountain at Mynydd y Garreg is mostly made up of silica and sand stone. Since the late 19th Century this has made it the focus of many fierce disputes. At times, disputes between the quarrying companies and local people became so intense that newspapers began referring to them as 'The Silica Wars'.

Whether you agree with it or not, quarrying is an important part of Kidwelly's industrial heritage. It has fuelled the economy, shaped the landscape and had a big influence over local architecture.

FFRAEO DROS GERRIG?

Silica a thywodfaen sy'n ffurfio'r rhan fwyaf o Fynydd-y-garreg. Mae'r ffaith hon yn gyfrifol am

lauer anghydfod ffyrnig yn ei gylch ers diwedd y 19eg ganrif. Fe aeth y cweryla rhwng y cwmnïau cloddio a thrigolion yr ardal mor chwerw ar adegau nes i'r papurau newydd ddechrau cyfeirio at y ffraeon hyn fel 'Y Rhyfeloedd Silica'.

Pa un a ydych chi o'i blaid neu beidio, mae chwarelu'n rhan bwysig o etifeddiaeth ddiwydiannol Cydweli. Mae wedi megino'r economi a gadael ei ôl ar dirwedd a phensaernïaeth yr ardal oll.



WANT TO KNOW MORE?

The tinworks in Kidwelly are thought to be the oldest in-situ example in the whole of the UK.

Metal works started here in 1717! The Tinsplate works as we see them now were built mostly by Mr Jacob Chivers and his son in 1887. The works only stopped production in 1941. In 1982 the site was preserved as a museum. Though most of the lower works are

underground, it is still possible to see most of the upper tinsplate works as they were when production ceased just over 70 years ago. Want to know more: Why not have a look at the displays in the Tinsplate Works Museum.



EISIAU GWYBOD RHAGOR?

Credir mai'r gwaith tun yng Nghydweli yw'r esiampl hynaf o'i fath sy'n dal ar ei safle gwreiddiol ledled gwledydd Prydain. Sefydlwyd y gwaith tun cyntaf yma ym 1717! Adeiladwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r Gwaith Tun sydd i'w weld heddiw gan Mr Jacob Chivers a'i fab ym 1887. Daeth cynhyrchu i ben yno mor ddiweddar â 1941. Ym 1982 aethpwyd ati i gadw'r safle fel amgueddfa.

Er bod y rhan fwyaf o'r gweithfeydd is o dan y ddaear, gellir gweld y rhan fwyaf o'r gweithfeydd tun uwch o hyd yn union fel yr oeddent pan roddwyd y gorau i gynhyrchu ychydig dros 70 mlynedd yn ôl.

Eisiau gwybod rhagor? Edrychwch ar yr arddangosfeydd yn yr Amgueddfa Ddiwydiannol.



For such a small town, Mynydd y Garreg has a rich musical heritage. The famous Silver Band was started here in 1909 and rehearsed in Horeb Chapel vestry. For 48 years the band

A MUSICAL BUNCH

was conducted by Mr D T Gravell and, under his leadership, won both the Carnarvon National Eisteddfod and The Great Oxford Contest. Sadly the band had to dissolve in 1988 due to a lack of members, but who knows, it's never too late for a revival.



CRIW CERDDOROL

Ac yntau'n bentref mor fach, mae Mynydd y Garreg yn meddu ar etifeddiaeth gerddorol i genfigennu wrthi. Sefydlwyd y Seindorf Arian yma ym 1909, ac arferai ymarfer yn festri Capel Horeb. Arweinydd y band am 48 blynedd oedd Mr D T Gravell, a dan ei ffon ef y bu'n fuddugol ym Mhrifwyl Caernarfon yn ogystal â Chystadleuaeth Fawreddog Rhydychen.

Gwaetha'r modd bu raid i'r seindorf roi'r ffidil yn y to fel petai ym 1988 oherwydd diffyg aelodau, ond pwya' ŵyr – 'dyw hi byth yn rhy hwyr i roi cynnig arall arni.



