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AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSTRAD MEURIG

YSTRAD MEURIG COMMUNITY AUDIT

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Pentir Pumlumon

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Pentir Pumlumon

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

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YSTRAD MEURIG
COMMUNITY AUDIT

Gan / By

Paul Sambrook
&
Jenny Hall

Enw marchnata Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed yw Archaeoleg Cambria
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ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: cambria@acadat.com Gwefan: www.acadat.com

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: cambria@acadat.com Website: www.acadat.com

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Cynnwys
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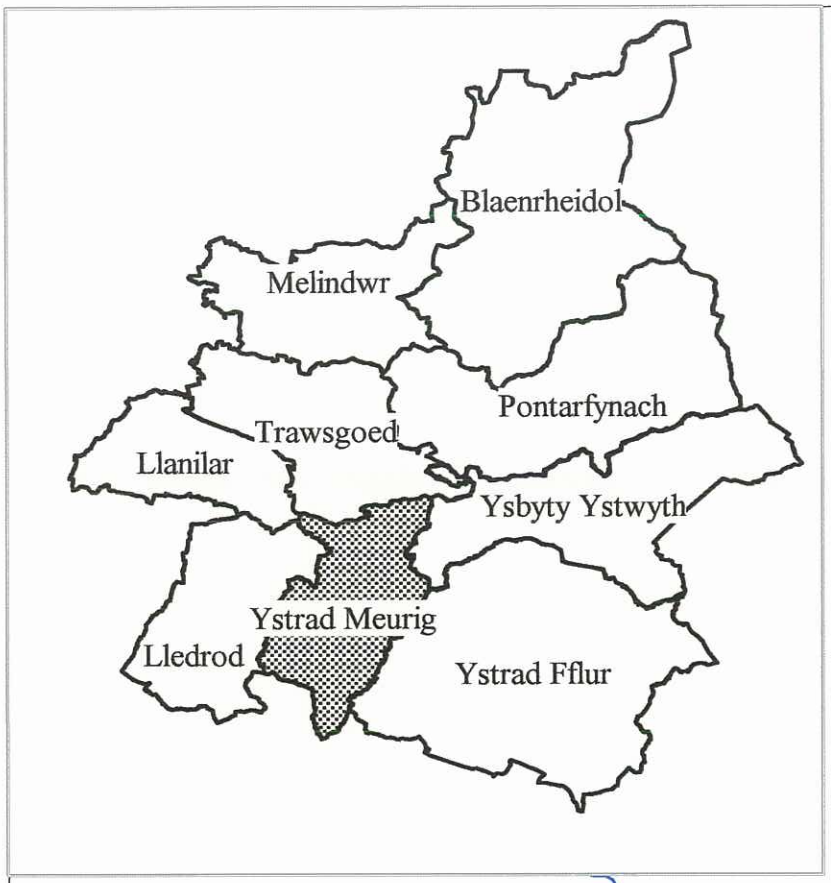
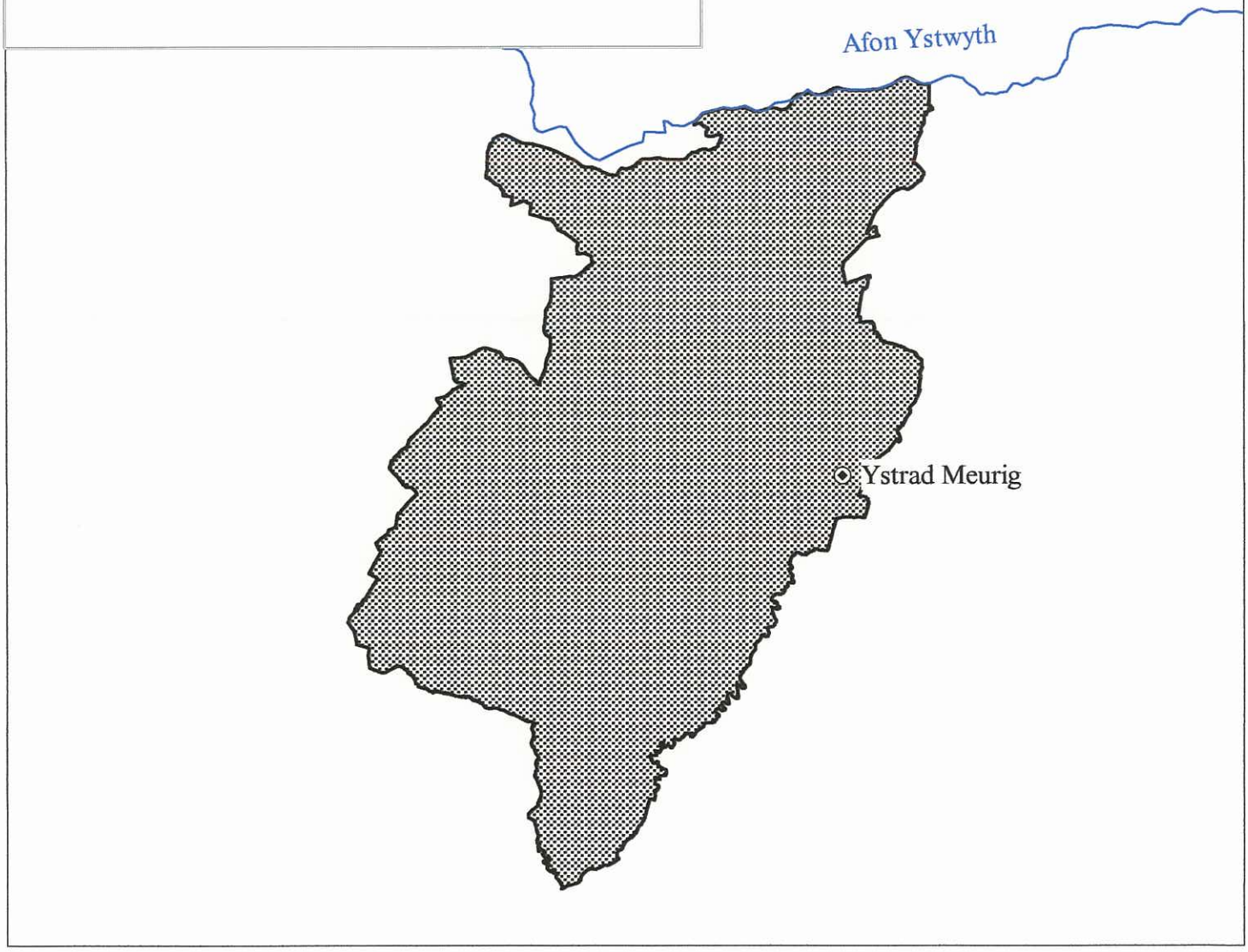
Ceir manylion cyswllt a ffurflen cofnodi hanes lleol ar ddiwedd yr adroddiad
Contact details and a local history record form are at the end of the report.



