



LLWYBR BR@

Tolo
M@rganwg

VALE OF GLAM@RGAN TRAIL



6.5M; 10.5KM

7 SITES TO VISIT / 7 SAFLE I YMWELD A NHW



ARCHITECT OF THE WELSH NATION

Iolo Morganwg (1747-1826) was an architect of the Welsh nation. He is renowned for his leading role in the eighteenth-century cultural renaissance of Wales. He was the first to propose that Wales should have its own national institutions: a Library, and an Academy or a Folk Museum. His legacy as one of the founders of Welsh national consciousness is alive today.

His creation, the Gorsedd of the Bards of the Island of Britain, was in essence the first Welsh national cultural institution. It was designed to raise the profile of Welsh culture and language, and foster a sense of pride in the Welsh people for their history as well as to promote the spirit of political radicalism. *Iolo's* creation has altered over the years, but is now integral to the National Eisteddfod of Wales, Wales's biggest cultural festival.

Born *Edward Williams*, but better known by his bardic name *Iolo Morganwg*, he was a **stonemason** by trade, as well as being a **romantic poet**, **political radical**, a **humanitarian** and the most extraordinary and colourful character ever to have lived in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Arguably the **best-read man in Wales** in his day, this largely **self-taught** man gathered an extraordinary fund of knowledge about language, literature, music, theology, philosophy, politics, religion, geology, agriculture and horticulture. However, he was also a **dreamer**, a **laudanum addict** and a **literary and historical forger**.

He was the Vale of Glamorgan's greatest advocate. He referred to it as '**Britain's Paradise**', but he was also a citizen of the world who was inspired by the revolutions in America and France.

He styled himself '**Bard of Liberty**' and campaigned stoutly against the slave trade and war.

There has never been anyone like him in Wales and he is one of Glamorgan's most famous and intriguing sons.

Walk in Iolo's footsteps to learn more about this extraordinary figure...

SAER CENEDL Y CYMRY

Roedd Edward Williams (1747–1826), neu *Iolo Morganwg*, a rhoi iddo ei enw barddol, yn un o seiri cenedl y Cymry. Mae'n enwog am ei ran flaenllaw yn nadeni diwylliannol Cymru yn y ddeunawfed ganrif. Ef oedd y cyntaf i argymhell y dylai fod gan Gymru ei sefydliadau cenedlaethol ei hun: Llyfrgell, ac Academi neu Amgueddfa Werin, ac mae ei etifeddiaeth fel un o sylfaenwyr ymwybyddiaeth genedlaethol Cymru yn fyw hyd heddiw.

Ei greadigaeth ef, Gorsedd Beirdd Ynys Prydain, oedd sefydliad diwylliannol cenedlaethol cyntaf Cymru. Nod yr Orsedd oedd codi proffil diwylliant ac iaith Cymru a meithrin ymdeimlad o falchder ymhlith y Cymry yn eu hanes, yn ogystal â hybu ysbryd radicaliaeth wleidyddol. Mae creadigaeth *Iolo* wedi newid dros y blynyddoedd, ond mae bellach yn rhan annatod o'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, gŵyl ddiwylliannol fwyaf Cymru.

Saer maen oedd *Iolo* wrth ei waith ac roedd hefyd yn *fardd rhamantaidd*, yn *radical gwleidyddol* ac yn *ddyngarwr*. Ef oedd y cymeriad mwyaf lliwgar a fu'n byw ym Mro Morgannwg erioed.

Gellid dadlau mai *Iolo* oedd *ysgolhaig mwyaf Cymru* yn ei ddydd, er iddo'i *addysgu ei hun* i raddau helaeth. Llwyddodd i gasglu cyfoeth o wybodaeth am iaith, llenyddiaeth, cerddoriaeth, diwinyddiaeth, athroniaeth, gwleidyddiaeth, crefydd, daeareg, amaethyddiaeth a garddwriaeth. Ond roedd hefyd yn *freuddwydiwr*, yn *gaeth i lodnwm* ac yn *ffugiwr llenyddol a hanesyddol*.

Ef oedd hyrwyddwr mwyaf Bro Morgannwg. Cyfeiriai ati fel '*paradwys tir Prydain*', ond roedd hefyd yn ddinesydd y byd ac fe'i hysbrydolwyd gan y chwyldroadau yn America a Ffrainc. Fe'i galwai ei hun yn '*Fardd Rhyddid*' ac ymgyrchodd yn frwd yn erbyn rhyfel a'r fasnach mewn caethweision.

Ni welwyd ei debyg yng Nghymru ac mae'n un o feibion enwocaf a mwyaf diddorol Morgannwg.

Dilynwch ôl troed Iolo i ddysgu mwy am y cymeriad rhyfeddol hwn...

THIS TRAIL HAS BEEN CREATED TO CELEBRATE ONE OF THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN'S MOST COLOURFUL CHARACTERS WHILST GUIDING YOU AROUND THE BEAUTIFUL VALE. THE TRAIL BOOKLET PROVIDES YOU WITH A GUIDE FOR:

IOLO'S CIRCULAR WALK:

Starting at Old Hall Gardens, Cowbridge, this 6.5 mile / 10.5km walk (or shorter version 4.7 miles / 7.5 km) includes sites of interest relating to *Iolo Morganwg* so that you have a taste of the many sides of his life and character as you walk along.

Take out the OS map in the back which includes directions for walkers and highlights points of interest linking them to themes in *Iolo's* life .

Take this booklet with you to provide more information on each of these points. The numbering / colouring on the map correlate to this booklet.

IOLO'S WIDER TRAIL:

The wider trail takes you on a journey to other beautiful sites relating to *Iolo Morganwg* within the wider Vale of Glamorgan.

KEY SITES AND THEMES INCLUDE:

- 1 **Old Hall Gardens Start**
- 2 **Physic Garden** The Opium Eater
- 3 **Holy Cross Church** The Stonemason and Word Collector
- 4 **Costa Coffee** The Radical and Anti-slave Trade Campaigner
- 5 **Cowbridge Town Hall** The Builder and Architect
- 6 **Site of Scientific Special Interest** The Agricultural Commentator and Farmer
- 7 **Stalling Down** The Architect of a Nation and the Gorsedd of the Bards
- 8 **The Clump** The Humanitarian
- 9 **The Bush Inn** The Poet and Forger
- 10 **Llanblethian / St Quentin's Castle**
- 11 **The Eagles Academy** His Children
- 12 **The Bear Hotel** The Cowbridge Drinkers and Collector of Songs

- 1 **Llantwit Major** The Archaeologist
- 2 **Boverton Place** His Mother's Influence
- 3 **Aberthaw, Old Harbour / The Leys** The Trader
- 4 **Flemingston** The Vale's Greatest Advocate
- 5 **St Mary Church** Iolo and Love
- 6 **Beaupré Castle** The Romantic
- 7 **Llancafán and Pen-Onn**

PWRPAS Y DAITH HON YW EICH TYWYS O GWMPAS Y FRO GAN DDATHLU BYWYD UN O'I CHYMERIADAU MWYAF LLIWGAR YR UN PRYD. MAE LLYFRYN Y DAITH YN RHOI CYFARWYDDIADAU AR GYFER Y CANLYNOL:

CYLCHDAITH IOLO:

Mae'r daith gerdded 6.5 milltir / 10.5km hon (neu'r fersiwn byrrach 4.7 milltir / 7.5 km) yn cychwyn yng Ngerddi'r Hen Neuadd, Y Bont-faen, ac yn cynnwys manau o ddiddordeb yn ymwneud ag *Iolo Morganwg*, er mwyn i chi gael blas ar sawl agwedd ar ei fywyd a'i gymeriad wrth gerdded.

Mae'r map Arolwg Ordnans yn y cefn yn cynnwys cyfarwyddiadau ar gyfer cerddwyr ac yn amlygu manau o ddiddordeb, gan eu cysylltu â themâu ym mywyd *Iolo*.

Ewch â'r llyfryn hwn gyda chi er mwyn cael rhagor o wybodaeth am bob un o'r manau hyn. Mae'r rhifau / lliwiau ar y map yn cyfateb i'r llyfryn hwn.

TAITH EHangach IOLO:

Mae'r daith ehangach yn eich tywys i safleoedd hyfryd eraill yn ymwneud ag *Iolo Morganwg* yn ardal ehangach Bro Morgannwg.

MAE'R MANAU A'R THEMÂU ALLWEDDOL Y N CYNWYS:

- 1 Gerddi'r Hen Neuadd Man Cychwyn
- 2 Yr Ardd Berlysiau Y Bwytaŵr Opiwm
- 3 Eglwys y Groes Sanctaidd Y Saer Maen a Chasglwr Geiriau
- 4 Costa Coffee Y Radical a'r Ymgyrchwr Gwrth-gaethwasiaeth
- 5 Neuadd y Dref, Y Bont-faen Yr Adeiladwr a'r Pensaer
- 6 Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Y Sylwebydd ar Amaeth a'r Ffermwr
- 7 Bryn Owain Saer Cenedl a Gorsedd y Beirdd
- 8 Y Clwmp Y Dyngarwr
- 9 Tafarn y Bush Inn Y Bardd a'r Ffugiwr
- 10 Castell Sain Quentin / Llanfleiddan
- 11 Academi'r Eagles Ei Blant
- 12 Gwesty'r Bear Yfwyr Y Bont-faen a Chasglwr Caneuon

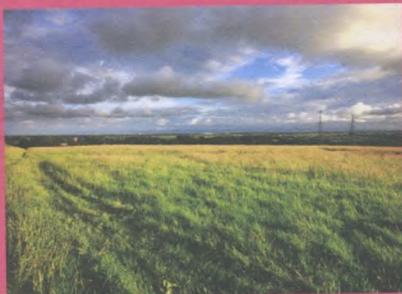
- 1 Llanilltud Fawr Yr Archaeolegydd
- 2 Plasty Trebefered Dylanwad ei Fam
- 3 Aberddawan, Yr Hen Harbwr / Y Traeth Y Masnachwr
- 4 Trefflemin Hyrwyddwr Mwyaf y Fro
- 5 Llan-fair Iolo a Chariad
- 6 Castell y Bewpwr Y Rhamantydd
- 7 Llancarfan a Phennon

IOLO'S CIRCULAR WALK

See the OS map in the back of the booklet for route and walking directions.

CYLCHDAITH IOLO:

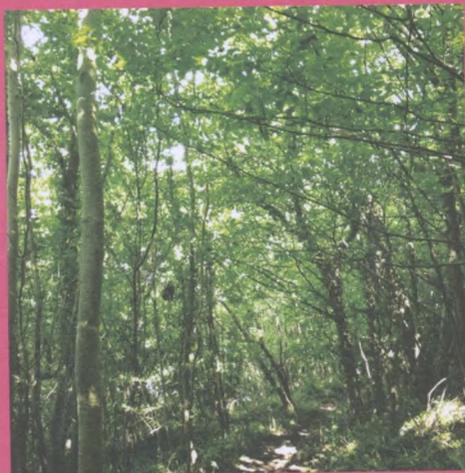
Gweler y map AO yng nghefn y llyfryn ar gyfer y llwybr a chyfarwyddiadau cerdded.



View from the Clump / Yr olygfa o'r Clwmp

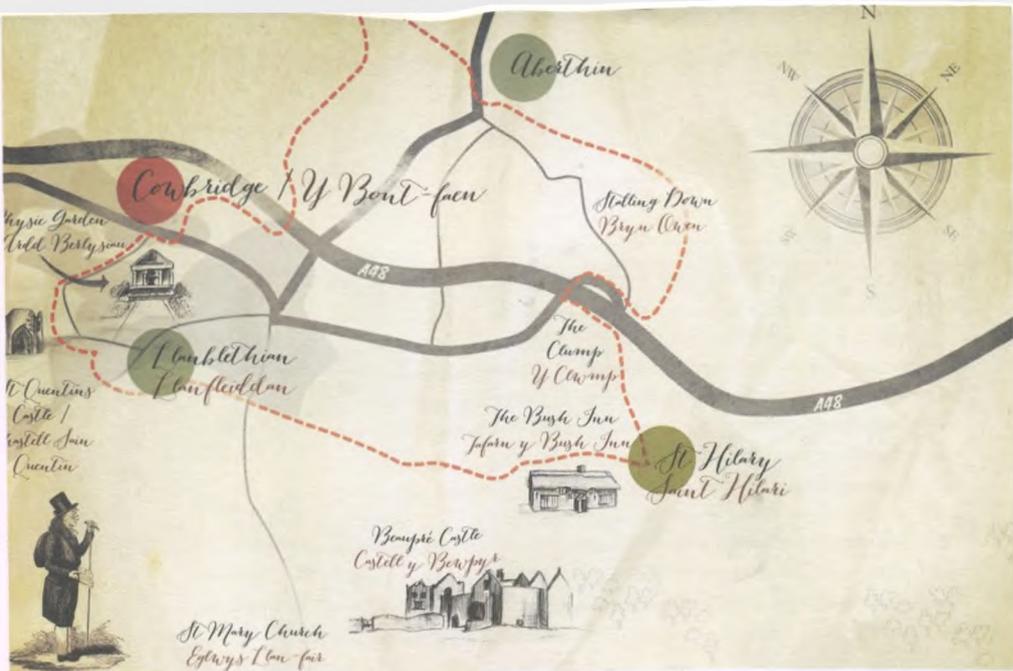
Starting at Old Hall Gardens, Cowbridge, this 6.5 mile / 10.5km walk (or shorter version 4.7 miles / 7.5km), takes you through historic Cowbridge, countryside fields, woodland paths and enjoys a reasonably level terrain, though it includes several stiles, and there is one fairly long moderate climb needed to ascend onto Stalling Down and then up to the Clump. Both offer a vantage point for glorious views.

Mae'r daith gerdded 6.5 milltir o hyd hon (neu'r fersiwn byrrach, 4.7 milltir) yn cychwyn yng Ngerddi'r Hen Neuadd, Y Bont-faen. Mae'n eich tywys drwy'r Bont-faen hanesyddol, a chaeau cefn gwlad a llwybrau coediog gan ddilyn tir cymharol wastad, er bod yn rhaid dringo un llethr cymedrol ond gweddol hir i gyrraedd Bryn Owain ac yna i fyny i'r Clwmp. Mae'r ddau'n fannau perffaith i fwynhau golygfeydd godidog.



New Beaupré Woods nr St Hilary /
Coedwig New Beaupré ger Saint Hilari





Illustrated map of the Iolo Morganwg circular walk / Map darluniedig o gylchdaith Iolo Morganwg

OLD HALL GARDENS STARTING POINT 1

You are standing in the very heart of historic Cowbridge. The town walls date from 1254. The Edmondes family moved into Old Hall in Iolo's time (from 1750) and established their extensive gardens of which the Physic Garden was one.