A Rugby Legend AND A Silver Band

Cawr Rygbi a Seindorf Arian



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AN INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE?

Mynydd y Garreg Mountain is a beautiful natural feature scattered with nuggets of human history. The remaining tramways, paths and quarries tell the story of this mountain's rich industrial past. The flooded quarries now hold SSSI status

for their unique geology and are home to a wide array of butterflies and dragonflies.

The mountain is still a great place for a walk with views across the beautiful Gwendraeth valley and the coast towards Swansea and Pembrokeshire.

If you're lucky, you might even see one of the many different birds of prey that have now made it their home.



TIRWEDD DDIWYDIANNOL?

Mae ardal Mynydd y Garreg yn dirwedd fryniog hardd â chnapiâu o hanes dyn wedi'u gwasgaru drosti. Erys olion y ffyrdd tramiau, y llwybrau a'r chwareli i adrodd stori gorffennol diwydiannol cyfoethog y mynydd. Diolch i'w natur ddaearegol unigryw mae gan y chwareli boddedig statws SSSI (Safleoedd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig) bellach ac maent yn lloches i amrywiaeth eang o löynnod byw a gweision y neidr.

Mae'r mynydd yn lle gwych i gerdded o hyd, â'i olygfeydd ar draws Cwm Gwendraeth hyfryd ac ar hyd glannau'r môr mor bell ag Abertawe a Sir Benfro. Os cewch chi lwc, efallai y byddwch yn cael cip ar un o'r llu o adar ysglyfaethus sydd wedi ymgartrefu yno.

OUR LOCAL HERO



Did you know that a world famous rugby player who played an important role in the famous Llanelli Scarlets victory over the All Blacks was born and bred right here in Mynydd y Garreg. Ray Gravell's personality, friendliness and rugby ability endeared him to all that knew him.

His nature, personality and accomplishments made him a national treasure. After a long career playing rugby and appearing on TV, Ray Gravell died in 2007. He will remain a local hero for a long time to come.

EIN HARWR LLEOL

Oeddech chi'n gwybod taw yma ym Mynydd y Garreg y cafodd chwaraewr rygbi byd-enwog a chwaraeodd ran allweddol ym muddugoliaeth fythgofiadwy Llanelli yn erbyn yr All Blacks ei eni a'i fagu?

Bu Ray Gravell yn annwyl i bob un a ddaeth i'w 'nabod, oherwydd ei bersonoliaeth, ei gyfeillgarwch a'i athrylith ar y cae rygbi. Roedd yn drysor cenedlaethol bythgofiadwy oherwydd ei natur annwyl a'i gampau.

Ar ôl gyrfa hir fel chwaraewr rygbi a seren deledu, bu farw Ray Gravell yn 2007. Fe erys yn arwr i bobl yr ardal hon am amser maith i ddod.



Wander up the mountain and you're sure to come across some limekilns. These big holes have been used for all sorts since they started popping up in the early 17th century. They've even been used for road metalling as recently as 1960.

NOT JUST HOLES IN THE GROUND

The 5 kilns which line the Horeb road are those built by Mr Alexander Young in 1876.



NID DIM OND TYLLAU YN Y DDAEAR

Os crwydrwch chi i fyny'r mynydd rydych chi'n siwr o ddod o hyd i rai o'r o'dynau calch. Mae'r tyllau mawr hyn wedi cael eu defnyddio i bob pwrpas dan haul ers iddynt ddechrau ymddangos ar ddechrau'r 17eg ganrif. Cawsant eu defnyddio i roi metlin ar ffyrdd hyd yn oed mor ddiweddar â 1960.

Y 5 o'dyn a welir ar hyd heol Horeb yw'r rhai a adeiladwyd gan Mr Alexander Young ym 1876.