◀ Map 1: Ardal Pentir Pumlumon
Pentir Pumlumon Area

▼ Map 2: Cymuned Ystrad Meurig
Ystrad Meurig community



AROLWG CYMUNEDOL YSTRAD MEURIG

Diffinnir ardal yr astudiaeth hon gan ffin ardal y Cyngor Cymuned modern.

I raddau helaeth, mae'r safleoedd hanesyddol ac archaeolegol sydd wedi eu cofnodi o fewn yr ardal yn nodweddiadol o'r math o safleoedd a ganfyddir ar draws gweddill Canolbarth Ceredigion.

Yn Rhan 1 o'r adroddiad hon, cyflwynir esboniad o'r prif ffrydiau hanesyddol sydd ar glawr, fesul cyfnod archaeolegol. Mae rhai themâu lleol cryf hefyd yn cael eu cyflwyno i derfynu.

Mae Rhan 2 yn cynnwys rhestr o'r safleoedd sydd ar glawr yn ôl math y safle, gyda chyfres o fapiau thematig i ddangos eu lleoliad o fewn y gymuned.

Yn Rhan 3, cyflwynir manylion yr holl safleoedd archaeolegol ac hanesyddol sydd wedi eu cofnodi yn y Cofnod Safleoedd a Henebion. Er bod rhestr hir o safleoedd wedi eu cynnwys fe welir, yn ddiau, fod yna safleoedd a lleoedd o bwys hanesyddol nad ydynt wedi eu cofnodi eto. Ein gobaith yw y bydd gwybodaeth ychwanegol yn cael ei ychwanegu i'r cofnodion yn sgil y gwaith hwn i greu cofnod llawnach a chywirach o hanes y gymuned.

YSTRAD MEURIG COMMUNITY AUDIT

The area of this study is defined by the boundaries of the modern Community Council area.

