

Amgueddfa'r Sir, Abergwili

Gadewch y 21ain ganrif a darganfyddwch stori Rufeinig Sir Gaerfyrddin. Mae ein harddangosfeydd newydd yn archwilio bywyd y Rhufeiniaid a brodorion, milwyr a sifiliaid ar ymyl yr Ymerodraeth Rufeinig. Mae dyled iddyn nhw am yr enw Caerfyrddin, ond pa mor Rhufeinig oeddem ni? Dysgwch sut ddaeth Caerfyrddin yn dref bwysig ag yn brif ddinas lwythol. Feindiwch allan tamaid bach ragor am beth mae'r Rhufeiniaid wedi'u wneud i ni. Efallai byddwch yn synnu.

Ar agor drwy'r flwyddyn (ar gau Nadolig - Flwyddyn Newydd).

Gwelwch ein gwefan am amserau agor: museums.carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Mynediad am ddim.

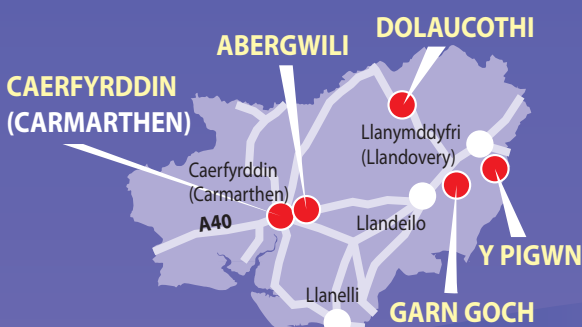
County Museum, Abergwili

Leave the 21st century behind and discover Carmarthenshire's Roman story. Our new displays explore the lives of Romans and natives, soldiers and civilians, on the edge of the Roman empire. Carmarthen owes them its name, but just how Roman were we? Learn why Carmarthen became an important town and tribal capital. Find out just a little more about what the Romans did for us. It may surprise you.

Open all year (closed over Christmas/New Year period).

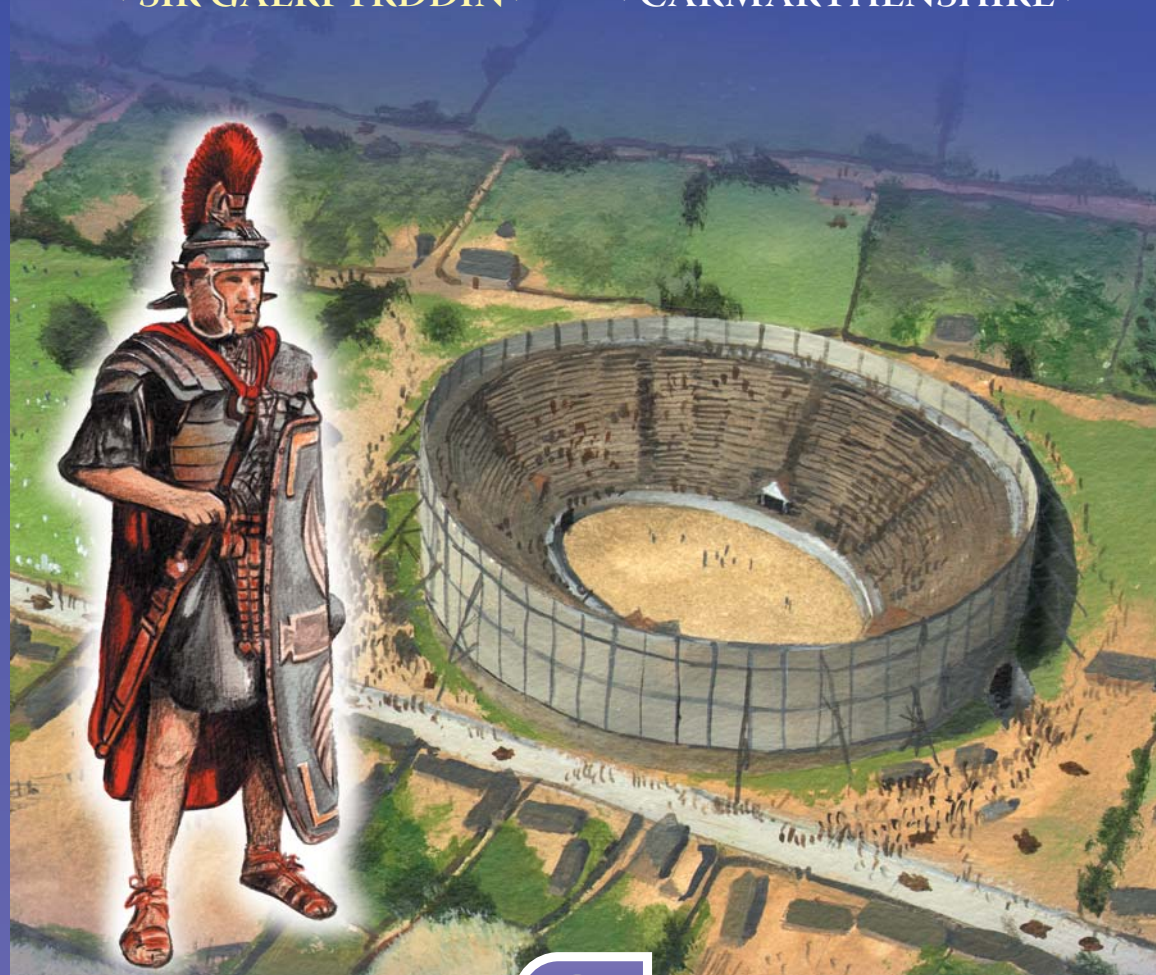
See our website for opening times: museums.carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Free admission