GLAN YR AFON



START/FINISH:
The Old Slaughter
House, Kidwelly

DISTANCE: 1 mile

DIFFICULTY: Not all paths suitable for
wheelchairs or pushchairs.

You wouldn't know it, but this whole
area was once a municipal tip. Now
completely regenerated, the area is a
thriving and fertile wildlife habitat.

The walk begins by following the banks of the
Gwendraeth Fach before meandering back through
reeds and scrubland in a pleasant circuit.

With views of the castle, St Mary's church and the
beautiful Gwendraeth estuary, this walk is the perfect
introduction to the scenery surrounding Kidwelly.

BEATING THE BOUNDS



START/FINISH: Glan yr Afon
DISTANCE: 9 miles
DIFFICULTY: Challenging walk

on rough and uneven surfaces.

This is a much longer and more challenging walk which is
based on an old tradition of walking the parish
boundaries. It takes in the best bits of many of the other
walks in the area and passes most of the important local
landmarks.

With the changing seasons, abundant wildlife and breath-
taking views, this walk is one of the most interesting in the
area. Whatever time of year you choose to do it, you are
sure to see a side of Kidwelly that you've never seen before.

CERDDED TERFYNAU'R PLWYF



DECHRAU/GORFFEN: Glan yr Afon
PELLTER: 9 milltir
ANHAWSTER: Taith gerdded heriol ar
draws arwynebau garw ac anwastad.

Taith hwy a mwy heriol o lawer yw hon, sy'n seiliedig ar yr
hen draddodiad o 'guro' neu gerdded terfynau'r plwyf.
Mae'n cynnwys y rhannau gorau o lawer o'r llwybrau
cerdded eraill yn yr ardal gan fynd heibio i'r rhan fwyaf o'r
tirnodau pwysig lleol.

Rhwng y newidiadau sy'n dod wrth i'r tymhorau droi, y
natur wyllt doreithiog o'ch cwmpas a'r golygfeydd aruthrol,
rhaid bod y llwybr cerdded hwn yn un o'r rhai mwyaf
diddorol yn yr ardal i gyd. Pa adeg bynnag o'r flwyddyn y
dewiswch chi ei gerdded, rydych yn siŵr o weld agwedd ar
Gydweli na welsoch chi mohoni erioed o'r blaen.

*Kidwelly Town Council is grateful for the support
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C26 and the Swansea Ramblers



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GLAN YR AFON



DECHRAU/GORFFEN:
Yr Hen Ladd-dy, Cydweli
PELLTER: 1 filltir

ANHAWSTER: Taith gerdded hawdd, yn addas i
bob lefel abled. Nid yw pob llwybr yn addas
ar gyfer cadeiriau olwyn na chadeiriau gwthio.
Er mor wahanol yw ei golwg heddiw, roedd yr
ardal hon i gyd unwaith yn domen sbwriel
drefol. Ers iddi gael ei hadfywio'n llwyr, mae hi
bellach yn gynefin ffrwythlon ffyniannus i
fywyd gwyllt.

Mae'r daith yn dechrau ar hyd glannau afon

Gwendraeth Fach cyn crwydro yn ôl mewn cylch trwy
gorstir a phrysgoed.

Mae'r golygfeydd sy'n cynnwys y castell, eglwys y
Santes Fair a moryd hardd afon Gwendraeth yn
gwneud y daith gerdded hon yn ffordd berffaith o
ddod i adnabod y tirweddau o gwmpas tref Cydweli.

*Mae Cyngor Tref Cydweli'n ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth
y rhai canlynol am eu cymorth gyda'r prosiect hwn:*

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Edwards, Andrew Morgan a Chrydrwyr Abertawe

Y Cymoedd
Calon ac Enaid Cymru
The Valleys
Heart and Soul of Wales



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MYNYDD Y GARREG MOUNTAIN

START/FINISH: Mynydd y Garreg Hall Car Park
 DISTANCE: 2¼ miles
 DIFFICULTY: Moderate

Difficulty. Sturdy footwear recommended. Wind your way through a landscape inscribed with both human and natural history.