To a large extent, the historic sites that are recorded within this area are typical of the site types that are to be found across the rest of Central Ceredigion. The information included in this working report is derived solely from the regional Sites and Monuments Record that is maintained by Cambria Archaeology.

Part 1 of this report includes a description of the main historical themes that are known to us, arranged by archaeological period. Some themes of particular relevance to the community are presented in summary.

Part 2 includes a list of all recorded sites arranged by site type, with a series of thematic maps showing their location within the community.

Part 3 includes details of all archaeological and historical sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. Despite there being a long list of sites presented here, it will doubtlessly be the case that there will be sites and themes of historic importance that are not included. It is to be hoped that new information can be added to the record as a result of this project in order to create a fuller and more accurate record of the community's history.

RHAN 1: Hanes ac archaeoleg

PART 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithig (10,000 CC – 4000 CC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod pell hwn, tybir fod cymunedau dynol yn defnyddio coedwigoedd naturiol yr ardal mynyddig yma ar gyfer hela yn achlysurol. Roedd pobol y cyfnod yn helwyr-gasglwyr, nid ffermwyr, ac felly yn tueddu crwydro o fan i fan yn hytrach na byw mewn mannau sefydlog.

Gan nad oeddynt yn adeiladu tai parhaol na chladdu mewn beddau y medrwn ni eu hadnabod heddiw, mae'n anodd canfod safleoedd sy'n dangos presenoldeb bobol yr oes yma. Yn aml, yr unig arwyddion y gellir eu hadnabod yw'r gwasgariadau fflint gadawsant wrth wneud eu teclynnau ac sydd yn dynodi'r safleoedd lle y byddai grwpiau o'r helwyr hyn yn aros am gyfnod, ac hefyd arfau fflint a gollwyd neu daflwyd i ffwrdd.

Ychydig o safleoedd tebyg sydd wedi eu hadnabod hyd yma yn y fro hon, yn wir, 'does dim un o fewn cymuned Ystrad Meurig. Mae yna un gwasgariad o fflint wedi ei ddarganfod yn Nantymoch, Blaenrheidol (sydd bellach dan ddwr y llyn) ac un pen brysgyll (*macehead)* fflint a ganfuwyd yn ymyl y Bwa, yng nghymuned Pontarfynach.

Neolithig (4,000 CC – 2500 CC)

Hyd y gwyddys, nid oes yr un safle na darganfyddiad yn y gymuned sydd wedi ei briodoli i'r cyfnod yma yn bresennol.

Nid yw hynny i ddweud nad oedd yna bresenoldeb dynol yma yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, wrth gwrs. Mae darganfyddiadau o bwyelli Neolithig wedi eu cofnodi mewn cymunedau cyfagos, gan gynnwys Ystrad Fflur i'r dwyrain.

Y Neolithig oedd oes y ffermwyr cyntaf yn y wlad ac mae'n lled bosibl roedd y broses o ffermio'r tir wedi dechrau yn yr ardal yma hefyd. Mae archaeoleg yn dangos yn eglur inni fod yna gymdeithas drefnus yma yn ystod Oes yr Efydd ac fe all fod ei seiliau i'w canfod yn y Neolithig.

Oes yr Efydd (2500 CC – 800 CC)

Gorwedd Ystrad Meurig cryn bellter i'r gorllewin i fynyddoedd y canolbarth, lle ceir enghreifftiau niferus o garneddau claddu Oes yr Efydd ar y mynydd-dir agored. Sut bynnag, mae nifer o henebion tebyg i'w cael o fewn cymuned Ystrad Meurig, rhai ohonynt mewn cyflwr da iawn (e.e. carnedd PRN 2045).

Er y gallwn adnabod rhai o'r safleoedd lle claddwyd y meirw yn ystod Oes yr Efydd, mae absenoldeb o dystiolaeth am anheddau pobl y cyfnod ar hyn o bryd. Un math o safle sy'n anodd i'w deall ond sydd fel rheol yn cael ei briodoli i Oes yr Efydd yw'r "aelwydydd" neu bentyrrau o gerrig llosg. Credir fod y twmpathau hyn yn mannau coginio, neu hyd yn oed yn chwystai (*sweat lodges)* hynafol, ond nid yw'n bosibl eto dehongli eu rôl mewn cymdeithas oedd yn cael ei nodweddu gan boblogaeth amaethyddol, sefydlog. Ceir un enghraifft dda yn lleol, sy'n Heneb Gofrestredig (PRN 1975).