The path that you will follow to the Physic Garden is the one once used by the family to walk to Holy Cross Church. The pond in front of you was originally a sunken garden. *See the lectern for more information.*

GERDDI'R HEN NEUADD MAN CYCHWYN 1

Rydych yn sefyll yng nghalon tref hanesyddol Y Bont-faen. Mae muriau'r dref yn dyddio o 1254. Symudodd y teulu Edmondes i'r Hen Neuadd yn nyddiau Iolo (1750) gan sefydlu eu gerddi helaeth.

Roedd yr Ardd Berlysiau yn un ohonynt, a'r llwybr y byddwch yn ei ddilyn i'r Ardd Berlysiau oedd yr un yr arferai'r teulu ei ddefnyddio i gerdded i Eglwys y Groes Sanctaidd. Gardd isel oedd y pwll o'ch blaen yn wreiddiol. *Mae mwy o wybodaeth ar y ddarllenfa.*

PHYSIC GARDEN THE OPIUM EATER 2

Like many people in his day, *Iolo* took copious doses of laudanum, a drink made from 10% opium from poppies and 90% alcohol. He also relied on a great variety of therapeutic herbs and medicines, many of which can be found in this garden. He was plagued by ill health, especially asthma, and since he did not trust and could not afford local doctors he dosed himself with beneficial remedies and pain-killers.

Over his long life *Iolo* became addicted to laudanum, which both stimulated and confused his imagination. He often confessed to being prone to build castles in the air or spin ropes of sand. In an anthology of poetry published in 1794 he included an ode '*To Laudanum*'.

A verse from his ode 'To Laudanum' can be seen on the left wall next to the doorway as you enter the garden.

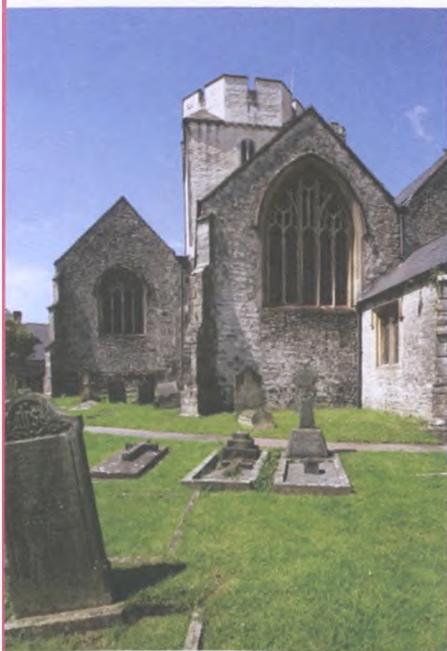


HOLY CROSS CHURCH THE STONEMASON AND COLLECTOR OF WORDS 3

Iolo followed his father into stonemasonry and served his apprenticeship under his watchful eye. He claimed to have learned the alphabet by watching his father inscribe gravestones and in time he became an extremely accomplished craftsman.

The commemoration plaque in the chancel to Daniel and William Walters may be his work. Their father, the Revd John Walters, the famous lexicographer whose great English-Welsh Dictionary was printed in Cowbridge (1770 – 85), taught *Iolo* to cherish the Welsh language and encouraged his fascination with Welsh words and dialects, which he collected wherever he went.

By 1806 his collection of Welsh words had swollen to 25,000 words, and he boasted that he had **'rambled all over Wales with all my ears open to every local word, idiom, peculiarity of pronunciation and'**



Holy Cross Church / Eglwys y Groes Sanctaidd



Physic Garden / Yr Ardd Berlysiâu

He often confessed to being prone to build castles in the air or spin ropes of sand.

Cyfaddefai'n aml ei fod yn dueddol o godi cestyll yn yr awyr neu freuddwydio breuddwydion gwrach.

YR ARDD BERLYSIAU Y BWYTÄWR OPIWM 2

Fel llawer o bobl yn ei ddydd, roedd *lolo*'n cymryd llawer iawn o lodnwm – diod sy'n cynnwys 10% o opiwm o flodau'r pabi a 90% o alcohol. Roedd hefyd yn dibynnu ar amrywiaeth eang o berlysiâu a meddyginiaethau therapiwtig, a gellir dod o hyd i lawer ohonynt yn yr ardd hon. Fe'i plagiwyd gan afiechyd, ac asthma yn arbennig, a chan nad oedd yn ymddiried mewn meddygon lleol nac yn gallu eu fforddio, byddai'n ceisio'i wella'i hun â meddyginiaethau llesol a chyffuriau lleddfu poen.

Yn ystod ei fywyd hir, daeth *lolo*'n gaeth i lodnwm, a oedd yn cyffroi ac yn drysu ei ddychymyg. Cyfaddefai'n aml ei fod yn dueddol o godi cestyll yn yr awyr neu freuddwydio breuddwydion gwrach. Cafodd ei gerdd '*To Laudanum*' ei chynnwys mewn detholiad o gerddi a gyhoeddwyd ym 1794.

Gellir gweld pennill o'i gerdd 'To Laudanum' ar y wal chwith nesaf at y porth wrth i chi fynd i mewn i'r ardd.

EGLWYS Y GROES SANCTAIDD Y SAER MAEN A CHASGLWR GEIRIAU 3

Dysgodd *lolo* ei grefft fel saer maen gan ei dad a chyflawnodd ei brentisiaeth dan ei lygaid craff. Honnodd iddo ddysgu'r wyddor trwy wlyio ei dad yn arysgrifennu cerrig beddi ac o dipyn i beth, datblygodd yn grefftwr hynod fedrus.

Mae'n bosibl mai ei waith ef yw'r plac coffa i Daniel a William Walters yn y gangell. Eu tad oedd y Parchedig John Walters, y geiriadurwr enwog yr argraffwyd ei Eiriadur Saesneg-Cymraeg rhagorol yn Y Bont-faen (1770 – 85). Dysgwyd *lolo* gan Walters i ymfalchio yn yr iaith Gymraeg a symbylwyd ef i ymddiddori mewn geiriau a thafodieithoedd Cymraeg, gan eu casglu ble bynnag yr âi.

Erbyn 1806, roedd ei gasgliad o eiriau Cymraeg wedi chwyddo i 25,000 o eiriau, a broliai ei fod wedi crwydro Cymru benbaladr yn clustfeinio ar eiriau ac idiomau ac yn sylwi ar nodweddion hynod o ran ynganiad a chystrawen.

...the first fair trade shop in Wales.

...siop masnach deg gyntaf Cymru.



Fig 1: Memorial plaque outside Iolo's old shop / Plac coffa y tu allan i siop Iolo

COSTA COFFEE

THE RADICAL AND ANTI-SLAVE TRADE CAMPAIGNER 4

This is the first fair-trade shop in Wales. When *Iolo* returned from London in 1795 he set up a shop here, selling radical books like Tom Paine's *Rights of Man*, stationery, liberty hats and fair trade produce, including tea and coffee. He boycotted tainted produce from the Caribbean, and posted a notice in the window: 'East India sweets: uncontaminated with human gore'.

By 1797, due to lack of money and persecution, the shop had closed, but *Iolo* continued to declaim against the slave trade and rejoiced when it was abolished in 1807.

Memorial Plaque (fig 1) – the symbol \parallel at the top of the plaque is what *Iolo* called the 'mystic mark'. It symbolises the three sunrays cast by the Gorsedd's stones (fig 2) which strike the central logan stone on the longest and shortest day of the year. The beams represent Love, Justice and Truth. *Iolo* first printed it on the title-page of his Welsh collection of psalms and hymns in 1812. Today it is recognised as the Gorsedd symbol.

The last line on the plaque is *Iolo*'s slogan '*The Truth Against the World*', written in his Bardic Alphabet which he claimed was the alphabet of the Welsh bards. *Iolo* had read Paul Henri Mallet's *Northern Antiquities* (1770), which argued that the alleged barbarity of the Celtic people was due to their illiteracy and the absence of an indigenous alphabet. This, like many of his inventions, was therefore a direct response to these claims. He used it as proof of early literacy and therefore civility amongst the Welsh (fig 3).

Call in to browse through books published on *Iolo*. Read the poem he wrote to promote the shop and the translation of the commemorative plaque outside. For a 10% discount to those on the trail, quote 'fair-trade'.

COSTA COFFEE

Y RADICAL A'R YMGYRCHWR GWRTH-
GAETHWASIAETH 4

Hon yw siop masnach deg gyntaf Cymru. Agorodd *lolo*'r siop hon pan ddychwelodd o Lundain ym 1795, gan werthu llyfrau radical fel *Rights of Man* gan Tom Paine, deunydd ysgrifennu, hetiau rhyddid a chynnyrch masnach deg, gan gynnwys te a coffi. Gwrthodai werthu cynhyrchion amheus o'r Caribî, a rhoddodd nodyn yn y ffenestr: 'East India sweets: uncontaminated with human gore'.

Roedd y siop wedi cau erbyn 1797 oherwydd diffyg arian ac erledigaeth, ond parhaodd *lolo* i draethu yn erbyn y fasnach mewn caethweision ac roedd yn gorfoleddu pan gafodd ei diddymu ym 1807.

Plac Coffa (ffig 1) – yr hyn a elwid gan *lolo* yn '**nod cyfrin**' yw'r symbol ar ben y plac /I/. Mae'n symbol o'r tri phelydryn sy'n cael eu bwrw gan feini'r Orsedd (gweler y diagram isod) ac sy'n taro'r maen llog canolog ar ddiwrnod hiraf a diwrnod byrraf y flwyddyn (ffig 2). Mae'r pelydrau'n cynrychioli Cariad, Cyfiawnder a Gwirionedd. Fe'i hargraffwyd gyntaf gan *lolo* ar dudalen deitl ei gasgliad o salmau ac emynau ym 1812. Fe'i hadnabyddir heddiw fel symbol yr Orsedd.

Arwyddair *lolo*, '**Y Gwir yn Erbyn y Byd**', yw'r llinell olaf ar y plac, wedi'i hysgrifennu yn ei Wyddor Farddol. Honnai mai hon oedd gwyddor beirdd Cymru. Roedd *lolo* wedi darllen y llyfr *Northern Antiquities* gan Paul Henri Mallet (1770), a oedd yn dadlau mai diffyg llythrennedd a diffyg gwyddor frodorol oedd yn gyfrifol am farbareiddwch honedig y bobloedd Celtaidd. Ymateb uniongyrchol i'r honiadau hynny oedd yr wyddor hon felly, fel llawer o'i ddyfeisiadau. Fe'i defnyddiwyd ganddo fel prawf o lythrennedd cynnar ac felly o warineb ymhlith y Cymry (ffig 3).



Fig / Ffig 2



Fig / Ffig 3. *lolo*'s 'Peithynen' *lolo*'

Galwch i mewn i bori trwy'r llyfrau a gyhoeddwyd ar *lolo*. Darllenwch y gerdd a ysgrifennodd i hynwyddo'r siop, a'r cyfieithiad o'r plac coffa y tu allan. Gall y rhai sydd ar y daith gerdded ddefnyddio'r geiriau 'fair-trade' i hawlio gostyngiad o 10%.

COWBRIDGE TOWN HALL THE BUILDER AND ARCHITECT **5**



*lolo's extension plan for the Town Hall /
Cynllun lolo ar gyfer Neuadd y Dref**

In 1782 *lolo* drew up a number of striking designs for an extension to Cowbridge Town Hall. His scheme was not adopted, but he remained deeply interested in surveying, architecture and building. There are several examples in churches throughout the Vale of his special skills as a marble-mason.

lolo used the Cowbridge Book Club to distribute theological and political literature, but many people reckoned that he was only interested in spreading seditious ideas and viewed him with great suspicion. For his part, *lolo* reckoned that the inhabitants of Cowbridge had acquired '**much of the monkey character, with a smack of the fox, sly, cunning and thievish**'.

The Town Hall is home to the Cowbridge Museum (open on the 1st and 3rd Saturday of the month) and its old prisoner cells have been converted into exhibition areas. It includes information on lolo and film footage on lolo from the BBC's History of Wales series.

*Y neuadd yw cartref
Amgueddfa'r Bont-faen
(sydd ar agor ar ddydd
Sadwrn taf a 3ydd dydd
Sadwrn pob mis) a chafodd
hen gelloedd y carcharonion
eu troi'n ystafelloedd
arddangos. Mae'n cynnwys
gwybodaeth am lolo, a
damau ffilm o'r gyfres
History of Wales gan
BBC*

SITE OF SCIENTIFIC SPECIAL INTEREST THE AGRICULTURAL COMMENTATOR AND FARMER **6**

This field is designated a Site of Scientific Special Interest because of its special grassland.

For *lolo*, Glamorgan was 'the paradise of Britain's land'.

As a peripatetic stonemason and a local patriot, he came to know every inch of the county. He knew every species of bird and flower, and prided himself on his skills as a horticulturalist and agriculturalist, having farmed himself for a time. He wrote extensively as an expert about the region's geological and farming patterns, as well as on rural life and customs, industry and urban development.

As a humanitarian *lolo* walked everywhere, even as far as London! As a humanitarian, he refused to ride a horse. Instead *lolo* travelled everywhere on foot – walking thirty miles in a day was a breeze for him – and he recorded what he saw in notebooks which became a mine of information about the social and economic features of Wales.



Cowbridge Town Hall / Neuadd Dref y Bont-faen

NEUADD DREF Y BONT-FAEN

YR ADEILADWR A'R PENSAER **5**

Ym 1782, lluniodd *Iolo* nifer o ddyluniadau trawiadol ar gyfer estyniad i Neuadd Dref Y Bont-faen. Ni fabwysiadwyd ei gynllun, ond parhaodd ei ddiddordeb brwd mewn trefsur, pensaernïaeth ac adeiladu. Ceir sawl enghraifft mewn eglwysi ledled y Fro o'i sgiliau arbennig fel saer marmor.

Defnyddiwyd Clwb Llyfrau'r Bont-faen gan *Iolo* i ddsbarthu llenyddiaeth ddiwinyddol a gwleidyddol, ond roedd llawer o bobl yn amheus iawn ohono, gan feddwl mai lledaenu syniadau gwrthryfelgar oedd ei unig ddiddordeb. Roedd *Iolo* ei hun o'r farn bod trigolion Y Bont-faen wedi magu '*much of the monkey character, with a smack of the fox, sly, cunning and thievish*'.

QR link to the film footage:

Linc QR i'r darnau ffilm:



Iolo travelled everywhere on foot...

Roedd Iolo yn cerdded i bobman...

SAFLE O DDIDDORDEB GWYDDONOL ARBENNIG Y SYLWEBYDD AR AMAETH **6**

Dynodwyd y cae hwn yn Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig oherwydd ei laswelltir arbennig.