The silica railways, flooded quarries and disused limekilns all tell the story of this beautiful landscape's rich industrial past. As you walk past these industrial landmarks, don't forget to watch out for wildlife. Keep your eyes peeled for one of the many birds of prey that have made this mountain their home. When you reach the top you will be rewarded with one of the best views in the area.



CANAL AND QUAY

START/FINISH: Quay Car Park
 DISTANCE: 2 miles
 DIFFICULTY: Moderate Difficulty.

Sturdy footwear recommended.

This walk starts by walking along the oldest canal in the whole of Wales. 'Kymer's Canal' has been here since 1768 and is now a thriving wildlife habitat. At the end of the canal you can either head into the town or walk back to the quay along the banks of the Gwendraeth Fawr. This whole area is rich in birdlife. Stand still for just 10 minutes and you're likely to see curlews, redshanks and sandpipers, or, if you are really lucky, one of the rarer birds that have made this their home.



DECHRAU/GORFFEN: Maes Parcio Neuadd Mynydd y Garreg
 PELLTER: 2¼ filltir

MYNYDD Y GARREG

ANHAWSTER: Anhawster cymedrol. Dylid gwisgo sgidiau cryf.

Byddwch yn crwydro ar draws tirwedd sy'n llawn olion hanes dyn a'r byd naturiol. Mae gan reilffyrdd bach y gweithfeydd silica, y chwareli boddedig a'r odynau calch segur i gyd eu hanes i'w adrodd am orffennol diwydiannol cyfoethog y dirwedd hardd hon.

Wrth gerdded heibio i'r tirnodau diwydiannol hyn, peidiwch anghofio cadw golwg am wahanol rywogaethau gwyllt. Os cadwch chi eich llygaid ar agor, efallai y cewch weld un o'r llu o adar ysglyfaethus sydd wedi ymgartrefu ar lethrau'r mynydd hwn.

Ac wrth ichi gyrraedd copa'r mynydd, fe gewch eich gwobrwyo ag un o'r golygfeydd hyfrytaf yn yr ardal.



CAMLAS A CHEI

DECHRAU/GORFFEN: Maes Parcio'r Cei
 PELLTER: 2 milltir

ANHAWSTER: Anhawster cymedrol. Dylid gwisgo sgidiau cryf.

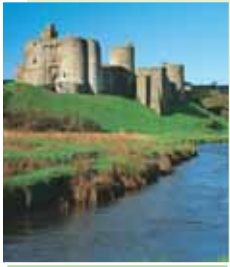
Fe ddechreuwch y daith hon gan gerdded ar hyd y gamlas hynaf yng Nghymru i gyd. Mae 'Camlas Kymer', sydd yma ers 1768, heddiw yn gynefin naturiol ffyniannus. Wedi cyrraedd pen arall y gamlas, cewch anelu am ganol y dref neu gerdded yn ôl tua'r cei ar hyd glannau afon Gwendraeth Fawr.

Mae'r ardal i gyd yn gyfoethog o ran adar o wahanol rywogaethau. Os sefwich yn eich unfan am ryw 10 munud rydych yn debygol o weld gylfinirod, pibyddion coesgoch a phibyddion y traeth neu, os byddwch yn wirioneddol lwcus, un o'r rhywogaethau mwy prin sydd wedi ymgartrefu yn yr ardal.

KEY / ALLWEDD

- Interpretative panels  Paneli deongliadol
- National cycle route  Llwybr beicio cenedlaethol
- Places of interest  Lleoedd o ddiddordeb

Walk packs will be available from the Kidwely Town Council Offices. Bydd pecynnau cerdded ar gael yn Swyddfeydd Cyngor Tref Cydweli.



