

1 Arferai **gorsaf Bronwydd** fod yn un o'r gorsafodded ar y rheilffordd rhwng Caerfyrddin ac Aberystwyth, a fu'n weithredol am fwy na 100 mlynedd, ond a gaewyd ym mis Chwefror 1965. Yn ystod yr 1970au ailagorwyd rhan o'r rheilffordd gan ei galw yn Rheilffordd Gwili, a hon oedd y rheilffordd gyntaf o'i bath i gael ei gwrachod yng Nghymru.

2 Codwyd **Melin Wlân Cwmgwili** yng nghanol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, a bu'n gweithio'n ddi-baid drwy gydol gweddill y ganrif. Er taw preswylfeydd preifat yw'r adeiladau erbyn hyn, maent yn dal i adlewyrchu cymeriad gwreiddiol y felin wlân.

3 Arferai **pwll yn Afon Gwili**, yr ochr isaf i'r Bont Newydd, gael ei ddefnyddio i olchi defaid cyn eu cneifio. Byddai'r defaid yn cael eu gyrru rhwng y rheiliau haearn i mewn i'r afon, ac yna'n nofio i'r lan ar yr ochr draw.

4 Gan fod llawer o Ddyffryn Gwili yn rhy serth i'w amaethu, mae'r **coedwigoedd helaeth** sydd yn tyfu ar y llethrau hynny wedi cael llonydd ar hyd y canrifoedd. Fodd bynnag, nid tir diffaith ond adnoddau gwerthfawr oedd y coedwigoedd hyn ym marn y bobl leol. Mae arwyddion fod bôn-docio (hynny yw torri'r goeden i'r bôn bob hyn a hyn) yn arfer cyffredin yn y cyffiniau. Byddai hynny yn sicrhau bod cyflenwad rheolaidd o goed ar gael ar gyfer y diwydiannau lleol neu i'w defnyddio ar ffermydd y fro. Gwaith gaef i'r gweision ffermydd oedd bôn-docio ynghyd â phlygu perthi a chodi welydd sychion.

5 Mae'n werth dringo'r llethr serth i ben **Cerig Fawr** i gael golwg wych ar y wlad gyfagos. Mae bryngaer o Oes yr Haearn ar ben y bryn, a phan fo'r tyfiant yn isel mae modd gweld y gwrthgloddiau.

6 Sefydlwyd **Capel Annibynnol Nebo** yn 1832 i wasanaethu'r ardal rhwng capeli Pencader a'r Bwlch.

7 Saif **gwylfannau amddiffynnol** o gyfnod yr Ail Ryfel Byd yn y ddau fan a ddangosir ar y map, gan ffurfio rhan o'r "linell atal" a groesai Sir Gaerfyrddin, o'r môr hyd at ddyffryn Teifi. Codwyd yr amddiffynfeydd hyn er

mwyn ceisio arafu'r ymosodiad disgwylidiedig gan luoedd y gelyn drwy ddefnyddio cyfuniad o rwystrau naturiol ac atalfeydd megis gwylfannau amddiffynnol a maglau tanciau.

8 Yn ôl yr hanes enwyd **Rhydymarchog** ar ôl marchog a drigai gerllaw ym mhlasty Trawsmawr. Yn 1648, ar ddiwedd y Rhyfel Cartref, methodd cynllwyn i gipio Cromwell yn y man hwn, a lladdwyd y marchog wrth arwain byddin fach o ffermwyr lleol. Yn ystod Helyntion Beca yn yr 1840au, Rhydymarchog oedd cartref y brodyr Rees, a'r gred oedd taw y rhain oedd arweinyddion Merched Beca yn lleol.

9 Codwyd yr **eglwys blwyf yn Llannewydd** yn 1847 yn lle hen eglwys Llanfihangel Croesfeini, a gafodd ei dymchwel yr adeg honno. Bellach mae'r meini Cristnogol cynnar, a adwaenir fel cerrig Curagni a Severini, i'w gweld yn Amgueddfa Sir Gaerfyrddin, Abergwili.

10 Mae rhai o safleoedd cynhanesyddol gorau Sir Gaerfyrddin i'w gweld yn y cyffiniau. Mae **dau feddrod crwn o Oes yr Efydd**, a godwyd tua 4,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl, i'w gweld fel crugiau mawr yn y cae. Yn y cae nesaf gellir gweld cloddiau hengor o Oes Newydd y Cerrig, a fyddai'n cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cynnal defodau crefyddol rhyw 5,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Mae'r rhain oll yn Henebion Rhestredig ac felly yn cael eu diogelu.

1 **Bronwydd railway station** was formerly part of the Carmarthen to Aberystwyth line, which operated for over 100 years, finally closing in February 1965. During the 1970s, part of the line reopened as the Gwili Railway, the first standard-gauge line to be preserved in Wales.