Mae darganfyddiadau lleol o fwyelli cerrig yn ein helpu i ddod yn agosach at bobl y cyfnod hefyd. Mae enghreifftiau da wedi eu cofnodi yn yr ardal hon (e.e. PRN 12201 a 12853).

Dylid cofio fod yna tystiolaeth bellach fod tystiolaeth am gloddio mwynau yn ystod Oes yr Efydd wedi dod o ardaloedd cyfagos, yn enwedig ar Fryn Copa, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach. Gall hyn dangos pwysigrwydd yr hyn a elwir Canolbarth Ceredigion heddiw, yn ystod y cyfnod pell hwn.

Mae angen gwneud llawer o waith eto cyn y deallwn natur y cymunedau oedd yn bodoli yma yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, a chyfnodau cynharach. Mae un hanesyn rhyfedd yn perthnasol i'r ardal ac i'r cyfnod o bosibl.

Yr Oes Haearn (800 CC – 43 OC)

Ymhlith y safleoedd sy'n nodweddiadol o'r cyfnod hwn y mae'r bryngaerau amddiffynnol, a godwyd er mwyn diogelu pobl ac eiddo mewn cymdeithas oedd yn cael ei dominyddu gan penaethiaid rhyfelgar a'u gosgorddion. Mae bryngaer cryf, mewn cyflwr da yn sefyll o hyd ar ben Penyffrwd (PRN 2037), ychydig i'r gogledd i'r eglwys yn Ystrad Meurig. Oddi mewn i'r rhagfuriau yno, mae olion o leiaf tri thy crwn i'w gweld o hyd.

Math arall o safle amddiffynnol a geir o'r cyfnod yw'r ffermle amddiffynnol ac mae un enghraifft bosibl o safle o'r math i'w gael ger Gareglwyd (PRN 2044).

Roedd y safleoedd amddiffynnol hyn o adeiladwaith gryf iawn fel arfer ac felly maent wedi goroesi ers dros 2,000 o flynyddoedd. Yr hyn sydd wedi ei golli o'r cyfnod yw'r tystiolaeth am gartrefi y bobl gyffredin nad oeddynt yn byw yn y caerau. Mae'n debyg mai y tu allan i'r caerau byddai'r rhan fwyaf yn byw – yn ffermio'r tir ac yn byw mewn tai a bythynnod gwasgaredig, o bosibl yn ddianc i ddiogelwch y caerau ar adegau o ryfel neu ymosodiadau gan lwythi eraill – 'does dim amheuaeth fod bywyd yn beryglus ar adegau.

Mae presenoldeb y bryngaerau yn awgrymu yn gryf inni fod ffermio ac anheddu parhaol yn ardal gymuned Ystrad Meurig yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, yn ogystal â defnydd o goedwigoedd a phorfeydd mynyddig yr ardal er mwyn cynnal y boblogaeth.

Y Cyfnod Rhufeinig (43 OC – 410 OC)

Eto, ychydig iawn a wyddom am yr ardal yn ystod y cyfnodau Rhufeinig (y ganrif 1af OC – 4ydd ganrif OC). Mae'n bosibl fod bywyd mewn ardal wledig fel Ystrad Meurig wedi parhau yn dawel yn ystod blynyddoedd hyn, ond y tebyg yw i'r ardal brofi cryn dipyn o newid diwylliannol ac economaidd dros bron i 400 mlynedd o ddylanwad gan y byd Rhufeinig. 'Does dim cofnod o safleoedd na darganfyddiadau Rhufeinig o'r gymuned, fodd bynnag.

Mae tystiolaeth i'r Rhufeiniaid fod yn bresennol yng nghyffiniau'r fro oherwydd lleoliad caerau Rhufeinig Trawsgoed i'r gogledd a Chae'r Gaer (plwyf Llangurig, Powys) i'r gogledd-ddwyrain. Mae arian Rhufeinig wedi cael ei darganfod yn Ystrad Fflur hefyd. Gwyddom hefyd am fodolaeth y ffordd Rhufeinig sy'n rhedeg o Bumsaint, Sir Gaerfyrddin, trwy ganol Ceredigion, i fyny i ardal Machynlleth. O bosibl, roedd mwynau Canolbarth Ceredigion yn atyniad i'r Rhufeiniaid.