THE JEWEL IN
KIDWELLY'S CROWN

Kidwelly Castle is one of the most impressive and complete medieval castles in the whole of the UK. It's a prime example of 13th century castle design and attracts thousands of visitors each year.

Unfortunately, much of the old town was destroyed during the rebellion led by Owain Glyn Dŵr. The Castle held out against this attack but the town itself was ruined.

Keep your eyes peeled as you walk around Kidwelly. See if you can spot the few remaining pieces of Anglo - Norman architecture.



Y TLWS YNG NGHORON
CYDWELI

Mae Castell Cydweli yn un o'r cestyll canoloesol mwyaf cyflawn, a mwyaf urddasol, yng ngwledydd Prydain. Mae'n esiampl odidog o'r modd y dylunid cestyll yn y 13eg ganrif, sy'n denu miloedd o ymwelwyr bob blwyddyn.

Yn anffodus, cafodd rhannau helaeth o'r hen dref eu dinistrio yn ystod gwrthryfel Owain Glyn Dŵr. Er i'r Castell wrthsefyll yr ymosodiad, difethwyd y dref o'i gwmpas.

Cadwch eich llygaid ar agor wrth ichi grwydro strydoedd Cydweli. Efallai y cewch olwg ar un o'r enghreifftiau prin sy'n aros o bensaerniaeth Anglo-Normanaidd.



Kidwelly Town Council is grateful for the support of the following for their help with this project:

Carmarthenshire Archives Service, Brian Rees Collection, Dara Jasumani Collection, Norman Edwards Collection, C26, Andrew Morgan and the Swansea Ramblers

Mae Cyngor Tref Cydweli'n ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth y rhai canlynol am eu cymorth gyda'r prosiect hwn:

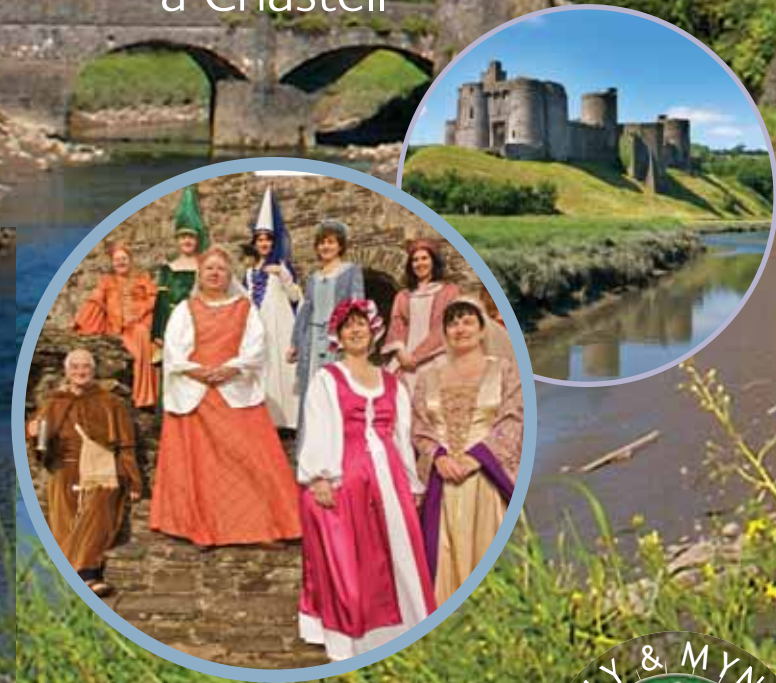
Gwasanaeth Archifau Sir Gaerfyrddin, Casgliad Brian Rees, Casgliad Dara Jasumani, Casgliad Norman Edwards, C26, Andrew Morgan a Chrwydrwyr Abertawe



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Riots, Holy Water... AND A Castle

Terfysgoedd, Dŵr Sanctaidd... a Chastell





AN INDUSTRIAL HUB

Kidwelly has a rich and varied industrial past. It has produced

coal, silica, bricks, steel and even tinplate; but before all that, Kidwelly was a crucial part of the local textile industry.