2 **Cwmgwili Woollen Mill** was built in the mid-19th century and was in full production throughout the latter half of that century. Although now private houses, the buildings still reflect their original character.

3 A **pool in the river Gwili**, downstream of Pont Newydd bridge, was used to wash sheep before shearing. The iron railings funnelled the sheep into the river, where they had to swim to the far bank.

4 Much of the Gwili Valley is too steep sided to be of any use for agriculture, so large areas of **woodland** still survive. However these woods were not considered as wasteland, they were a valuable commodity. Many of the trees show signs of coppicing, (cutting the tree stems to the ground periodically). This would have provided a regular supply of timber to sell to local industries or for use in the home. Coppicing along with hedge laying and dry-stone walling was a winter job for the farm workers.

5 A steep climb to the top of **Cerig Fawr** is rewarded by views of surrounding countryside. The summit is occupied by an Iron Age hillfort, the earthworks of which can still be seen when the vegetation is low.

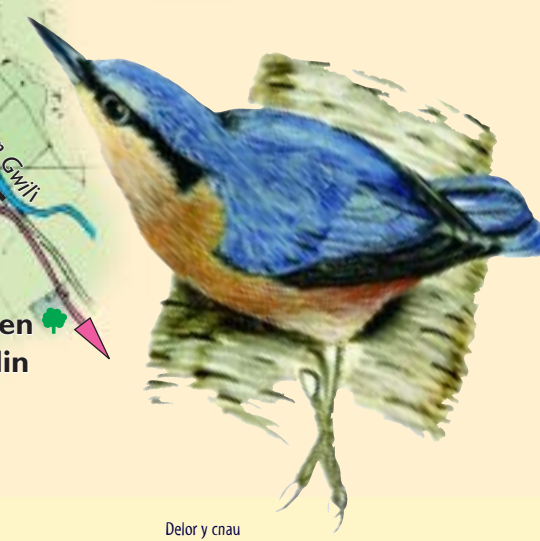
6 **Nebo Independent chapel** was founded in 1832 to serve the area between Pencader and Bwlch chapels.

7 **Pillboxes** stand at the two points shown on the map, forming part of a World War Two "stop line" that ran across Carmarthenshire from the sea to the Teifi valley. It was created to delay an expected invading force by using a combination of natural barriers and obstacles such as tank traps and pillboxes.

8 **Rhydymarchog** ('knight's ford') is said to be named after a knight who lived at nearby Trawsmawr mansion. In 1648, at the end of the Civil War, a plan to capture Cromwell here failed and the knight, leading an army of tenant farmers, was killed. During the Rebecca Riots of the 1840s, Rhydymarchog was home to the Rees brothers, believed to be local leaders of the Rebecca movement.

9 The **parish church at Newchurch** was built in 1847 in place of the ancient church of Llanfihangel Croesfeini, which stood nearby but was demolished at the time. Early Christian inscribed stones taken from the old church, known as the Severini and Curagni stones, are now on display at the Carmarthenshire County Museum, Abergwili.

10 Some of Carmarthenshire's finest prehistoric sites can be seen here. **Two Bronze Age round barrows**, built as burial monuments over 4,000 years ago, are obvious as large mounds within the field. The earthworks of a Neolithic henge, used for religious ceremonies over 5,000 years ago, can be seen in the next field. All of these are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.



Delor y cnau Nuthatch

Hawffraint y Goron © Crown Copyright LA09007L/97/01





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This is one of a series of country walks in Carmarthenshire.

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Eisiau gwych rhagor?

Y Teithiau Cerdded

Mae'r llwybr sy'n mynd o gwmpas A ar y map oddeutu 10.5km (6.5 milltir) o hyd, ac yn mynd dros dir bryniog gyda rhai llethrau gweddol serth. Mae'r llwybr sy'n mynd o gwmpas B hefyd yn fryniog mewn mannau ond dim ond 3.5km (2.25 milltir) o hyd ydyw. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r llwybrau cerdded yn yr ardal hon yn rhai gydag wyneb arnynt neu maent yn dilyn lonydd bach y wlad gyda golygfeydd gwych ar hyd dyffryn Gwili a'r wlad o gwmpas. Argyhmhellir eich bod yn gwisgo esgidiau cryfion.