I *Iolo*, Morgannwg oedd '*paradwys tir Prydain*'. Fel saer maen crwydol a gwladgarwr lleol, daeth i adnabod pob modfedd o'r sir. Adwaenai bob rhywogaeth o aderyn a blodyn, ac ymfalchïai yn ei sgiliau fel garddwr ac amaethwr, ar ôl bod yn ffermio ei hun am gyfnod. Ysgrifennodd yn helaeth ar batrymau daearegol a ffermio'r ardal, yn ogystal ag ar fywyd ac arferion cefn gwlad, diwydiant a datblygiad trefol.

Roedd *Iolo* yn cerdded i bobman, cyn belled â Llundain! Fel dyngarwr, roedd yn gwrthod marchogaeth. Nid oedd yn ddim iddo gerdded deng milltir ar hagain y diwrnod gan gofnodi yr hyn a welai mewn llyfrau nodiadau. Datblygodd y rhain i fod yn archif o wybodaeth am nodweddion cymdeithasol ac economaidd Cymru.

Iolo Morganwg walking / Iolo Morganwg yn cerdded



STALLING DOWN

THE ARCHITECT OF A NATION AND THE GORSEDD OF THE BARDS 7

He convinced scholars of his day that the Gorsedd was an old and authentic institution.

Llwyddodd i argyhoeddi ysgolheigion ei ddydd bod yr Orsedd yn sefydliad hynafol a dilys.

In a bid to strengthen Welsh national pride, *Iolo* founded the first Welsh national institution, the Gorsedd of the Bards of the Island of Britain. The first Gorsedd in Wales was held here in 1795, three years after the first moot on Primrose Hill, London (fig 1).

Iolo chose Stalling Down not only because of its geographical location but also because, so he claimed, it had hosted an 18-hour battle between Owain Glyndŵr's men and Henry IV's army in 1403 in which the Welsh leader had been victorious.

He convinced scholars of his day that the Gorsedd was an old and authentic institution. Not until the Edwardian period did it become clear that the first Gorsedd was actually held in 1792 and that this distinctive bardo-druidic version was the product of *Iolo's* overheated imagination.

In 1819, *Iolo* formally linked the Gorsedd with the Provincial Eisteddfod held in Carmarthen, an act which ultimately led to the National Eisteddfod as we know it today. He inducted members into the Gorsedd by tying different coloured ribbons – green (*Ovates*), blue (*Bards*) and white (*Druids*) – on their arms.

The Gorsedd is now an association whose members include poets, writers, musicians, artists and individuals who have made a contribution to Welsh language and culture.

During the National Eisteddfod week, five Gorsedd ceremonies are held, during which the winning poets are crowned and chaired, and a medal is awarded to the best prose writer. These colourful ceremonies, conducted in flowing robes and incorporating a ceremonial sword and a call for peace, bear the strong imprint of *Iolo's* ideas.



Fig / Ffig 1: Memorial plaque on Primrose Hill, London
Plac coffa ar Bryn Briallu, Llundain





Gorsedd ceremony / Seremoni'r Orsedd

BRYN OWAIN

SAER CENEDL A GORSEDD Y BEIRDD 7

Mewn ymdrech i gryfhau balchder y Cymry yn eu cenedl, sefydlodd *Iolo* sefydliad cenedlaethol cyntaf Cymru, 'Gorsedd Beirdd Ynys Prydain'. Cynhaliwyd Gorsedd gyntaf Cymru yma ym 1795, dair blynedd ar ôl y cyfarfod cyntaf ar Fryn y Briallu, yn Llundain (ffig 1).

Dewiswyd Bryn Owain gan *Iolo* oherwydd ei leoliad daearyddol ond hefyd, oherwydd y cynhaliwyd brwydr 18 awr yno, rhwng gwŷr Owain Glyndŵr a byddin Harri IV ym 1403, lle bu'r Cymry'n fuddugol – neu felly yr honnai *Iolo*.

Llwyddodd i argyhoeddi ysgolheigion ei ddydd fod yr Orsedd yn sefydliad hynafol a dilys. Ni ddaeth i'r amlwg tan y cyfnod Edwardaidd mai ym 1792 y cynhaliwyd yr Orsedd gyntaf mewn gwirionedd, ac mai ei ddychymyg gorfywiog ef a oedd yn gyfrifol am y fersiwn derwyddol-farddol hwn.

Ym 1819, cysylltodd *Iolo*'r Orsedd yn ffurfiol â'r Eisteddfod Daleithiol a gynhaliwyd yng Nghaerfyrddin, gweithred a arweiniodd yn y pen draw at yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol fel rydym yn ei hadnabod heddiw. Urddodd yr aelodau trwy glymu rubanau o wahanol liwiau o amgylch eu breichiau – gwyrdd (*Ofyddion*), glas (*Beirdd*) a gwyn (*Derwyddon*).

Mae'r Orsedd bellach yn gymdeithas o feirdd, awduron, cerddorion, artistiaid ac unigolion sydd wedi gwneud cyfraniad at iaith a diwylliant Cymru.

Mae'r Orsedd yn cynnal pum seremoni yn ystod wythnos yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, pryd y caiff y beirdd buddugol eu coronni a'u cadeirio, ac y dyfernir medal i'r awdur rhyddiaith gorau. Mae syniadau *Iolo* yn gwbl amlwg yn y seremonïau lliwgar hyn, gyda'u gwisgoedd llaes, y cleddyf defodol a'r alwad am heddwch.





The Clump / Y Clwmp

THE CLUMP THE HUMANITARIAN 8

Iolo was deeply affected by cases of injustice and never forgot the experience of being confined to a debtors' prison in Cardiff (1786-7). He regularly petitioned on behalf of common people who had been unjustly sentenced to transportation or death by hanging. Although executions, as were viewed here, were a popular spectator sport in his day, *Iolo* prided himself on never having attended such gory events.

Likewise, he despised war and warmongering. In 1796 he called on the prime minister William Pitt to bring war with France to an end and to set up a League of Nations which would arbitrate between the nations.

Mothers used the expression '*See Caercady and die*' to warn their children if they misbehaved as Caercady House could be seen by the condemned from the gallows as they awaited their end. The last hangings took place in 1786.

BUSH INN THE POET AND FORGER 9

Iolo had a more profound and subtle knowledge of the Welsh bardic tradition than any of his contemporaries. He was a prolific poet in both Welsh and English, and had mastered both the strict and free metres of Welsh poetry.

Like Chatterton in England and Macpherson in Scotland, he was also a splendid literary forger. Poems which he attributed to the fourteenth-century poet Dafydd ap Gwilym were not discovered to be forgeries until a century after his death in 1826.



Bush Inn, St Hilary / Tafarn y Bush, Sain Hilari

In true Iolo tradition the Bush has a resident poet. This inn also serves as an ideal stop off point for refreshments or a speciality pie, and has a roaring fire on a cold day!

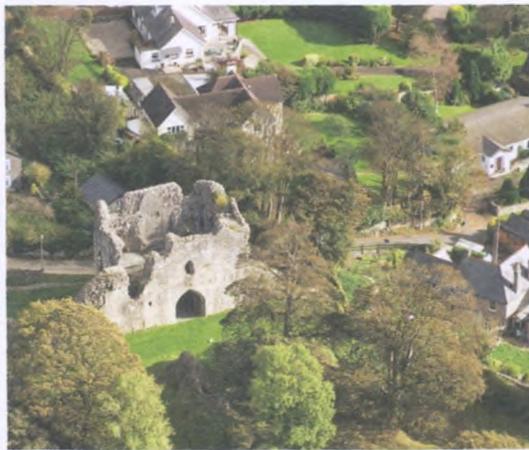
Yng ngwir draddodiad Iolo, mae gan y Bush fardd preswyl. Mae'r tŷ tafarn hwn hefyd yn fan delfrydol am seibiant ar gyfer llymmaid neu bastai flasus, a thân agored ar ddiwrnod oer!

TAFARN Y BUSH

Y BARDD A'R FFUGIWR 9

Roedd gan *Iolo* wybodaeth fwy trylwyr a chraff am draddodiad barddol Cymru nag unrhyw un o'i gyfoeswyr. Roedd yn fardd cynhyrchiol yn y Cymraeg a'r Saesneg, ac roedd wedi meistrolï mesurau caeth a rhydd.

Fel Chatterton yn Lloegr a Macpherson yn yr Alban, roedd hefyd yn ffugwr llenyddol gwych. Priodolodd rai cerddi i'r bardd o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar ddeg, Dafydd ap Gwilym, ac aeth canrif heibio wedi ei farwolaeth ym 1826 nes y daeth y ffugiadau hyn i'r amlwg.



10

Venture up to **LLANBLETHIAN / ST QUENTIN'S CASTLE** to learn more using the audio guide within the gatehouse and enjoy the views.

Ewch am dro i **GASTELL SAIN QUENTIN / LLANFLEIDDAN** i ddsygu mwy gan ddefnyddio'r canllaw sain yn y porthdy, ac i fwynhau'r golygfeydd.

Wild garlic in New Beaupré woods /
Garleg gwylt yng nghoedwig New Beaupré



View from the Clump / Yr olygfa o'r Clwmp

Y CLWMP

Y DYNGARWR 8

Câi achosion o anghyfiawnder effaith fawr ar *Iolo*, ac roedd y profiad o gael ei garcharu mewn carchar dyledwyr yng Nghaerdydd (1786–7) wedi ei serio ar ei gof am byth. Arferai ymgyrchu'n rheolaidd ar ran pobl gyffredin a oedd wedi cael eu dedfrydu'n anghyfiawn i gael eu halltudio neu eu crogi. Yn nyddiau *Iolo*, roedd pobl yn arfer mwynhau dod i'r fan hon, fel i fannau tebyg ledled y wlad, i wylïo pobl yn cael eu dienyddio. Roedd *Iolo*, ar y llaw arall, yn ymfalchïo nad oedd erioed wedi mynychu digwyddiad gwaedlyd o'r fath.

Yn yr un modd, roedd yn casáu rhyfel a rhyfelgarwch â chas perffaith. Ym 1796, galwodd ar y prif weinidog, William Pitt, ei roi terfyn ar y rhyfel gyda Ffrainc ac i sefydlu Cynghrair y Cenhedloedd a fyddai'n cyflafareddu rhwng y cenhedloedd.

Byddai mamau'n defnyddio'r dywediad '**See Caercady and die**' i rybuddio'u plant pan fyddent yn camymddwyn, gan y gallai pobl a oedd wedi'u condemnïo weld Tŷ Caercady oddi ar y groc bren wrth ddisgwyl am eu diwedd. Crogwyd y ddau olaf yn 1786.



THE EAGLES ACADEMY HIS CHILDREN 11

As the blue plaque notes (fig 1), the assembly room above the shop was once used as a private school called the Eagles Academy from 1795 to 1880.

Iolo's three surviving children, Margaret, Ann and Taliesin, were educated here despite the family's financial constraints. Taliesin, who became the apple of his father's eye, received a sound education at the school, and later set up his own highly successful educational establishment in Merthyr Tydfil from 1816 until his death in 1847.

In 1816 *Iolo* opened a milliner's shop for his daughters at Cefncribwr. Margaret wrote rather sentimental poetry and twenty-seven poems, including one to her father, survive in her hand.

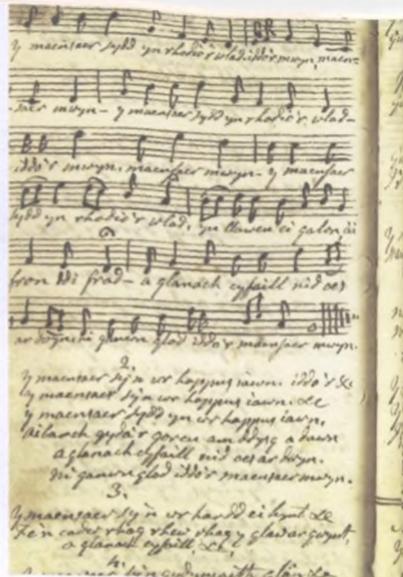
Iolo's youngest daughter Elizabeth had died, aged three, in April 1793. *Iolo* walked all the way home from London with tears streaming down his face. Stricken with grief, he insisted on exhuming the body so that he could see his '*dearest Lilla*' for the last time.

The Welsh language primary school in Cowbridge, Ysgol *Iolo Morganwg*, is named in memory of *Iolo*.

*Stricken with grief, he insisted
on exhuming the body...*

*Yn llawn galar, mynnodd
ddatgladdu'r corff...*

By permission of the National Library of Wales / Trwy ganiatoll Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru



*Iolo's original Stone Cutter's song
Copi gwreiddiol Iolo o Gân y Maensaeur*

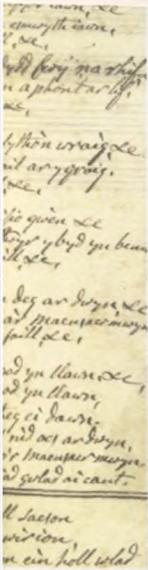
THE BEAR HOTEL THE COWBRIDGE DRINKERS AND COLLECTOR OF SONGS 12

During his youth 'Neddy the Stonecutter', as locals called *Iolo*, could drink as heartily as the next man. The freemasons and stonemasons of Cowbridge used to meet in the Bear and doubtless he entertained them. But during his years in London he renounced alcohol and lived abstemiously for the rest of his life.

On returning to Cowbridge in 1795 he mocked the hard-drinkers of the town in verse. Indeed, when he was in one of his blackest moods he decried the people of Cowbridge as '*pitifully little in every thing but moral turpitude!*'

Iolo and the poet Robert Burns have much in common. Just as Burns could be called the first collector of Scottish song, so could *Iolo* be called the first collector of Welsh song. In addition to collecting traditional Welsh songs, *Iolo* could play the flute, compose and sing songs, hymns and psalms. He composed over 3000 Unitarian hymns during his lifetime.





Go into the Bear for an end of walk drink. See one of Iolo's poems on the wall and if you listen carefully or request it, you can hear a recording of Iolo's Stonecutter's song sung by Dr Ffion Mair Jones.

Ewch i westy'r Bear am lymaid ar ddiwedd y daith. Gallwch weld un o gerddi Iolo ar y wal ac os gwanedwch yn astud, neu os gofynnwch, cewch glywed recordiad o 'Gân y Maensaer' gan Iolo, yn cael ei chanu gan Dr Ffion Mair Jones.