There were up to 3 mills working in Kidwelly in the 14th century. The area was essential to Carmarthenshire's wool trade and helped clothe people throughout South Wales.

SOMETHING IN THE WATER

Wells have always played an important spiritual role in

Kidwelly. Without fail, Kidwelly residents would visit the Holy wells on Easter morning. There are 6 main wells around Kidwelly with at least another 8 in the surrounding area.

Some of the wells are rumoured to have healing virtues and their water was often taken with sugar as part of the Easter ritual.



'STORM THE GATES!'

Let's be honest, nobody likes tolls do they? Well, between 1839 and 1843 things got a little out of hand all over Mid and South Wales. History remembers them as the 'Rebecca Riots' and saw

large groups of men storming the toll gates dressed as women.

The name is thought to have biblical origins: *'...they blessed Rebekah and said unto her...let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them.'* [GEN: 24.60]

CANOLBWYNT DIWYDIANNOL

Mae hanes diwydiannol Cydweli'n gyfoethog ac yn amrywiol. Mae'r dref wedi cynhyrchu glo, silica, brics, dur a hyd yn oed tunplat; ond ymhell cyn hynny i gyd, roedd Cydweli'n chwarae rhan anhepgor yn y diwydiant tecstiliau lleol.

Roedd cymaint â 3 melin yn gweithio yng Nghydweli yn y 14eg ganrif. Roedd yr ardal hon yn elfen hanfodol o fasnach wân Sir Gaerfyrddin, gan gynhyrchu dillad i bobl ar hyd a lled y De.



RHYWBETH YN Y DŴR

Mae ffynhonnau wedi chwarae rhan ysbrydol o bwys

trwy gydol hanes Cydweli. Byddai trigolion y dref yn ymweld â'r ffynhonnau sanctaidd yn ddi-ffael fore Sul y Pasg. Mae chwe phrif ffynnon o amgylch tref Cydweli, ac o leiaf wyth arall yn yr ardal o'i chwmpas.

Honnir bod gan rai o'r ffynhonnau rinweddau iachaol, ac arferid yfed eu dŵr wedi'i gymysgu â siwgr fel rhan o ddefod y Pasg.



'CIPIWCH Y PYRTHI!'

A bod yn honest, 'does neb yn rhy hoff o dalu tollau, nac oes? Wel, rhwng 1839 a 1843 fe aeth pethau dros ben llestri ledled y De a'r Canolbarth.

Mae hanes yn cofio digwyddiadau'r adeg fel Terfysgoedd Rebeca, pan fyddai torfeydd o ddynion yn ymosod ar y tollbyrth wedi'u gwisgo fel merched.

Credir bod yr enw'n tarddu o'r chwedl feiblaidd:

'Ac a fendithiasant Rebecah ac a ddywedasant wrthi "...etifedded dy had borth ei gaseion"' [GEN: 24.60]



Along with the quay, the best place for bird watching in the local area is on the Commissioners Bridge (or Coedbach) marshes. They are teeming with birdlife. No matter what time of year you are here, you are sure to see something amazing. The Commissioners Bridge marshes are part of the much larger area known as the Pinged Marshes. These marshes are relatively recent formations and are a result of heavy sedimentation in the 17th century. Though Kymer's canal

A BIRDWATCHERS HEAVEN



dried out a lot of the marshes, the area is now a stable and thriving wildlife habitat.