darganfodsirgar.com • discovercarmarthenshire.com

Y RHUFEINIAID yn SIR GAERFYRDDIN • The ROMANS in CARMARTHENSHIRE •



DILYNWCH Y STORI...

- Castell Caerfyrddin
- Amffitheatr Caerfyrddin
- Amgueddfa y Sir, Abergwili
- Mwyngloddiau Aur Dolau Cothi
- Y Pigwn
- Garn Goch



FOLLOW THE STORY...

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- County Museum, Abergwili
- Dolaucothi Gold Mines
- Y Pigwn
- Garn Goch

Y Pigwn

Drwy hud technoleg fodern, gallwch gamu'n ôl oddeutu 2,000 o flynyddoedd a chael eich tywys o amgylch y gwersylloedd cyrch yn y Pigwn a chaer fechan Waun Ddu, gan Rory eich tywysydd a Primus, milwr Rhufeinig llawn asbri. Mae'r App rhad ac am ddim, sydd ar gael ar iOS ac Android yn ail-greu'r gwersylloedd drwy animeiddio ac yn cynnwys ffotograffau panoramig a disgrifiadau clywedol o brofiadau go iawn o fywyd ar ymgyrch, sut roedd y Rhufeiniaid yn adeiladu eu gwersylloedd a pham y daethant i Dde Cymru. Argymhellir eich bod yn ei lawrlwytho drwy WiFi cyn eich ymweliad oherwydd y signal symudol annibynadwy ar y safle. *(Ar gael ar i phone ac Android)

Garn Goch

Dewch i weld Garn Goch, yr anheddiad o'r Oes Haearn - y mwyaf ond un - sy'n sicr yn un o'r mwyaf trawiadol o holl fryngaerau Cymru. Hwn oedd cartref y Silwriaid, llwyth grymus a rhyfelgar o Brydain fore, ac mae'r Garn a'i threm dros Ddyffryn Tywi, llwybr hollbwysig yn y gongwest gynnar Rufeinig yn y rhan hon o Gymru. Beth am lawrlwytho'r daflen i gyd-fynd â'ch ymweliad. Mae arwyddion i'ch cyfeirio at Garn Goch o bentref Bethlehem sydd rhwng Llandeilo a Llangadog.