Gwili/Bronwydd

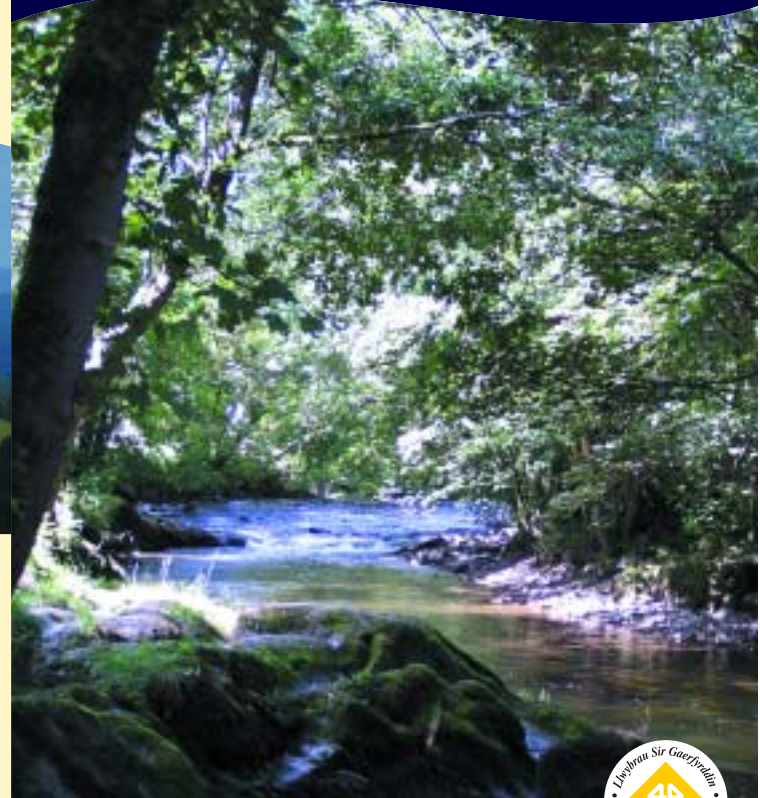
The Walks

The route encircling A on the map is around 10.5km (6.5 miles) long over undulating ground with some moderately steep inclines. The walk encircling B is also hilly in places but is only 3.5km (2.25 miles) long. Much of the walking in the area is along surfaced tracks and country lanes that provide fine views along the Gwili Valley and the surrounding countryside. Stout footwear is recommended.

Gwili/Bronwydd

Gwili/Bronwydd

Gwili/Bronwydd



Llwybrau Sir Gaerfyrddin Carmarthenshire County Walks



Cyngor Sir Gâr Carmarthenshire County Council

Amser Hamdden Leisure Time



Adfywio



Cymru

The industrial age touched upon the valley. In the late 18th century when an iron foundry was built at Cwmndwffryn. It was fuelled by charcoal produced from the local woods and the iron was brought up from Carmarthen. In the early 1840s, the Newchurch area was a stronghold for the Rebecca movement and the march that led to the dramatic attack on the Carmarthen workhouse in 1843 began here. The railway from Carmarthen to Bronwydd opened in 1860, beginning a new chapter in the history of the area. Today, the steam engines of the Gwili Railway still operate on a section of the line.



Cadno Fox

civil war.

once home to kinsmen of Oliver Cromwell, who visited during the which Cwm Castell (Castle Valley) takes its name. Nearby Cwm Castell farm was During the 12th century, a motte and bailey castle was built near Newchurch, from was in use by the 12th century, when the area was ruled by Bleddd ap Cyfior.

an early church in the area. The name of Newchurch the 5th or 6th century AD, and show that there was now lost church of Llanfihangel Croesteni, date from Newchurch. Two inscribed Christian stones from the in medieval times, settlement was focused on

lived here over 2,000 years ago.

may be the strongholds of powerful families who overlooking the modern village of Bronwydd. These of Iron Age settlement, with at least two hillforts 6,000 and 4,000 years ago. There is also evidence the area as early as the Neolithic period, between group of monuments at Crug, near Newchurch, which tell us that farming communities existed in

These walks explore the wonderful landscape of the Gwili Valley, clothed with beautiful woodlands, with excellent viewpoints from the hills above. It is also an area with a remarkably rich and varied heritage.



Gwili/Bronwydd

Y Rheolau Cefn Gwlad

Mwynhewch gefn gwlad a pharchwch ei fywyd a'i waith.

- Gofalwch nad ydych yn achosi tanau.
- Caewch bob gât.
- Gofalwch fod gennyh reolaeth ar eich cŵn.
- Cadwch ar lwybrau cyhoeddus ar draws tir amaeth.
- Defnyddiwch gatiau a sticlau i groesi ffensys, perthi a waliau.
- Gadewch lonydd i dda byw, cynydau a pheiriannau.
- Ewch â'ch sbwriel nôl gyda chi.
- Helpwch ni i gadw pob ffynhonnell dŵr yn lân
- Diogelwch fywyd gwyllt, planhigion a choed.
- Cymerwch ofal arbennig ar ffyrdd cefn gwlad.
- Peidiwch â gwneud unrhyw sŵn diangen.

The Country Code

Enjoy the countryside and respect its life and work.

- Guard against all risk of fire.
- Fasten all gates.
- Keep your dogs under close control.
- Keep to public paths across farmland.
- Use gates and stiles to cross fences, hedges and walls.
- Leave livestock, crops and machinery alone.
- Take your Litter home.
- Help to keep all water clean.
- Protect Wildlife plants and trees.
- Take special care on country roads.
- Make no unnecessary noise.