GWESTY'R BEAR

YFWYR Y BONT-FAEN A CHASGLWR CANEUON 12

Yn ystod ei ieuencid, gallai 'Neddy'r Saer Maen', fel y gelwid ef gan y bobl leol, yfed cymaint â neb. Roedd seiri rhyddion a seiri meini Y Bont-faen yn arfer cyfarfod yn nhafarn y Bear ac mae'n sicr iddo eu diddanu. Ond rhoddodd y gorau i yfed alcohol yn ystod ei flynyddoedd yn Llundain, a bu'n llwyrwmrthodwr am weddill ei oes

Ar ôl dychwelyd i'r Bont-faen ym 1795, gwawdiai yfwyr mawr y dref yn ei gerddi. Yn wir, un tro pan oedd mewn hwyliau arbennig o ddrwg, dywedodd nad oedd pobl Y Bont-faen yn rhagori mewn dim ond 'moral turpitude'!

Mae gan Iolo a'r bardd Robert Burns lawer yn gyffredin. Yn yr un modd ag y gellid dweud mai Burns oedd y cyntaf i gasglu caneuon yr Alban, gellid dweud mai Iolo oedd y cyntaf i gasglu caneuon Cymru. Yn ogystal â chasglu caneuon traddodiadol ei wlad, gallai Iolo ganu'r fflwiwt, cyfansoddi a chanu caneuon, emynau a salmau. Cyfansoddodd dros 3000 o emynau Undodaidd yn ystod ei oes.

ACADEMI'R EAGLES

EI BLANT 11

Fel y mae'r plac glas yn ei nodi (ffig 1), arferai'r ystafell gyngynnull uwchben y siop gael ei defnyddio fel ysgol breifat o'r enw Eagles Academy rhwng 1795 a 1880.

Er bod y teulu'n brin o arian, cafodd y tri phlentyn a oroesodd, sef Margaret, Ann a Thaliesin, eu haddysgu yno. Derbyniodd Taliesin, a ddaeth yn gannwyll llygad ei dad, addysg dda yn yr ysgol, ac yn ddiweddarach agorodd ei sefydliad addysgol hynod lwyddiannus ei hun ym Merthyr Tudful, o 1816 hyd at ei farwolaeth ym 1847.

Ym 1816, agorodd Iolo siop hetiau i'w ferched yng Nghefncribwr. Cyfansoddai Margaret farddoniaeth a oedd braidd yn sentimental, ac mae saith ar hugain o gerddi, gan gynnwys un i'w thad, ar gael yn ei llawysgrifen.

Bu farw merch ieuengaf Iolo, Elizabeth, yn dair oed ym mis Ebrill 1793. Cerddodd Iolo'r holl ffordd adref o Lundain â dagrau'n powlio i lawr ei ruddiau. Yn llawn galar, mynnodd ddatgladdu'r corff fel y gallai weld ei 'Lilla annwyl' am y tro olaf.

Mae'r ysgol gynradd Gymraeg Y Bont-faen, Ysgol Iolo Morganwg, wedi ei enwi er cof am Iolo.



Fig / Ffig 1

WIDER TRAIL

1 Llantwit Major

St Illtud's Church is two minutes walking distance from the Town Hall in the old part of the town. See page 24/25

2 Boverton Place

Parking is adjacent to the Boverton Post Office where the ruin can be seen on the hill to the left of it. A blue plaque can be found on its boundary wall. It is privately owned so there is no public access to the grounds / ruin.

See page 26/27

3 Aberthaw, Old Harbour / The Leys The Trader

To get to the Old Harbour, park at Aberthaw opposite the Blue Anchor pub and walk to there (10 minutes) – see page 28/29 for detailed directions.

4 Flemingston See page 30/31

5 St Mary Church See page 32/33

6 Beaupré Castle The Romantic
Keep a look out for the Castle sign on the side of the road, immediately by it is a small lay-by, parking is limited to here. Before you climb over the stone stile in the lay-by into the field, look up and you'll see the Castle on the crest of the hill ahead of you. Once in the field walk gently up hill diagonally towards it through a few fields (about 10-15 minutes walk), and two stiles until you reach the boundary wall with a stone stile, go over this, then enter the Castle. The site is managed by CADW. See page 32/33

7 Llancafán and Pen-onn

See page 34

Y DAITH EHANGACH

1 Llanilltud Fawr

Mae Eglwys Illtud Sant yn ddwy funud o waith cerdded o Neuadd y Dref yn yr hen ran o'r dref. Gweler tudalennau 24/25

2 Plasty Trebefered

Gellir parcio nesaf at Swyddfa Bost Trebefered ac mae'r adfail i'w weld ar y bryn i'r chwith o'r fan honno. Ceir plac glas ar y wal derfyn. Mae'n eiddo preifaf, felly nid oes mynediad i'r cyhoedd at y tir / adfail. Gweler tudalennau 26/27

3 Aberddawan, Yr Hen Harbwr / Y Traeth Y Masnachwr

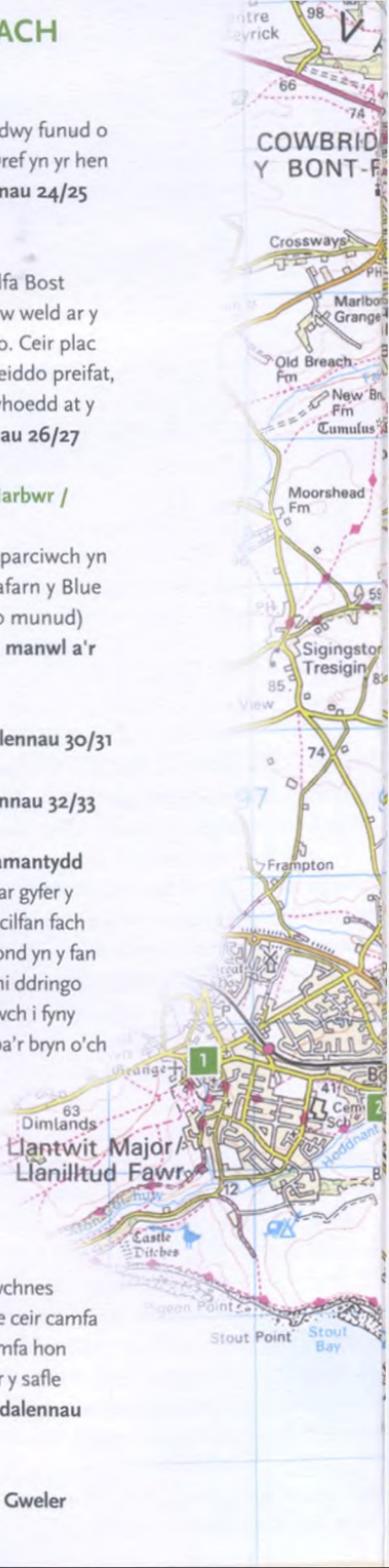
I gyrraedd yr Hen Harbwr, parciwch yn Aberddawan gyferbyn â thafarn y Blue Anchor a cherdded yno (10 munud) – gweler y cyfarwyddiadau manwl a'r dudalennau 28/29.

4 Trefflemin Gweler tudalennau 30/31

5 Llan-fair Gweler tudalennau 32/33

6 Castell y Bewpyr Y Rhamantydd
Cadwch olwg am yr arwydd ar gyfer y Castell ar ochr y ffordd. Ceir cilfan fach wrth ymyl yr arwydd, a dim ond yn y fan hon y cewch barcio. Cyn i chi ddringo dros y gamfa i'r cae, edrychwch i fyny ac fe welwch y Castell ar gopa'r bryn o'ch blaen. Ar ôl dringo i'r cae, cerddwch i fyny'r bryn yn lletraws tuag ato trwy ychydig o gaeau (tua 10-15 munud o gerdded), â'r nant i lawr y bryn ar y llaw dde. Ewch dros gamfa a cherddwch nes i chi gyrraedd y wal derfyn lle ceir camfa garreg arall. Ewch dros y gamfa hon ac i mewn i'r Castell. Rheolir y safle hwn gan CADW. Gweler tudalennau 32/33

7 Llancafán a Phennon Gweler tudalen 34



WIDER TRAIL Y DAITH EHANGACH:

www.illtudsgalileechapel.org.uk



LLANTWIT MAJOR THE ARCHAEOLOGIST **1**

...curiosity got the better of Iolo... he uncovered the giant's grave and discovered the fallen stone.

...aeth chwilfrydedd Iolo yn drech nag ef. Dadorchuddiodd fedd y cawr... gan ddarganfod y maen a oedd wedi cwympo.

Iolo had a love-hate relationship with Llantwit Major. He once derided it as 'a tottering town', but he was besotted with its history and his papers brim with accounts of its antiquities.

He claimed to have discovered many treasures there, the most significant of which was Abbott Samson's Pillar-cross, one of the oldest inscribed Christian monuments in Britain.

The circumstances of the discovery were extraordinary; Iolo had been told that many years before an ancient stone called the King's Stone had stood outside the church porch. A very tall (7ft 7in) 17 year old called Will the Giant had wished to be buried near this stone. His overlarge grave unfortunately caused the stone to fall into it – nearly killing some of the mourners – and was covered with earth. In 1789 curiosity got the better of Iolo. While stonecutting in the Churchyard he uncovered the giant's grave and discovered the fallen stone (fig 1).

Around 1800 Iolo produced a sketch map of Llantwit Major (fig 2). His favourite haunt was St Illtud's Church which contains examples of his work as a stonemason. Iolo was an accomplished remembrancer who deserves recognition as Glamorgan's first field archaeologist.

In the nave of the church is an example of Iolo's work: the wall-tablet in memory of Anthony Jones (fig 3). Iolo's daughter Margaret's grave can be seen outside the Galilee chapel door. A copy of Iolo's sketch map can be found inside the church. The church is open daily during daylight hours.



Fig / Ffig 3



Fig / Ffig 2'

LLANILLTUD FAWR YR ARCHAEOLEGYDD 1

Roedd *Iolo* wrth ei fodd â rhai agweddau ar Lanilltud Fawr, ac yn casáu rhai eraill. Difriodd y dref unwaith fel 'a tottering town', ond roedd wedi ei swyno gan hanes y dref ac mae ei bapurau'n llawn cofnodion o'i hynafiaethau.

Honnodd iddo ddarganfod trysorau lawer yno, a'r mwyaf arwyddocaol o'r rhain oedd Croes Golofn yr Abad Samson, un o henebion arysgrifedig Cristnogol hynaf Prydain.

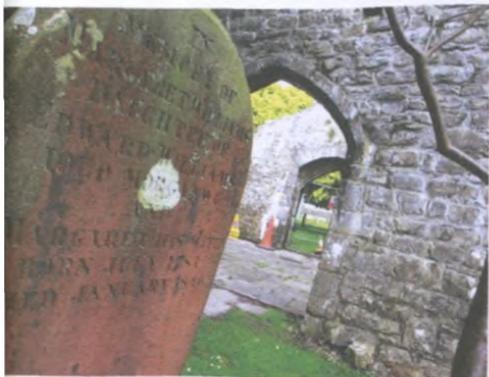
Roedd amgylchiadau'r darganfyddiad yn anhygoel. Dywedwyd wrth *Iolo* yr arferai maen hynafol o'r enw Maen y Brenin sefyll i tu allan i borth yr eglwys flynyddoedd lawer ynghynt. Roedd gŵr ifanc 17 mlwydd oed hynod dal (7 troedfedd 7 modfedd) o'r enw Wil y Cawr am gael ei gladdu ger y maen hwn. Yn anffodus, achosodd ei fedd enfawr i'r maen gwmpo i mewn iddo - gan bron â lladd rhai o'r galarwyr - a gorchuddiwyd y maen â phridd. Ym 1789, aeth chwilyfrydedd *Iolo* yn drech nag ef. Dadorchuddiodd fedd y cawr wrth dorri meini yn y fynwent, gan ddarganfod y maen a oedd wedi cwmpo (ffig 1).

Oddeutu 1800, lluniodd *Iolo* fap bras o Lanilltud Fawr (ffig 2). Ei hoff fan oedd Eglwys Sant Illtud, lle ceir enghreifftiau o'i waith fel saer maen. Roedd *Iolo* yn gofnadur medrus sy'n haeddu cael ei gydnabod fel archaeolegydd maes cyntaf Morgannwg.

Ceir enghraifft o waith *Iolo* yng nghorff yr eglwys, sef y llechen fur er cof am Anthony Jones (ffig 3). Mae bedd merch *Iolo*, Margaret, y tu allan i ddrws capel Galilea. Ceir copi o fap bras *Iolo* yn yr Eglwys. Mae'r eglwys ar agor bob dydd yn ystod golau dydd.



Fig / Ffig 1: Abbot Samson's Pillar –
Cross / Croes Golofn yr Abad Samson



Iolo's daughter, Margaret's grave / Bedd merch *Iolo*, Margaret

BOVERTON PLACE HIS MOTHER'S INFLUENCE 2



Original drawing of Boverton Place / Llun gwreiddol o Blasty Trebefered

...lolo's close relationship with his mother explains his complex psychological make-up...

... bod perthynas agos lolo â'i fam yn esbonio ei gyfansoddiad seicolegol cymhleth...



Boverton Place as it stands today / Plasty Trebefered heddiw

The Elizabethan mansion at Boverton commanded a special place in *Iolo's* imagination. His mother, Ann Matthew, had been raised there from the age of nine by her aunt. She was a proud lady, acutely conscious of her gentry roots even though she married Edward Williams, a common stonemason, in 1744.

She was a major influence on *Iolo's* feelings towards the past and on his development as a lover of prose, poetry and song. She filled his head with tales of the glorious literary traditions of Tir Iarll and the thriving druido-bardic tales popular with aristocratic families in upland Glamorgan.

Indeed, some critics argue that *Iolo's* close relationship with his mother explains his complex psychological make-up: his egotism, inferiority complex and tendency to romanticise the past.

Iolo was the eldest of four sons and he was showered with attention by his doting mother who believed that he was destined for great things. When she died in 1770, *Iolo* was overcome with grief and even 20 years later wrote a sonnet in her memory:

...OH, MY LOST MOTHER! – STILL I WEEP FOR THEE –
SAFE IN THE CARE I PASS'D THROUGH FEEBLE YOUTH;
UNSCHOOL'D BESIDE, I, TUTOR'D AT THY KNEE,
CAUGHT FROM THY LIPS THE SACRED LORE OF TRUTH...

PLASTY TREBEFERED DYLANWAD EI FAM **2**

Roedd gan y plasty Elisabethaidd yn Nhrebefered le arbennig yn nychymy *Iolo*. Magwyd ei fam, Ann Matthew, yno gan ei modryb, ers pan oedd yn naw oed. Roedd yn wraig falch, ac yn ymwybodol iawn o'i gwreiddiau bonheddig er iddi brodi'r saer maen cyffredin, Edward Williams, ym 1744.