Yr Oesoedd Tywyll neu "Oes y Saint" (410 OC – 1092 OC)

Yn ôl traddodiad, câi Ceredigion ei enw oddi wrth Ceredig fab Cunedda, tywysog Cymreig a ddaeth i'r fro o Ogledd Prydain er mwyn amddiffyn arfordir gorllewinol y Cymry oddi wrth y Gwyddelod. Dywed traddodiad hefyd fod y Ceredig hwn yn daid i Dewi Sant, mabsant Cymru.

Yn nhraddodiad Cymreig, "Oes y Saint" yw'r enw sy'n cael ei rhoi ar y cyfnod hwn yn aml, yn hytrach na'r Oesoedd Tywyll, i dystio am dwf yr eglwys trwy ymdrechion llu o saint Celtaidd cynnar. Gwelir hwn fel cyfnod o oleuni yn hytrach na thywyllwch yng Nghymru gan lawer i hanesydd.

Er bod y traddodiadau yn hysbys inni, gwyddom ond ychydig am gymdeithas y cyfnod yn yr ardal hon. Serch hynny, mae tystiolaeth bendant o weithgarwch y saint cynnar yn ardal Ystrad Meurig. Mae un garreg arysgrifenedig yn eglwys Llanwnnws, sydd yn dwyn arysgrif Lladin tra ddiddorol er cof am Hiroidil mab Carotinn ac yn dyddio i'r 9fed ganrif OC. Mae'n debyg mai Llanwnnws yw hynaf o'r ddwy eglwys yn y gymuned; hyd y gwyddom, eglwys canoloesol yw eglwys Ystrad Meurig. Cysegrwyd Llanwnnws i'r Sant Celtaidd cynnar Gwynwys.

Mae'n bosibl fod safleoedd rhai eglwysi mewn ardaloedd cyfagos hwythau yn hynafol iawn, gyda'u gwreiddiau yn y cyfnod hwn. Meddyliwn yn bennaf, wrth gwrs, am eglwys hynafol Llanddewi Brefi i'r de, sy'n gysylltiedig â hanes Dewi Sant ei hun. Mae tair carreg hynafol â chroesau wedi eu cerfio arnynt i'w gweld hefyd yn Eglwys Llantrisant, Pontarfynach, i'r gogledd. Maent yn dyddio i'r cyfnod rhwng tua 600 OC a 1100 OC ac yn brawf bendant o weithgarwch yr eglwys yn y fro.

Y Canoloesoedd (1092 OC – 1540 OC)

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn y gwelwn Ceredigion yn ddod yn un o brif rhanbarthau Cymru. Cafodd ei concro gan y Normaniaid yn 1093 a dilynodd gyfnod ansicr iawn, gyda'r Cymry a'r Normaniaid yn brwydro am oruchafiaeth am 200 mlynedd bron. Yn ystod ail-hanner y 12fed ganrif, daeth Ceredigion i fod yn rhan annatod o deyrnas Ddeheubarth, o dan arweinyddiaeth Rhys ap Gruffudd, Yr Arglwydd Rhys, o Ddinefwr. Ar ôl ei farwolaeth ef, bu gwrthdaro ymhellach rhwng ei feibion a Llywelyn Fawr o Wynedd. Ni ddihangodd Ceredigion oddi wrth rhyfeloedd y 13eg ganrif ychwaith, pan concwerwyd Cymru gyfan adeg cwymp Llywelyn ap Gruffudd.

Yn rhyfeddol, mae safle dau gastell o'r cyfnod cythryblus yma o fewn ardal y gymuned, ac un arall ychydig lathenni dros ffin y gymuned ag Ystrad Fflur. Ni wyddom dim am hanes y mwnt ym Mhenycastell (PRN 1976), er bod ei ffurf yn awgrymu efallai na chafwyd y castell bach yma ei orffen o gwbl.

Gwyddom ychydig am fwnt arall a saif ar lannau'r Afon Meurig, y tu allan i ffiniau'r gymuned. Dyma yn sicr yw'r castell adeiladodd y Normaniaid yn gynnar yn ystod y 12fed ganrif pan feddiannwyd Ceredigion ganddynt. Erbyn diwedd y 12fed ganrif, roedd castell cryfach o lawer wedi codi yn ymyl y pentref presennol yn Ystrad Meurig. Roedd gan hwn (PRN 2038) twr carreg cadarn. Ym 1193, ar Noswyl Nadolig, ymosodwyd arno gan Maelgwn ap Rhys, mab yr Arglwydd Rhys mewn modd dramatig iawn. Defnyddiwyd peiriannau gwarchae trymion i dorri'r amddiffynfeydd a chipio'r castell. Dinistriwyd y castell gan Maelgwn i pan fygythiwyd yr ardal gan wyr Llywelyn Fawr ym 1208.