Y Pigwn

With the magic of modern technology you can step back roughly 2000 years and be guided around the marching camps at the Y Pigwn and Waun Ddu fortlet by Rory your guide and a feisty Roman soldier called Primus. The free App, available on iOS and Android, features reconstruction animations of the camps, panoramic photographs and audio describing first hand experiences of life on campaign, how the Romans built their camps and why they found themselves in South Wales. It is recommended you download it via WiFi before your visit to due to unreliable mobile signal on site. *(Available on i phone & Android)

Garn Goch

Discover the late Iron Age settlement of Garn Goch - second largest and surely one of the most spectacular of all Wales' hillforts. Home to the Silures, a powerful and warlike tribe of ancient Britain, it dominates the Tywi Valley, a critical route for the early Roman conquest of this part of Wales. Why not download the leaflet to accompany your visit. Garn Goch is signposted from the village of Bethlehem which lies on the road between Llandeilo and Llangadog.

To plan your visit, and download the App, please go to: www.breconbeacons.org/romans for more information

Dolaucothi

Trowch yn fwncwiliwr yn yr unig fwynglawdd aur Rhufeinig a adwaenir ym Mhrydain. Cerddwch yn ôl troed y milwyr Rhufeinig a warchodai'r safle hynafol hwn 2,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Crwydrwch ar hyd ffasydd tanddaearol y mwyngloddiau Rhufeinig er mwyn deall mwy am y dechnoleg fwyngloddio a ddefnyddiwyd i dynnu aur o lechweddau gogledd Sir Gâr yn y Ganrif 1af. Rhodiwch drwy gynefin gogoneddus ac amrywiol Dyffryn Cothi, sy'n safle porth ar gyfer hanes anhygoel y 'Rhufeiniaid yn Sir Gâr'.

Ar Agor (y mwyngloddiau aur, y siop a'r ystafell de):
Bob dydd rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Hydref.

I gynllunio eich ymweliad ewch i: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dolaucothi-gold-mines - am fwy o wybodaeth yn cynnwys yr oriau agor a'r prisiau mynediad.



Dolaucothi

Turn prospector in the only known Roman gold mine in Britain. Walk in the footsteps of Roman soldiers who guarded this ancient site 2,000 years ago. Explore the underground workings of the Roman mines and understand more about the 1st Century mining technology that extracted gold from the hillsides of north Carmarthenshire. Wander through the beautiful and diverse habitat of the Cothi Valley, a gateway site to the incredible story of the 'Romans in Carmarthenshire'.

Open (Gold mines, shop & tearoom):
Daily from March until October.

To plan your visit please go to: www.nationaltrust.org.uk/dolaucothi-gold-mines - for more information including opening times & admission prices.



Amffitheatr Caerfyrddin

Yr amffitheatr hon yw'r unig olion amlwg sy'n weddill, uwchlaw'r ddaear, o'r dref Rufeinig yng Nghaerfyrddin. Saif yr amffitheatr 250 metr i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o furiau'r dref Rufeinig, wrth ymyl y ffordd Rufeinig ar hyd dyffryn Tywi, a chât ei defnyddio'n ôl pob tebyg yn ystod yr ail ganrif OC. Dyma un o bedair yn unig o amffitheatrau Rhufeinig y gwyddys amdanynt yng Nghymru gyfan.

Roedd yr amffitheatr yn lle cyhoeddus a chât seremonïau crefyddol, gorymdeithiau, digwyddiadau gwleidyddol, ffeiriau, marchnadoedd a gwahanol fathau o adloniant eu cynnal yno. Amcangyfrifir bod lle i rhwng 4,500 a 5,000 o bobl eistedd.

Aeth yr amffitheatr yn angof am ryw 1,500 o flynyddoedd. Cafodd ei hailddarganfod yn 1944 pan gymerodd George Ovens, Arolygwr Bwrdeistref Caerfyrddin, ddiddordeb mewn pant hirgrwn ar dir lle bwriedid adeiladu ystâd newydd o dai. Awgrymodd mai safle amffitheatr Rufeinig ydoedd a chymerodd gamau i atal y safle rhag cael ei ddatblygu.