Bu ei fam yn ddylanwad mawr ar agwedd *Iolo* tuag at y gorffennol ac ar ei gariad at ryddiaith, barddoniaeth a chân. Llenwodd ei ben â straeon am draddodiadau llenyddol gogoneddus Tir Iarll a'r chwedlau derwyddol-farddol a oedd yn boblogaidd ymhlith teuluoedd bonheddig ucheldir Morgannwg.

Yn wir, mae rhai beirniaid yn dadlau bod perthynas agos *Iolo* â'i fam yn esbonio ei gyfansoddiad seicolegol cymhleth: ei egotistiaeth, ei ymdeimlad o fod yn israddol a'i dueddiad i ramantu'r gorffennol.

Iolo oedd yr hynaf o bedwar mab a chafodd holl sylw ei fam. Roedd wedi gwirioni arno, ac o'r farn y byddai'n cyflawni pethau mawr. Pan fu farw ei fam ym 1770, roedd *Iolo* yn llawn galar. Daliai i alaru yn y soned a ysgrifennodd er cof amdani 20 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach.



Directions (10 minute / half mile walk): park in the car park across the road from the Blue Anchor pub in East Aberthaw. At the back of the car park to the left, join Well Road, walk under the railway bridge and turn left onto the way-marked footpath, which takes you along parallel to the railway line. You'll come out by the Old Lime Works and the nature reserve.

Cyfarwyddiadau (10 munud / hanner milltir i gerdded): parciwch yn y maes parcio gyferbyn â thafarn y Blue Anchor yn Nwyrain Aberddawan. Yng nghefn y maes parcio, ar y chwith, ymunwch â Well Road, cerddwch o dan bont y rheilffordd a throwch i'r chwith ar y llwybr troed sydd wedi'i nodi. Bydd hwn yn mynd â chi yn gyfochrog â'r rheilffordd. Fe ddewch allan wrth ymyl yr hen weithfeydd calch a'r warchodfa natur.

ABERTHAW, OLD HARBOUR / THE LEYS

THE TRADER 3

Aberthaw is best known for its coal-fired power station, its cement works and the Blue Anchor pub, but for *Iolo* its enchantment lay in its thriving port which opened up routes to the wider world. *Iolo* thought of himself as a citizen of the world and often dreamed of emigrating to America or the Caribbean in search of a better life.

He was certainly no stranger to sea voyages, sailing many times from Aberthaw harbour to Bristol to buy marble and other items for his stonemason's trade and commercial interests. In a hand-bill in 1779 he described himself as one who '*makes all sorts of chimney-pieces, monuments, tombs, head-stones, and every other article in the marble and free-stone masonry, in the newest and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms*'.

To make things easier, he once bought a sloop called the '*Lion*'. Unfortunately, but not perhaps unexpectedly, it soon ended up at the bottom of the sea.

The Blue Anchor is well worth a visit in its own right as it is possibly one of the oldest pubs in Wales so enjoy this historic watering hole as part of your visit.

Ships used to sail from the Old Harbour straight across the channel carrying cargo such as cider, sheep and pigs to Blue Anchor Bay in the West Country. When they dropped anchor they would come up covered in blue clay, which gave the pub its name.



1947 Aerial view (Old Harbour / Lime Works)
Golygfa o'r awyr (Hen Harbwr / Gweithfeydd Calch)



Tafarn Blue Anchor Inn



Today it is difficult to make out where the Old Harbour lay as the landscape changed when the power station was developed and a tidal wall built. The river Thaw used to run past the Old Lime Works whose ruins still stand above the nature reserve pool. This was the mouth of the harbour where the boats would have loaded-up.

Mae'n anodd gweld lleoliad yr Hen Harbwr erbyn heddiw, gan y newidiwyd y dirwedd ar ôl datblygu'r orsaf bwer ac adeiladu'r mur llanw. Roedd yr afon Ddawan yn arfer llifo heibio'r hen weithfeydd calch, a gellir gweld adfeilion y gweithfeydd o hyd uwchlaw'r pyllau gwarchodfa natur. Yma oedd aber yr harbwr lle byddai'r cychod yn cael eu llwytho.

ABERDDAWAN, YR HEN HARBWR / Y TRAETH

Y MASNACHWR 3

Mae pentref Aberddawan yn fwyaf adnabyddus am ei orsaf bwer glo, ei weithfeydd sment a thafarn y Blue Anchor. Ond i *lolo*, atyniad y pentref oedd ei borthladd ffyniannus a oedd yn cynnig llwybrau i'r byd y tu hwnt i Gymru. Roedd *lolo* yn ei ystyried ei hun yn ddinesydd y byd a breuddwydiai'n aml am ymfudo i America neu i'r Caribi i geisio bywyd gwel.

Roedd yn sicr yn gyfarwydd â theithio ar y môr, gan iddo hwylio sawl gwaith o harbwr Aberddawan i Fryste i brynu marmor ac eitemau eraill ar gyfer ei fusnes saer maen a'i fuddiannau masnachol. Disgrifiodd ei hun mewn hysbyslen ym 1779 fel rhywun oedd yn '*gwneud pob math o silffoedd pen tân, henebion, beddrodau, cerrig beddi, a phob eitem arall a wneir gan saer marmor a maen rhydd, yn y ffordd fwyaf newydd a thaclus, ac ar y telerau mwyaf rhesymol*'.

Er mwyn gwneud pethau'n haws, prynodd slŵp o'r enw y '*Lion*' ar un adeg. Yn anffodus, ond efallai nad yn annisgwyl, buan y suddodd i waelod y môr.

Mae'n werth mynd i'r **Blue Anchor** ei hun hefyd gan mai hon, o bosibl, yw tafarn hynaf Cymru. Felly mwynhewch seibiant yn yr adeilad hanesyddol hwn.

Roedd llongau'n arfer hwylio o'r Hen Harbwr ar draws y sianel gan gludo nwyddau fel seidr, defaid a moch i Blue Anchor Bay yn ne-orllewin Lloegr. Byddai clai glas yn gorchuddio'r angor ar ôl ei godi, a dyma darddiad enw'r dafarn.



Flemingston Church / Eglwys Trefflemin

*If you find the church locked, see contact details of the local church warden. To pre-arrange a visit contact the Parish Office
01446 772302.*

*Os bydd yr eglwys ar glo, mae cyfarwyddiadau ar gael ynglyn â sut i gasglu allwedd gan y warden lleol. I drefnu ymweliad ymlaen llaw, ffoniwch Swyddfa'r Plwyf ar
01446 772302.*

FLEMINGSTON

THE VALE'S GREATEST ADVOCATE 4

When *Iolo* was a very young boy, his family settled in 1754 in Flemingston where his father had built a small thatched cottage. *Iolo* spent most of his life living here and over time filled it to the rafters with books, letters, manuscripts and all kinds of memorabilia. No place could compare with his '*dear native cot*' on the banks of the river Thaw.

Iolo used to claim that the peasants of Glamorgan lived longer than others because they whitewashed their cottages, ate fresh vegetables and drank clean water.

For *Iolo*, there was no better place on earth than Flemingston. '*My Flimston house*', as he called it, no longer stands, but during *Iolo*'s day a host of pilgrims – poets, authors, artists and antiquaries – visited 'Bard Williams' and an audience with him in his home was an unforgettable experience.

According to his biographer Elijah Waring, *Iolo*'s mind was like '*an old curiosity shop*', filled with weird and wonderful information about the past and the present.

Iolo died on 17 December 1826 and was buried in Flemingston Church. His grave is unmarked. The only memorial to him there is a rather ornate wall-tablet (fig 1) in the church erected by the Countess of Dunraven in 1855.



*Iolo's chair / Cadair Iolo**

'TIS THE SWEET BRITISH BLACKBIRD THAT SINGS IN MY GROVE; NO PARROT PEDANTIC, NO LEARNED MACAW; AND TO HEAR MY LOV'D NIGHTINGALE OFTEN I ROVE, WHERE THE MOON SWEETLY SILVERS THE BANKS OF THE DAW.

Banks Of The Daw' 1778, Poems, Lyric and Pastoral (1794)



The stained-glass window dedicated to Edward, Taliesin's son / Ffenestr er cof am Edward, mab Taliesin, ar fur eglwys Trefflemin

TREFFLEMIN

HYRWYDDWR MWYAF Y FRO 4

Pan oedd *Iolo* yn fachgen ifanc iawn, ym 1754, ymgartrefodd ei deulu yn Nhrefflemin, lle'r oedd ei dad wedi adeiladu bwthyn bychan to gwellt. Treuliodd *Iolo* y rhan fwyaf o'i oes yn y tŷ hwn ac fe'i llenwodd i'r ymylon â llyfrau, llythyrau, llawysgrifau a phob math o bethau diddorol. Ni allai unrhyw le gymharu â'i '*dear native cot*' ar lannau'r afon Ddawan.

Roedd yn arfer honni bod gwerinwyr Morgannwg yn byw'n hirach nag eraill am eu bod yn gwyngalchu eu bythynnod, yn bwyta llysiau ffres ac yn yfed dŵr glân.

I *Iolo*, nid oedd yr un lle gwell ar y ddaear na Threfflemin. Nid yw'r tŷ yn sefyll bellach, ond yn ystod oes *Iolo* daeth lluo o bererinion – yn feirdd, awduron, arlunwyr a hynafiaethwyr – i ymweld â'r 'Bardd Williams'. Roedd ymweliad â'i gartref yn brofiad bythgofiadwy.

Yn ôl ei fywgraffydd, Elijah Waring, roedd meddwl *Iolo* fel '*hen siop drugareddau*', yn llawn gwybodaeth ryfedd a rhyfeddol am y gorfennol a'r presennol.

Bu farw *Iolo* ar 17 Rhagfyr 1826 ac fe'i claddwyd yn eglwys Trefflemin. Nid yw ei fedd wedi ei nodi. Llechen fur addurnol (ffig 1) yn yr eglwys, a osodwyd gan Iarlles Dunraven ym 1855, yw'r unig gofeb iddo yno.

Fig / Ffig 1





St Mary Church / Eglwys Llan-fair

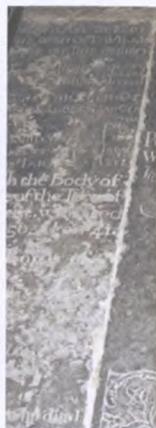


Fig / Ffig 1

ST MARY CHURCH IOLO AND LOVE 5

This parish was also very close to *Iolo's* heart. He was married to Margaret Roberts here on 18 July 1781 by his friend and mentor, the Revd John Walters.

He had fallen in love with Margaret three years earlier and plied his '*Euron*' (Golden One) with supplies of sugar and sweets. His letters to her contain gushing proof of his love: '*My dearest dear, my Peggy, my love, my angel... you are the only joy the world can give me.*'

Margaret, or '*Peggy*' as she was known was a resilient woman blessed with, as *Iolo* put it, '*a literary, even philosophic, turn*', and she supported him through thick and thin until death parted them in 1826.

In the back of the Church a memorial stone Iolo carved to his deceased father-in-law 'Rees Robert ap Rees' can be seen (fig 1).

The church is open daily during daylight hours.

BEAUPRÉ CASTLE THE ROMANTIC 6

Beaupré Castle, near Flemingston, was built in 1586 by Sir Richard Basset, but had long been vacated by *Iolo's* time.

Iolo had a very vivid imagination. He believed that the past was filled with enchanting stories which needed to be remembered and embellished. In country houses and taverns he regaled avid listeners with tales about Glamorgan's illustrious past. One of the most remarkable was linked to Beaupré.

Iolo claimed that Gorsedd ceremonies were held there in the 1680s and attributed the chapel and handsome inner porch (fig 2) to the Twrch brothers from Bridgend, who worked the famous Sutton quarry in the late Elizabethan period. Both of them fell in love with the same woman and when she chose one, the other left for London, worked under an Italian master and returned to the Vale only after the death of his brother. On his return, according to *Iolo's* version, the surviving brother was commissioned by Sir Richard Bassett to build the chapel entrance and porch c.1600.

Iolo wrote tirelessly about Glamorgan and his myriad forgeries, designed to paint his native county in the best possible light, are full of striking tales about saints, princes, poets and unusually gifted local craftsmen like himself.



LLAN-FAIR IOLO A CHARIAD 5

Roedd y plwyf hwn yn agos iawn at galon *lolo* hefyd. Fe'i priodwyd â Margaret Roberts yma ar 18 Gorffennaf 1781, gan ei ffrind a'i fentor, y Parchedig John Walters.

Roedd wedi syrthio mewn cariad â Margaret dair blynedd yn gynharach a rhoddai anrhegion lu o siwgr a losin i'w '*Euron*'. Mae ei lythyrau ati yn cynnwys tystiolaeth frwd o'i gariad tuag ati '*My dearest dear, my Peggy, my love, my angel... you are the only joy the world can give me.*'

Roedd Margaret, neu '*Peggy*' fel y'i gelwid, yn wraig gadarn ac roedd ganddi, yng ngeiriau *lolo*, '*duedd lenyddol, athronyddol hyd yn oed*'. Cefnogodd *lolo* drwy holl dreialon bywyd tan i farwolaeth eu gwahanu ym 1826.

Gellir gweld maen coffa a gerfwyd gan lolo i'w ddiweddar dad-yng-nghyfraith 'Rees Robert ap Rees' yng nghefn yr eglwys (ffig 1).

Mae'r eglwys ar agor bob dydd yn ystod golau dydd.

CASTELL Y BEWYR Y RHAMANTYDD 6

Adeiladwyd Castell y Bewyr ger Trefflemin ym 1586 gan Syr Richard Basset, ond roedd wedi bod yn wag ers cryn amser erbyn oes *lolo*.

Roedd gan *lolo* ddychymyg byw. Credai fod y gorffennol yn llawn straeon hudolus yr oedd angen eu cofio a'u lliwio. Adroddodd hanesion am orffennol disglair Morgannwg wrth wrandawyr brwd mewn plastai gwledig a thafarndai. Roedd un o'r straeon mwyaf rhyfeddol yn ymwneud â'r Bewyr.

Honnodd *lolo* yr arferid cynnal seremonïau'r Orsedd yno yn y 1680au a dywedodd mai'r brodyr Twrch o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr, a oedd yn gweithio yn chwarel enwog Sutton ar ddiwedd oes Elisabeth, oedd yn gyfrifol am adeiladu'r capel a'r porth mewnlol hardd (ffig 2). Cwmpodd y ddau mewn cariad â'r un fenyw ac ar ôl iddi ddewis un ohonynt, aeth y llall i Lundain i weithio dan feistr o'r Eidal gan ddychwelyd i'r Fro ar ôl marwolaeth ei frawd. Ar ôl iddo ddychwelyd, yn ôl fersiwn *lolo*, fe'i comisynnwyd gan Syr Richard Bassett i adeiladu mynedfa'r capel a'r porth, tua'r flwyddyn 1600.