Ynghyd â'r cei, y lle gorau i wylïo adar yn yr ardal yw corstiroedd Pont y Comisiynydd (neu Goedbach), sy'n berwi gan adar o wahanol rywogaethau. Ni waeth ba adeg o'r flwyddyn y dewch chi yma, rydych yn sicr o weld rhywbeth

PARADWYS Y GWYLWYR ADAR

rhyfeddol. Mae corstiroedd Pont y Comisiynydd yn rhan o ardal ehangach o lawer a adnabyddir fel Corstiroedd Pinged. Ffurfiwyd y corstiroedd hyn yn gymharol ddiweddar o ganlyniad i broses waddodi drwm yn ystod yr 17eg ganrif. Er i gamlas Kymer sychu rhannau helaeth o'r corstiroedd, mae'r ardal yn gynefin sefydlog lle mae natur wyllt yn ffynnu.

Reclaimed BY THE Wild



Galwad Natur Wyllt



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A THRIVING HABITAT

Though it was once essential to industry in Kidwelly, the canal and quay area is now a haven for wildlife. On a normal day you can expect to see herons, little egrets, shanks, cormorants, ducks, swans, curlews, sandpipers and sometimes even oystercatchers. This wide variety of birdlife has meant that the RSPB recently recognised Kidwelly Quay as part of the 3 Rivers Futurescapes project. The area is also recognised as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and has close associations with the Marine SAC.

CYNEFIN SY'N FFYNNU

Er bod ardal y gamlas a'r cei unwaith yn hanfodol i ddiwylliant yng Nghydweli, mae'n lloches bellach i natur wyllt. Ar unrhyw ddiwrnod fe allwch chi ddisgwyl gweld crehyrod gleision, crehyrod bach copog, pibyddion coesgoch, mulfrain, hwyaid, elyrch, gylfinirod, pibyddion y traeth ac weithiau pïod y môr hyd yn oed. Mae presenoldeb yr amrywiaeth eang hon o rywogaethau wedi arwain yr RSPB at gydnabod Cei Cydweli yn ddiweddar fel rhan o brosiect Tair Afon Tirwedd y Dyfodol. Mae gan yr ardal statws SSSI (Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig) hefyd a chysylltiadau agos â phrosiect yr Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (SAC) Morol.



A MOUNTAIN WITH CHARACTER

Like the mudflats, the mountain at Mynydd y Garreg also has SSSI status due to its unique geological history. A walk up the mountain will provide an insight into both the natural and human history of the area. Keep an eye out for the flooded quarries, grazing animals and the hundreds of different birds that have made this beautiful place their home.



MYNYDD AC IDDO GYMERIAD

Yn debyg i'r traethellau lleidiog, mae gan y mynydd ei hun ym Mynydd y Garreg statws SSSI hefyd oherwydd ei hanes daearegol unigryw. Os cerddwch i fyny ei lethrau, fe gewch chi gipolwg ar hanes dynol a naturiol yr ardal. Cadwch lygad ar agor am y chwareli boddedig, yr anifeiliaid sy'n pori, a'r cannoedd o adar gwahanol sydd wedi ymgartrefu yn yr ardal hardd hon.



A CHANGING LANDSCAPE

Glan yr Afon has an interesting history. Originally it was used as tidal saltings for the grazing of cattle. It was then excavated in the 1960s to be used for domestic and trade refuse by the local council. 27 years later the tip was closed and the site given a soil cap. The area is now established as an area of outstanding beauty and is home to many different species of birds, trees and animals. Glan yr Afon is now recognised as a local nature reserve.



TIRWEDD SY'N NEWID

Mae i ardal Glan yr Afon hanes diddorol. Fe'i defnyddid yn wreiddiol fel halwyndir lle porai gwartheg. Cafodd ei chloddio wedyn yn y 1960au a'i throï'n arllwysfa sbwriel ddomestig a masnachol gan y cyngor lleol. 27 blynedd yn ddiweddarach fe gaewyd y domen sbwriel a rhoddwyd haenen o bridd dros y safle. Mae wedi'i sefydlu'n ardal o harddwch eithriadol bellach, ac yn gartref i lu o adar, coed ac anifeiliaid o wahanol rywogaethau. Adnabyddir Glan yr Afon heddiw fel gwarchodfa natur leol.