Yn 1968, yn dilyn gwaith cloddio archeolegol gan yr Athro Barri Jones, profwyd yn derfynol mai amffitheatr Rufeinig oedd yma. Llwyddodd rhagor o waith cloddio yn 1970, dan arweiniad John Little, CuradurAmgueddfa Caerfyrddin, i ddatgelu'r mur o amgylch yr arena a thystiolaeth o leoedd eistedd ar y llethrau neu'r cavea o'i hamgylch. Mae'r nodweddion hyn wedi eu hailadeiladu i ryw raddau ar sail y dystiolaeth a ganfuwyd yn ystod y gwaith cloddio.

Amphitheatre Carmarthen

This amphitheatre is the only recognisable piece of Roman Carmarthen which survives above ground. It lies 250m to the northeast of the Roman town walls, alongside the main Roman road up the Tywi valley, and was probably in use during the 2nd century AD.

The amphitheatre was a public place and religious ceremonies, processions, political events, fairs, markets and entertainments were held here.

For at least 1,500 years the amphitheatre lay forgotten and unrecognised. It was rediscovered in 1944, when the Carmarthen Borough Surveyor, George Ovens, took an interest in an oval hollow on land where a

new housing estate was due to be built. He suggested it was a Roman amphitheatre and protected the site from the development.

In 1968 archaeological excavation by Professor Barri Jones finally proved that this was indeed a Roman amphitheatre. Further excavation in 1970, led by Carmarthen Museum Curator John Little, succeeded in revealing the wall around the arena and evidence for seating on the banks or cavea which surround it. Some reconstruction of these features has been undertaken based on the evidence found during these excavations.

- Estimated seating capacity of 4,500 to 5,000 people.
- One of only four Roman amphitheatres known in Wales.



Iron Age Settlements

Roman Forts

Roman Settlements

Temporary Roman Camps

Possible Roman Settlements

Roman Fortlets

Roman Town

Roman Roads

Iron Age Settlements

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Dref Caerfyrddin

Roedd Caerfyrddin ymhlith y caerau milwrol a sefydlwyd gan y llengoedd Rhufeinig yn ystod y goncwest. Cafodd y gaer ei sefydlu oddeutu'r flwyddyn 75OC, ond cafodd ei lleihau'n fuan o ran maint ac roedd yn segur o fewn rhai cenedlaethau. Cafodd tref fawr â mur o'i chwmpas ei datblygu yn lle'r gaer erbyn y drydedd ganrif OC. Credir bod Moridunum, neu'r "gaer ger y môr," wedi dod yn brif dref Demetia, wrth i'r boblogaeth frodorol fabwysiadu ffyrdd o fyw tebyg i rai'r Rhufeiniaid.

Dethlir y ffaith mai Caerfyrddin yw'r dref hynaf yng Nghymru y mae pobl wedi byw'n ddi-dor ynddi, ac mae'r dref yn falch o'i gwreiddiau Rhufeinig. Mae nifer o brosiectau cloddio archeolegol wedi cynnig ambell gipolwg ar fywyd yn y dref Rufeinig. Mae safle teml wedi ei nodi ac mae gweithdai nifer o fasnachwyr wedi eu datgelu hefyd.

Mae'n bosibl o hyd gweld lleoliad muriau'r dref Rufeinig ym mhatrymau y strydoedd modern, ond yr amffitheatr yw'r unig strwythur Rhufeinig amlwg yn y dref. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o gyfrinachau'r dref Rufeinig wedi'u claddu o hyd dan y dref bresennol.

Carmarthen Town

Carmarthen was amongst the military forts established by the Roman legions during the conquest. It was founded around AD75 but it was soon reduced in size and within a few generations had been abandoned. In its place, a large, walled town developed by the 3rd century AD. Moridunum, or the "Fort by the sea," is thought to have become the capital of Demetia, the land of the Demetae, as the native population adopted Romanised lifestyles.

Carmarthen is celebrated as the oldest continually occupied town in Wales and is proud of its Roman origins. A number of archaeological excavations have given glimpses into life in the Roman town. A temple site has been identified and several tradesmen's workshops also uncovered.

The boundaries of the walled town can still be picked out in modern street patterns but the amphitheatre remains as the only visible Roman structure in the town. Most of the secrets of the Roman settlement remain buried beneath the modern town.