Ysgrifennodd *lolo* yn ddfifino am Forgannwg ac mae ei ffugiadau lu, a grëwyd er mwyn cyflwyno'r darlun mwyaf ffaithiol posibl o'i sir frodorol, yn llawn straeon trawiadol am seintiau, tywysogion, beirdd a chrefftwyr lleol anarferol o alluog fel ef ei hun.



Fig / Ffig 2

LLANCARFAN AND PEN-ONN

7

Iolo was born in Pen-Onn in 1747. The house no longer stands. He was baptized in St Cadocs Church, Llanccarfafan.

The church is worth visiting. Its extraordinary 15th-century wall paintings, which are in the process of being uncovered and restored, are fast becoming a national treasure.

They include one of the largest and most spectacular tableaux of St George and the Dragon ever seen in a British church and also the emerging depictions of the seven deadly sins. Open daily from 10.00 to at least 18.00 but check the website for conservation closures. www.stcadocs.org.uk

LLANCARFAN A PHENNON

7

Canwyd **Iolo** ym Mhennon ym 1747. Nid yw'r tŷ'n sefyll bellach. Fe'i bedyddiwyd yn Eglwys Cadog Sant, Llanccarfafan.

Mae'n werth ymweld â'r eglwys hon i weld y murluniau canoloesol o'r 15fed ganrif. Maent wrthi'n cael eu datguddio a'u hadfer, ac yn cyflwyno ddatblygu i fod o bwysigrwydd cenedlaethol.

Maent yn cynnwys un o'r darluniau mwyaf o ran maint a mwyaf ysblennydd o Sain Siorys a'r Ddraig a welwyd erioed mewn eglwys ym Mhrydain, ac mae'r darluniau o'r saith pechod marwol yn graddol ddoed i'r amlwg. Ar agor bob dydd o 10.00 tan o leiaf 18.00 ond edrychwch ar y wefan rhag ofn y bydd ar gau ar gyfer gwaith cadwraeth.

www.stcadocs.org.uk



1747 Baptized on 13 March at Llanccarfafan Church.

Fe'i bedyddiwyd ar 13 Mawrth yn Eglwys Llanccarfafan

1770 His mother Ann Williams dies.

Marwolaeth ei fam, Ann Williams

1774-80 Works as a stonemason in Kent, London, Devon and Cornwall, and publishes poems in the Kentish Gazette

Gweithio fel saer maen yng Nghaint, Llundain, Dyfnaint a Chernyw a chyhoeddi cerddi yn y Kentish Gazette

1778 Brothers Miles and John Williams leave for Jamaica

Ei frodyr, Miles a John, yn gadael am Jamaica

1781 - 4 Tries his hand as a farmer, a lime burner, a trader, and a stone and marble mason

Rhoi cynnig ar fod yn ffermwr, yn llosgwr calch, yn fasnachwr ac yn saer maen a marmor

1781 Marries Margaret (Peggy) Roberts at St Mary Church

Priodi Margaret (Peggy) Roberts yn eglwys Llan-fair

1782 His daughter Margaret is baptized at St Mary Church.

Bedyddio ei ferch, Margaret, yn eglwys Llan-fair

1785 His brother Thomas leaves for Jamaica.

Ei frawd, Thomas, yn gadael am Jamaica

1786 Incarcerated in a debtors' prison in Cardiff for a year, he composes the bulk of 'Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain'.

Cael ei garcharu mewn carchar dyledwyr yng Nghaerdydd am flyyddyn, lle mae'n cyfansoddi rhan helaeth 'Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain'

1787 His son Taliesin ab Iolo is born.

Genedigaeth ei fab, Taliesin ab Iolo

1789 The publication of Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym, the appendix of which contains forgeries by Iolo, which became known as 'Cywyddau'r Ychwanegiad'.

Cyhoeddi Barddoniaeth Dafydd ab Gwilym, yr atodiad yn cynnwys ffugiadau gan Iolo, a alwyd yn ddiweddarach yn 'Cywyddau'r Ychwanegiad'



Church
St Mary Church

Timeline / Llinell Amser

1790 His daughter Elizabeth is baptized at Flemingston church

Bedyddio ei ferch, Elizabeth, yn eglwys Trefflemin

1791-5 Spends most of his time in London in order to establish himself as a writer.

Treulio'r rhan fwyaf o'i amser yn Llundain i wneud enw iddo'i hun fel awdur

1792 Holds the first Gorsedd of the Bards on Primrose Hill, London, 21 June.

Cynnal seremoni gyntaf Gorsedd y Beirdd ar Fryn y Briallu, Llundain, 21 Mehefin

1793 His youngest daughter, Elizabeth, dies, aged 3.

Marwolaeth ei ferch ieuengaf, Elizabeth, yn 3 oed

1794 Publishes Poems, Lyric and Pastoral in 2 volumes.

Cyhoeddi Poems, Lyric and Pastoral mewn 2 gyfrol.

1795 Returns to Wales to become a bookseller-cum-grocer at Cowbridge.

Dychwelyd i Gymru i fod yn werthwr llyfrau a groser yn y Bont-faen

1796 Tours Carmarthenshire and Glamorgan in search of evidence of agricultural improvements.

Teithio o gwmpas Sir Gaerfyrddin a Morgannwg yn chwilio am dystiolaeth o welliannau amaethyddol

1801 The Myvyrian Archaology of Wales published.

Cyhoeddi The Myvyrian Archaology of Wales.

1802 One of the founders of the Unitarian Society of South Wales.

Un o sylfaenwyr Cymdeithas Dwyfundodiaid Deheudir Cymru

1806 Rift between Iolo and his benefactor, Owain Myfyr, and with William Owen Pughe.

Dadl rhwng Iolo a'i gymwynaswr, Owain Myfyr, a chyda William Owen Pughe

1807 His brother Thomas dies in Jamaica.

Ei frawd, Thomas, yn marw yn Jamaica

1810 His brother Miles dies in Jamaica.

Ei frawd, Miles, yn marw yn Jamaica

1812 publishes his collection of hymns and psalms, Salmau yr Eglwys yn yr Anialwch.

Cyhoeddi ei gasgliad o emynau a salmau, Salmau yr Eglwys yn yr Anialwch

1814 Resumes the Gorseddau activities which had been suspended in 1798).

Ailafael yng ngweithgareddau'r Gorseddau ar ôl iddynt gael eu hatal ym 1798.

1816 Taliesin ab Iolo becomes head of a Commercial School at Merthyr Tydfil. Iolo opens a milliner's shop for his daughters at Cefncribwr.

Taliesin ab Iolo yn cael ei benodi yn bennaeth Ysgol Fasnachol ym Merthyr Tudful. Iolo yn agor siop hetiau i'w ferched yng Nghefncribwr

1819 Adjudicates at the first provincial eisteddfod at Carmarthen in July. Allies the Gorsedd to the Eisteddfod in a ceremony at the Ivy Bush Inn.

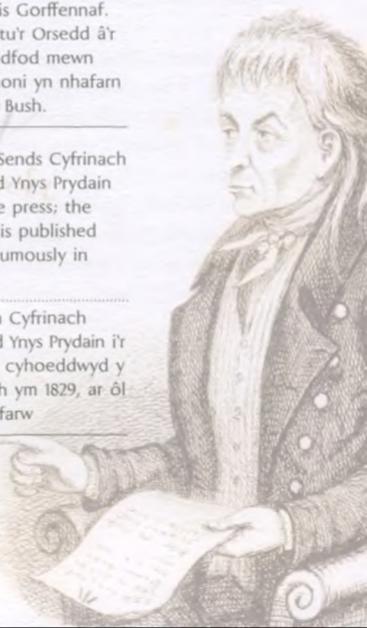
Beirniad yn yr eisteddfod daleithiol gyntaf yng Nghaerfyrddin ym mis Gorffennaf. Cysylltu'r Orsedd â'r Eisteddfod mewn seremoni yn nhafarn yr Ivy Bush.

1821 Sends Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain to the press; the work is published posthumously in 1829.

Anfon Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain i'r wasg; cyhoeddwyd y gwaith ym 1829, ar ôl iddo farw

1826 Iolo dies, aged seventy-nine, on 18 December.

Iolo'n marw, yn saith deg naw oed, ar 18 Rhagfyr.





WE HOPE YOU HAVE ENJOYED DISCOVERING MORE ABOUT IOLO MORGANWG.

We would like to thank Professor Geraint H. Jenkins for generously volunteering his time and expertise to produce the information for the trail booklet and to the following for their contribution to the project:

Dr Cathryn Charnell-White, Dr Ffion Jones, Valeways, Vale of Glamorgan Ramblers Group, the Iolo Morganwg Steering Group, Cowbridge Hub, Green Bay Media / BBC, Glenys Howells, the National Eisteddfod of Wales and all the participating sites and businesses.

If this has left you wanting to learn more about Iolo's life then visit www.iolomorganwg.wales.ac.uk

If you would like to explore more of the Vale of Glamorgan's Heritage, please visit www.exploreandmore.co.uk

If you have any feedback about the trail or suggestions as to how the trail could be improved, please email tourism@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

For more information regarding walks in the Vale of Glamorgan please visit www.visitthevale.com or contact:

The Vale of Glamorgan Council's Public Rights of Way Section on: **01446 700111** or email contactonevale@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk and Valeways: **01446 749000** or email info@valeways.org.uk or visit www.valeways.org.uk



GOBEITHIO EICH BOD WEDI MWYNHAU DARGANFOD MWY AM IOLO MORGANWG.

Hoffem ddiolch i'r Athro *Geraint H. Jenkins* am roi yn wirfoddol o'i amser a'i arbenigedd i baratoi'r wybodaeth ar gyfer llyfryn y llwybr, ac i'r canlynol am eu cyfraniad i'r prosiect:

Dr Cathryn Charmell-White, Dr Ffion Jones, Valeways, Grŵp Cerddwyr Ramblers Bro Morgannwg, Grŵp Llywio Iolo Morgannwg, Cowbridge Hub, Green Bay Media/BBC, Glenys Howells, Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru a'r holl safleoedd a busnesau sydd wedi cymryd rhan.

Os hoffech ddysgu mwy am fywyd *Iolo*, ewch i www.iolomorgannwg.wales.ac.uk

Os hoffech ymchwilio mwy i dreftadaeth Bro Morgannwg, ewch i www.exploreandmore.co.uk

Os oes gennych unrhyw sylwadau ynglŷn â'r llwybr neu unrhyw awgrymiadau ynglŷn n â sut i'w wella, anfonwch e-bost i tourism@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am deithiau cerdded ym Mro Morgannwg, edrychwch ar safle gwe www.visitthevale.com neu cysylltwch ag:

Adran Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus Cyngor Bro Morgannwg ar: **01446 700111**
neu e-bost contactonevale@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk
a Valeways: **01446 749000**
neu e-bost info@valeways.org.uk
neu ymwelwch â www.valeways.org.uk

For a downloadable version of the booklet and map, go to:
I lawrlwytho copi o'r llyfryn / map, ewch i: www.visitthevale.com



Beaupré Castle / Castell y Bewpyr

FOLLOW THE WALKERS CODE

- Guard against all risk of fire
- Fasten all gates
- Keep all dogs under close control
- Keep to public paths on farmland
- Use gates and stiles to cross fences, hedges and walls
- Take your litter home
- Protect all wildlife, plants and trees

DILYNWCH GOD Y CERDDWYR

- Gochelwch rhag pob perygl o dân
- Caewch bob gât
- Cadwch gŵn o dan reolaeth
- Arhoswch ar y llwybrau cyhoeddus ar dir fferm
- Defnyddiwch gatiau a chamfâu i groesi ffensys, gwrychoedd a waliau
- Cymerwch eich sbwriel gartref gyda chi
- Gwarchodwch fywyd gwylt, planhigion ac anifeiliaid



LLWYBR BR⊕

To
M *organig*

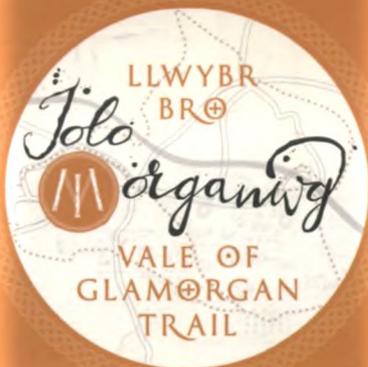
VALE ⊕ OF GLAM⊕RGAN TRAIL



CIRCULAR WALK / CYLCHDAITH

Produced by / Cynhyrwyd gan Creative Rural Communities,
Vale of Glamorgan Council Cyngor Bro Morgannwg

Design / Dylunio: girlandboystudio.co.uk



This trail booklet has been created to celebrate one of the Vale of Glamorgan's most colourful characters whilst guiding you around the beautiful Vale. It includes:

- Iolo's Circular Walk and pull out OS Map: 6.5 mile / 10.5km walk from Cowbridge
- Iolo's Wider Trail: a journey to the other beautiful sites relating to his life in the Vale of Glamorgan

Enjoy the trail!

Pwrpas y daith hon yw eich tywys o gwmpas y Fro gan ddathlu bywyd un o'i chymeriadau mwyaf lliwgar yr un pryd. Mae llyfryn y daith yn cynnwys:

- Cylchdaith Iolo a Map AO: taith gerdded 6.5 milltir / 10.5km o'r Bont-faen
- Cylchdaith Ehangach Iolo: taith i'r holl fannau prydferth eraill sy'n ymwneud â'i fywyd yn y Fro.

Mwynhewch y llwybr!

www.visitthevale.com



1 Gerddi'r Hen Neuadd Man Cychwyn
Rydych yn sefyll yng nghalon tref hanesyddol Y Bont-faen. Mae muriau'r dref yn dyddio o 1254, a chrëwyd y gerddi a welch heddiw gan deulu Edmondos a symudodd i mewn i'r Hen Neuadd yn nyddiau lolo (1750). Un o'u gerddi nhw oedd yr Ardd Berlysiâu. *Mae mwy o wybodaeth ar y ddarllenfa.*

2 Yr Ardd Berlysiâu Y Bwytaŵr Opiwm
Treulwch funud yn edrych o gwmpas yr ardd hon sydd wedi'i neilltuo i dyfu planhigion at ddefnydd meddyginaethol. Roedd lolo'n dibynnu ar amrywiaeth eang o berlysiâu a meddyginaethau therapiwtig a daeth yn gaeth i lodnwm (diod sy'n cynnwys 10% o opiwm o flodau'r pabi a 90% o alcohol), a oedd yn cyffroi ac yn drysu ei ddychymyg. *Gellir gweld pennill o'i gerdd 'To Laudanum' ar y wal chwith wrth i chi fynd i mewn i'r ardd.*

3 Eglwys y Groes Sanctaidd Y Saer Maen a'r Casglwr Geiriau
Dilynodd lolo ei dad i weithio fel saer maen. Mae'n bosibl mai ei waith ef yw'r plac coffa i Daniel a William Walters yn y gangell. Eu tad oedd y geiriadurw enwog, y Parchedig John Walters, a ddysgodd lolo i ymfalchio yn yr iaith Gymraeg a'i annog i ymddiddori mewn geiriau a thafodieithoedd Cymraeg. Casglodd lolo dros 25,000 o eiriau ac idiomau.

4 Costa Coffee Y Radical a'r Ymgyrchwr Gwrth-gaethwasiaeth
Dyma siop lolo, siop fasnach deg gyntaf Cymru. Gwrthodai werthu cynhyrchion amheus o'r Caribî, a rhoddodd nodyn yn y ffenestr: 'East India sweets: uncontaminated with human gore'. Roedd hefyd yn gwerthu llyfrau radical.

Galwch i mewn i bori trwy'r llyfrau a gyhoeddwyd ar lolo. Darllenwch y gerdd a ysgrifennodd i hysbysebu'r siop, a'r cyfieithiad o'r plac y tu allan. Gall y rhai sydd ar y daith gerdded ddefnyddio'r geiriau 'fair-trade' i hawlio gostyngiad o 10%.

5 Neuadd y Dref, Y Bont-faen Yr Adeiladwr a'r Pensaer
Ym 1782 lluniodd lolo nifer o ddyluniadau trawiadol ar gyfer estyniad i neuadd y dref yn Y Bont-faen. Ni fabwysiadwyd ei gynllun, ond parhaodd ei ddiddordeb brwd mewn trefesur, pensaernïaeth ac adeiladu.

Y neuadd yw cartref Amgueddfa'r Bont-faen (sydd ar agor ar ddydd Sadwrn cyntaf a thrydydd dydd Sadwrn pob mis). Ceir yno wybodaeth am lolo, a darnau ffilm o'r gyfres History of Wales gan y BBC.

6 * Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig Y Sylwebydd Amaeth a'r Ffermwr Mae'r cae hwn yn Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig oherwydd ei laswelltir arbennig.

I lolo, Morgannwg oedd 'paradwys tir Prydain'. Daeth i adnabod pob modfedd o'r sir ac roedd yn gyfarwydd â phob rhywogaeth o aderyn a blodyn.

Fel dyngarwr, roedd lolo'n gwrthod marchogaeth. Yn hytrach, roedd yn cerdded i bobman, gan gofnodi popeth a welai mewn llyfrau nodiadau.

7 Bryn Owain Saer Cenedl a Gorsedd y Beirdd
Dyma safle cyfarfod cyntaf creadigaeth lolo – Gorsedd Beirdd Ynys Prydain – yng Nghymru (1795). Hwn, yn ei hanfod, oedd ein sefydliad cenedlaethol cyntaf. Llwyddodd lolo i argyhoeddi ysgolheigion ei ddydd ei fod yn sefydliad dilys.

Ym 1819 cynhaliodd lolo Orsedd fel rhan o'r Eisteddfod Daleithiol yng Nghaerfyrddin. Mae seremonïau lliwgar Gorsedd y Beirdd yn rhan annatod o'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol hyd heddiw.

8 Y Clwmp Y Dyngarwr
Y Clwmp oedd y man lle fyddai pobl yn gwyllo pobl yn cael eu dienyddio'n gyhoeddus yn nyddiau lolo. Ymfalchïai yn y ffaith nad oedd erioed wedi mynd i weld digwyddiadau gwaedyl o'r fath. Roedd achosion o anghyfiawnder yn cael effaith fawr arno ar ôl iddo gael ei garcharu mewn carchar dyledwyr. Ymgyrchodd hefyd ar ran pobl gyffredin a oedd wedi cael eu dedfrydu'n anghyfiawn i alltudiaeth neu farwolaeth.

9 Tafarn y Bush Y Bardd a'r Ffugiwr
Roedd gan lolo wybodaeth fwy trylwyr am draddodiad barddol Cymru nag unrhyw un o'i gyfoeswyr. Roedd yn fardd cynhyrchiol yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Roedd hefyd yn ffugiwr llenyddol gwych, ffaith na ddaeth i'r amlwg am ganrif ar ôl ei farw ym 1826.

Yng ngwir draddodiad lolo, mae gan y Bush fardd preswyl. Mae'r dafarn hon hefyd yn fan delfrydol am seibiant ar gyfer llymaid neu bastai flasus, a thân agored ar ddiwrnod oer!

10 Castell Sain Quentin / Llanfleiddan
Ewch am dro i'r Castell i ddysgu mwy gan ddefnyddio'r canllaw sain yn y porthdy ac i fwynhau'r golygyfeydd.

11 Academi'r Eagles lolo a'i Blant
Addysgwyd tri phlentyn lolo – Margaret, Ann a Taliesin – yn yr ystafell ymgynnull ysbennydd ar y llawr cyntaf.

12 Gwesty'r Bear lolo ac Yfwr Y Bont-faen a Chasglwr Caneuon
Hwn oedd man cyfarfod a hoff le yfed lolo. Roedd 'Neddy'r Saer Maen', fel y byddai'r bobl leol yn ei alw, yn yfwr mawr pan oedd yn ifanc, ond rhoddodd y gorau i yfed alcohol yn ddiweddarach a gwawdiai yfwr mawr y dref yn ei gerddi.

Gellid dweud mai lolo oedd y cyntaf i gasglu caneuon traddodiadol Cymru. Gallai ganu'r fflwrt a chyfansoddodd dros 3000 o emynau yn ystod ei oes.

Ewch i westy'r Bear am lymaid ar ddiwedd y daith. Gallwch weld un o'i gerddi ar y wal ac os gwrandewch yn ofalus, neu os gofynnwch, cewch glywed 'Gân y Maensaer' a gyfansoddwyd ganddo.



VALE OF GLAMORGAN TRAIL



LLWYBR BR@



ACCESS: ROUTE INCLUDES STILES AND ONE FAIRLY LONG MODERATE CLIMB NEEDED TO ASCEND ONTO STALLING DOWN AND THEN UP TO THE CLUMP.

DISTANCE: Main walk 6.5 miles/10.5 km; shorter version 4.7 miles/7.5 km

PARKING: For car parking in Cowbridge see map

PUBLIC TRANSPORT: For bus times to Cowbridge contact Traveline Cymru 0871 2002233 www.traveline-cymru.co.uk

REFRESHMENTS: Costa Coffee in Cowbridge (10% discount if you reference fair-trade). The Bush St Hilary and the Bear Hotel are points of interest or there are other places along the way.

TOILETS: Public toilets behind Cowbridge Town Hall

START: Cowbridge Old Hall Gardens

For more information, please contact:

OneVale: 01446 700111
or email: contactonevale@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch ag:

UnFro: 01446 700111
neu e-bost contactonevale@valeofglamorgan.gov.uk

www.visitthevale.com

ARCHITECT OF THE WELSH NATION
SAER CENEDL Y CYMRU

Iolo Morganwg (1747–1826) was an architect of the Welsh nation on the strength of his contribution to the eighteenth-century cultural renaissance of Wales. His legacy lives on today, not least through his creation the Gorsedd of the Bards, which is an integral part of the National Eisteddfod of Wales, Wales's biggest cultural festival.

Born Edward Williams, he was better known by his bardic name Iolo Morganwg. A stonemason by trade, he was also a romantic poet, a literary and historical forger, a political radical, a humanitarian and the most extraordinary and colourful character ever to have lived in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Roedd Iolo Morganwg (1747–1826) yn un o seiri cenedl y Cymry ar sail ei gyfraniad at ddadeni diwylliannol Cymru yn y ddeunawfed ganrif. Mae ei etifeddiaeth yn parhau hyd heddiw, yn bennaf am iddo greu Gorsedd y Beirdd, sy'n rhan annatod o Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru, ein gŵyl ddiwylliannol fwyaf.

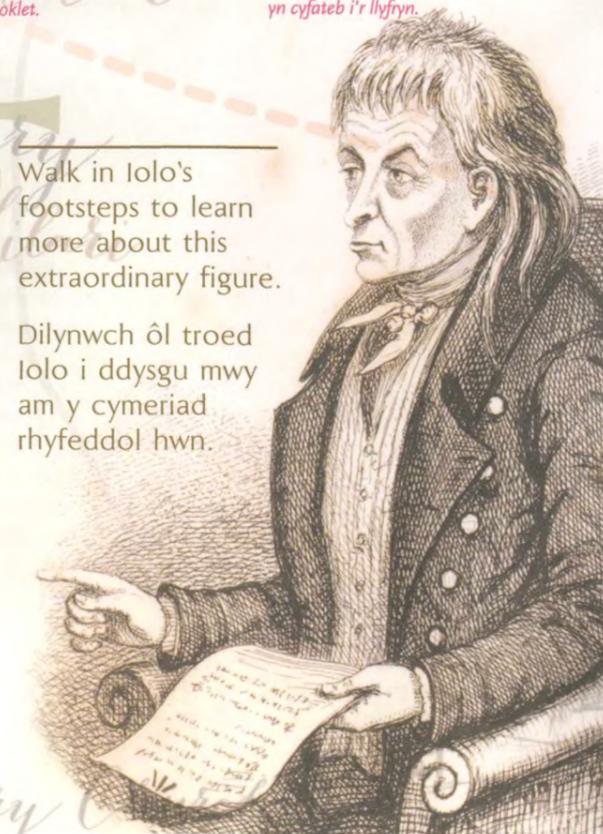
Edward Williams oedd ei enw bedydd, ond roedd yn fwy adnabyddus wrth ei enw barddol, Iolo Morganwg. Yn saer maen wrth ei waith, roedd hefyd yn fardd rhamaentidd, yn ffugiwr llenyddol a hanesyddol, yn radical gwleidyddol, ac yn ddyngarwr. Ef oedd y cymeriad mwyaf rhyfeddol a lliwgar a fu'n byw ym Mro Morgannwg erioed.

Use this OS map which includes directions for walkers and points of interest. The accompanying Iolo Morganwg Vale of Glamorgan Trail booklet provides more information for each of these points. The numbering / colouring on the map correlates to the booklet.

Defnyddiwch y map Arolwg Ordnans hwn sy'n cynnwys cyfarwyddiadau i gerddwyr a manau o ddiddordeb – ewch â llyfr yn Taith Iolo Morganwg gyda chi er mwyn cael rhagor o wybodaeth am bob un o'r manau hyn. Mae'r rhifau / lliwiau ar y map yn cyfateb i'r llyfr.

Walk in Iolo's footsteps to learn more about this extraordinary figure.

Dilynwch ôl troed lolo i ddysgu mwy am y cymeriad rhyfeddol hwn.



1 Old Hall Gardens Start
You are standing in the very heart of historic Cowbridge. The town walls date from 1254 and the gardens you see today were created by the Edmondos family who moved into Old Hall in lolo's time (from 1750). The Physic Garden was one of their gardens. *For more information see the lectern.*

2 The Physic Garden The Opium Eater
Take a minute to explore this garden devoted to plants cultivated for medicinal use. Iolo relied on a great variety of therapeutic herbs and medicines and became addicted to laudanum (a drink made of 10% opium from poppies and 90% alcohol), which both stimulated and confused his imagination. *See a verse from his Ode 'To Laudanum' on the left wall as you enter the garden.*

3 Holy Cross Church The Stonemason and Word Collector
Iolo followed his father into stonemasonry. The commemorative plaque in the chancel to Daniel and William Walters may be his work. Their father was the great lexicographer the Revd John Walters who taught lolo to love the Welsh language and encouraged his fascination with Welsh words and dialects of which he collected over 25,000.

4 Costa Coffee The Radical and Anti-Slave Trade Campaigner
Here is lolo's shop, the first-fair trade shop in Wales. He boycotted tainted produce from the Caribbean, and posted a notice in the window: 'East India sweets: uncontaminated with human gore' and sold radical books.

Call in to browse through the numerous books published on lolo. Read the poem he wrote to advertise the shop and the translation of the plaque outside. For a 10% discount to those on the trail quote 'fair-trade'.

5 Cowbridge Town Hall The Builder and Architect
In 1782 lolo drew up a number of striking designs for an extension to Cowbridge town hall. His scheme was not adopted, but he remained deeply interested in surveying, architecture and building.

The hall is home to the Cowbridge Museum (open on the first and third Saturdays of each month). It contains information on lolo and related footage from the BBC's History of Wales series.

6 * Site of Scientific Special Interest The Agricultural Commentator and Farmer
This field is designated a SSSI site because of its special grassland.

For lolo, Glamorgan was 'the paradise of Britain's land'. He came to know every inch of the county and was familiar with every species of bird and flower.

As a humanitarian, he refused to ride a horse. Instead he travelled everywhere on foot, recording everything that he saw in notebooks.

7 Stalling Down The Architect of a Nation and the Gorsedd of the Bards
This is the site of the first meeting (1795) in Wales of lolo's creation – the Gorsedd of the Bards of the Island of Britain, in essence the first Welsh national institution. He managed to convince scholars of his time that it was an authentic institution.

In 1819 lolo held a Gorsedd as part of the Provincial Eisteddfod which took place in Carmarthen, and still to this day the colourful ceremonies of the Gorsedd form an integral part of the National Eisteddfod.

8 The Clump The Humanitarian
The Clump was the viewing site for public hangings in lolo's day. He prided himself on never having attended such gory events. He was deeply affected by cases of injustice, having been confined to a debtors' prison. He also petitioned on behalf of common people unjustly sentenced to transportation or death.

9 The Bush Inn The Poet and Forger
Iolo had a more profound knowledge of the Welsh bardic tradition than any of his contemporaries. He was a prolific poet in both Welsh and English. He was also a splendid literary forger, a fact not discovered until a century after his death in 1826.

In true lolo tradition the Bush has a resident poet. This inn also serves as an ideal stop off point for refreshments or a speciality pie, and has a roaring fire on a cold day!

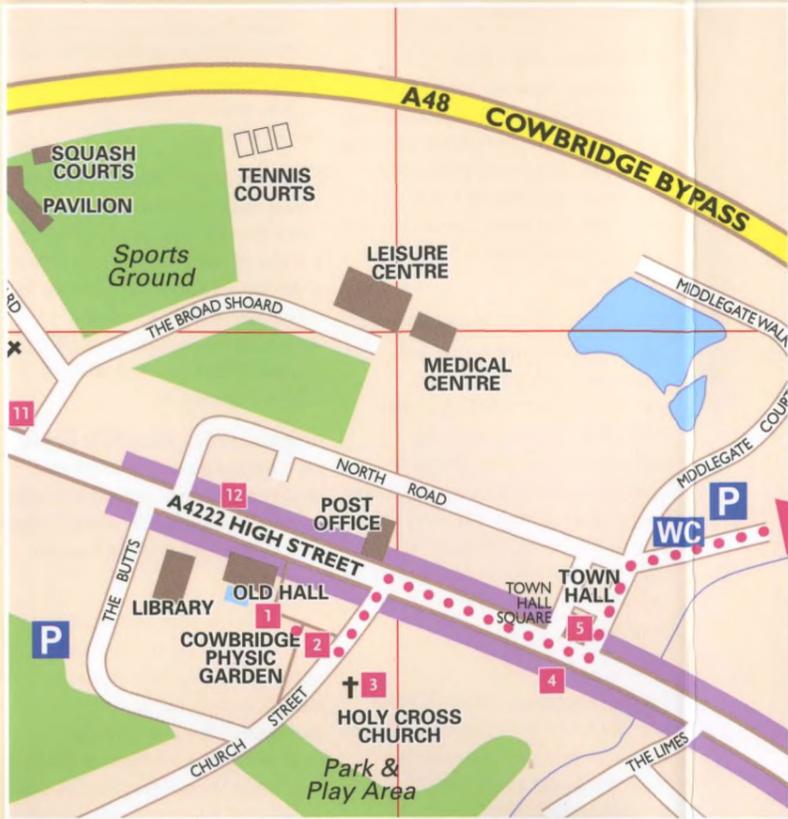
10 Llanblethian / St Quentin's Castle
Venture up to the Castle to learn more using the audio guide within the gatehouse and enjoy the views.

11 The Eagles Academy Iolo and his Children
Iolo's three children, Margaret, Ann and Taliesin, were educated here in the splendid upstairs assembly room.

12 The Bear Hotel Iolo and the Cowbridge Drinkers and Collector of Songs
This was lolo's old meeting place and drinking hole. A big drinker in his youth 'Neddy the Stonecutter', as locals called him, later renounced alcohol and mocked the hard drinkers of the town in verse: 'pitifully little in every thing but moral turpitude'.

Iolo could be called the first collector of traditional Welsh songs. He could play the flute and he composed over 3000 hymns during his lifetime.

Go into the Bear for an end of walk drink. See one of lolo's poems on the wall and if you listen carefully or request it, you may hear his Stonecutter's Song.



THE ROUTE

Starting at the Old Hall Gardens follow the detailed map of Cowbridge from 1 to 5. At the Town Hall turn off the High Street down Town Hall Square towards the car park.

Walk along the right side of the car park and proceed to a footpath at the far right-hand corner which runs alongside the river, cross the foot-bridge then take first left to pass under the viaduct. Continue in the same direction for a hundred or so yards. Then bear left onto the board walk, past the local school.

Now proceed, keeping in the same general direction, through a succession of fields with their stiles, bridges, boardwalks and stepping woods. * SSSI site 6. Cross the stile reached after the stepping woods. Local walkers turn right and walk across the field to a gap in the field's corner (Right of Way takes you straight on to the left corner then diagonally back to this same gap). Then cross another field to a

kissing gate. Continue in the subsequent field, the hedge now on your left, to a stile adjacent to a gate. Here you cross a narrow stretch of field to another kissing gate. Now go along a well-used track to reach the village of Aberthyn. Turn right at the main road and cross over with care. Where this road bends right between the two village pubs you turn left along Llanquian Road. A short distance along this road you will see a way-marked post

on your right. Turn right here along the path that leads diagonally left uphill on to Stalling Down 7. Follow this path to reach the grassy common land following the path in this general direction as it swings gradually right. The path leads on to a farm drive where you turn right. You will soon reach a minor road and a café. Proceed forward left to reach the main road, the A48. Here, on grounds of safety, you are advised to use the overpass to cross the road. Once on the southern side use the slip road to reach and pass the Indian restaurant and other café. Almost immediately turn right on a footpath that will lead you fairly gently uphill through quite thick vegetation to the top of the ridge.

At the ridge crest you emerge on to a circular copse termed 'The Clump' 8 with transmitting masts to its left (*for a shorter walk take the old road right to return to Cowbridge). Proceed straight ahead, downhill along an enclosed track, to a road junction, turn right into the heart of St Hilary to the Bush Inn 9. Follow the road past the inn down a steep, tree-lined hill until you can see the sign for New Beaupré Farm. Turn right at the sign 'No Public Access' and follow the footpath through the wood. The path leads downhill to a stile giving on to a field. There are stables on the left. Walk straight along the left of this field, to a stile and onto the flat drive. Turn right. You now walk along the drive to arrive at the Cowbridge-St Athan road. Cross the road and continue in the same general direction. Keeping the sewage farm to your left, cross the river Thaw via the foot-bridge. Turn right walking by the river to cross two stiles. At the second of these turn right to reach the main road at Llanblethian. Turn right on the main road. Cross a river bridge then turn immediately left into Garth Hill and almost as quickly, left again into Greenfield Way. Then turn right into the road named St Quentin's Hill. Soon on the left you will see a footpath sign and kissing gate. Go through and walk on along a path that curves to the right through three fields with St Quentin's Castle 10 on your right. You then arrive at a road. Turn left, downhill. The road then bends to the right and takes you up to the Town's South Gate and back on to the High Street. Cross and turn left for the Eagles Academy 11 then back down to finish at the Bear Hotel 12.

Based on Valeway's *Eastward from Cowbridge & Llanblethian and directions* written by Graham Woosnam.

Y LLWYBR

Gan gychwyn yng Ngerddi'r Hen Neuadd, dilynwch y map manwl o'r Bont-faen o 1 i 5. Wrth Neuadd y Dref, trowch oddi ar y Stryd Fawr i lawr Sgwâr Neuadd y Dref tuag at y maes parcio.

Cerddwch ar hyd ochr dde'r maes parcio ac ewch yn eich blaen at lwybr troed yn y gornel dde bellaf sy'n dilyn yr afon.

Croeswch y bont droed ac yna cymerwch y troad cyntaf i'r chwith dan y draphont.

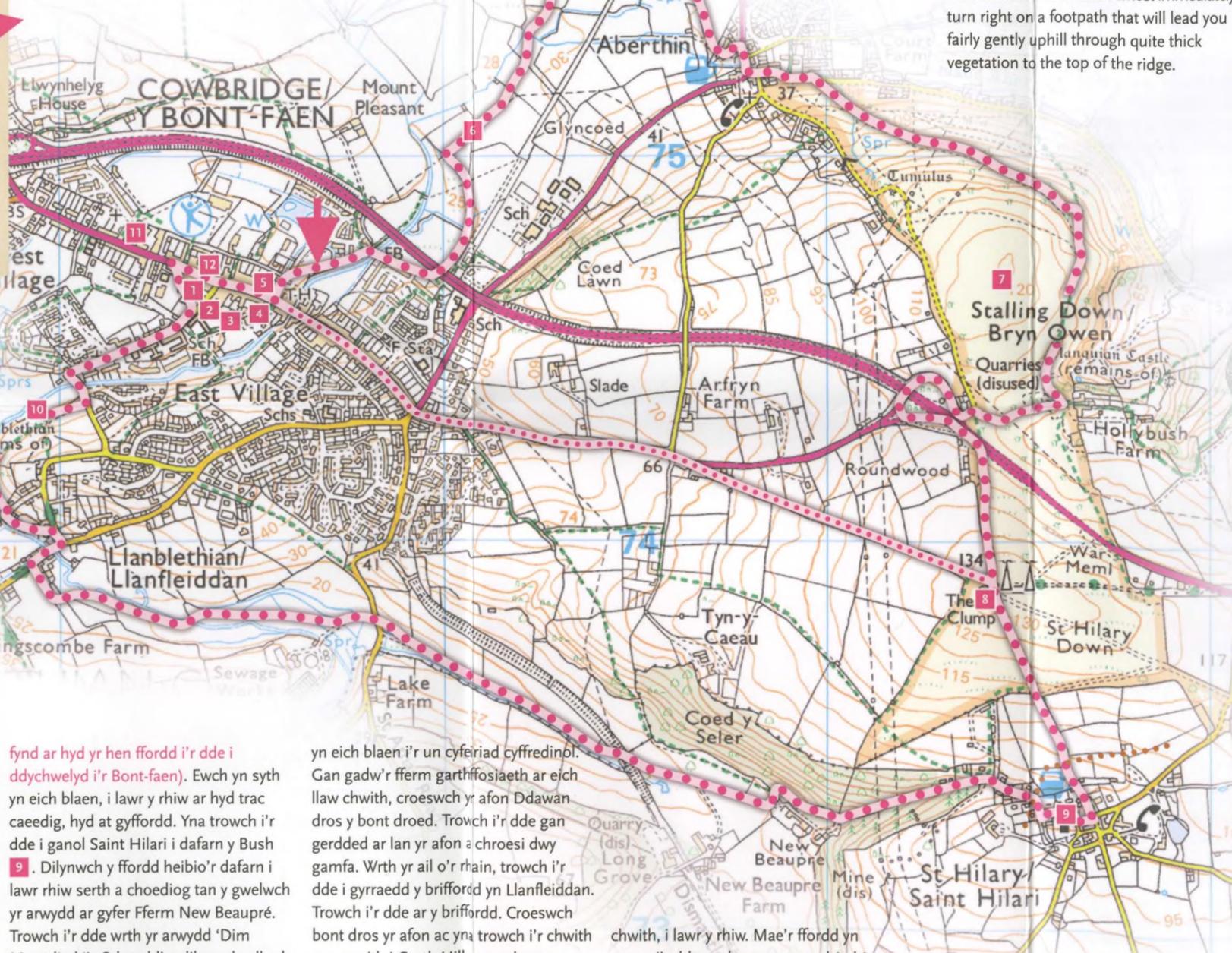
Ewch yn eich blaen i'r un cyfeiriad am ryw ganllath. Yna, cadwch i'r chwith ar y llwybr pren, heibio'r ysgol leol. Nawr ewch yn eich blaen i'r un cyfeiriad cyffredinol, trwy gyfres o gaeau â'u camfeydd, pontydd, llwybrau pren a phrennau camu. Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig 6.

Croeswch y gamfa y byddwch yn ei chyrraedd ar ôl y prennau camu. Dylai cerddwyr lleol droi i'r dde a cherdded ar draws y cae hyd at fwch yng nghornel y cae (mae Hawliau Tramwy yn mynd â chi'n syth ymlaen i'r gornel chwith ac yna'n lletraws yn ôl i'r un bwlch hwn). Yna, croeswch gae arall hyd at gât mochyn. Ewch yn eich blaen yn y cae nesaf, â'r clawdd ar y chwith i chi bellach, hyd at gamfa sydd wrth ymyl clwyd. Yna, byddwch yn croesi darn cul o gae hyd at gât mochyn arall. Nawr ewch ar hyd llwybr a llawer o ôl cerdded arno i gyrraedd pentref Aberthyn. Trowch i'r dde wrth y briffordd a chroeswch yn ofalus, a lle mae'r ffordd hon yn gwyro tua'r dde rhwng dau dŷ tafarn y pentref, trowch i'r

chwith ar hyd Ffordd Llanquian. Ddim ymhell ar hyd y ffordd hon fe welwch bostyn yn nodi llwybr ar y llaw dde. Trowch i'r dde yma ar hyd y llwybr sy'n arwain yn lletraws i fyny i'r chwith hyd at Fryn Owen 7. Dilynwch y llwybr hwn i gyrraedd y tir comin glaswelltog gan ddilyn y llwybr yn y cyfeiriad cyffredinol hwn wrth iddo wyro'n raddol i'r dde. Mae'r llwybr yn arwain at rodfa fferm lle byddwch yn troi i'r dde. Cyn bo hir byddwch yn cyrraedd lôn fach a chaffi. Ewch yn eich blaen i'r chwith i gyrraedd y briffordd – yr A48. Yma, er mwyn bod yn ddiogel, fe'ch cynghorir i ddefnyddio'r drosffordd i groesi'r ffordd. Ar ôl cyrraedd yr ochr ddeheuol, defnyddiwch y ffordd ymadael i gyrraedd a mynd heibio'r bwty Indiaidd a chaffi arall. Bron ar unwaith, trowch i'r dde ar lwybr troed sy'n dringo'n raddol trwy lystyfiant eithaf trwchus hyd at frig y cribyn. Yno, byddwch yn cyrraedd coedlan gron sy'n cael ei hadnabod fel 'Y Clump' 8 a mastiau trosglwyddo i'r chwith ohoni (* o'r fan hon gallwch ddilyn llwybr byrrach trwy

fynd ar hyd yr hen ffordd i'r dde i ddychwelyd i'r Bont-faen). Ewch yn syth yn eich blaen, i lawr y rhiw ar hyd trac caeedig, hyd at gyffordd. Yna trowch i'r dde i ganol Saint Hilari i dafarn y Bush 9. Dilynwch y ffordd heibio'r dafarn i lawr rhiw serth a choediog tan y gwelwch yr arwydd ar gyfer Fferm New Beaupré. Trowch i'r dde wrth yr arwydd 'Dim Mynediad i'r Cyhoedd' a dilynwch y llwybr troed drwy'r coed. Mae'r llwybr yn arwain i lawr at gamfa i mewn i gae. Ceir stablau ar y chwith. Cerddwch yn syth ar hyd ochr chwith y cae hwn hyd at gamfa ac ymlaen at y rhodfa wastad. Trowch i'r dde. Nawr byddwch yn cerdded ar hyd y rhodfa i gyrraedd y ffordd rhwng Y Bont-faen a Sain Tathan. Croeswch y ffordd ac ewch

yn eich blaen i'r un cyfeiriad cyffredinol. Gan gadw'r fferm garthfosaeth ar eich llaw chwith, croeswch yr afon Ddawan dros y bont droed. Trowch i'r dde gan gerdded ar lan yr afon a chroesi dwy gamfa. Wrth yr ail o'r rhain, trowch i'r dde i gyrraedd y briffordd yn Llanfleiddan. Trowch i'r dde ar y briffordd. Croeswch bont dros yr afon ac yna trowch i'r chwith ar unwaith i Garth Hill ac yna bron ar unwaith eto, i'r chwith i Greenfield Way. Yna, trowch i'r dde i St Quentin's Hill. Cyn bo hir, byddwch yn gweld arwydd llwybr troed a gât mochyn ar y chwith. Ewch drwyddi a cherddwch ar hyd llwybr sy'n gwyro i'r dde trwy dri chae â Chastell Sain Quentin ar y llaw dde 10. Byddwch yn cyrraedd ffordd wedyn. Trowch i'r



KEY / ALLWEDD	
Main Route
Prif Lwybr
Shorter Route
Llwybr Byrrach