Y gwybodaeth sicraf yn ein meddiant mewn cysylltiad â'r ardal ehangach yw'r hanes sydd ar glawr am ddatblygiad ystadau Abaty Ystrad Fflur o'r 12fed ganrif ymlaen. Sefydlwyd Ystrad Fflur gan Dywysogion Deheubarth, gyda'r Arglwydd Rhys ei hunan yn rhoi tiroedd fel rhoddion i'r mynachod. Dros amser ychwanegwyd tiroedd eang at feddiannau'r abaty. Mae manylion rhai o'r rhoddion hyn o dir wedi goroesi hyd heddiw ac mae ffiniau'r ystadau yn dal i fod yn hysbys.

Roedd ardal Ystrad Meurig yn ffinio â phrif ystad Ystrad Fflur ac felly yn agos iawn at galon gweithgareddau'r abaty. Gwyddom fod ardal y gymuned yn cynnwys rhai tiroedd oedd yn syrthio y tu mewn i'r ystadau mynachaidd hyn, ond roedd pentref Ystrad Meurig a'r ardal o'i gwmpas y tu allan iddynt.

Yn wir, mae gan Ystrad Meurig cysylltiad gyda awdurdod eglwysig arall, sef Ysbytywyr Marchogion St Ioan. Mae'n debyg fod ysbyty neu h*ospitium* o'u heiddo wedi cael ei lleoli yma yn yr Oesoedd Canol ar gyfer pererinion yn teithio trwy'r fro. Ysbyty Ieuan oedd enw'r *hospitium* ac enw gwreiddiol Ystrad Meurig o bosibl. Credir iddo sefyll lle mae ty Mynachdy heddiw, ym mhentref Ystrad Meurig. Mae'r ffaith fod eglwys plwyf Ystrad Meurig wedi' chysegru i St Ioan yn dystiolaeth o'r cysylltiad â'r Ysbytywyr.

Y Cyfnod Ôl-ganoloesol (1540 OC – 1900 OC)

Yn annhebyg i'r cymunedau i'r gorllewin a'r gogledd, mae Ystrad Meurig wedi aros yn gymuned wledig ar hyd y ganrifoedd. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gymuned yn gorwedd y tu allan i ardal y mwyngloddiau ac felly ychydig iawn o olion diwydiannol sydd i'w cael yma. Dim ond un mwynglawdd sylweddol sydd yn y gymuned, sef Grogwynion (PRN 9152).

Nid mwyngloddio oedd yr unig fath o ddiwydiant i gyrraedd y fro. Mae nifer o chwareli bach yn y fro lle cloddiwyd am gerrig adeiladu ers lawer dydd.

Mae'n bwysig iawn hefyd i gofio am bwysigrwydd torri mawn allan o Gors Caron yn y gorffennol, hyd at yr 20fed ganrif. Roedd mawn yn rhad ac hawdd i'w gael ac yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n helaeth yng nghanolbarth Ceredigion, lle mae coed tân wedi bod yn adnodd brin ers talwm.

Mae yna felinau yd a gwlân wedi eu cofnodi yn lleol hefyd. Roedd gan bentref Swyddffynnon felin yd hyd at yr 20fed ganrif (PRN 8733). Roedd ffatri wlân yn yr un pentref (PRN 21394) ac un arall ym mhentref Tŷ'n y Graig (PRN 19169.)

Gwasanaethwyd yr ardal gan rheilffordd y Milford & Manchester yn o ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif hyd at ail-hanner yr 20fed ganrif. Mae'n hen orsaf rheilffordd Ystrad Fflur (PRN19669) yn sefyll o fewn y gymuned ac mae hen gwrs y lein i'w weld o hyd yn ymlwybro ar draws dirwedd yr ardal. Yn ddiau, roedd y rheilffordd wedi gwneud llawer i hybu masnach a datblygiad o fewn y gymunedau yr oedd yn ymweld â nhw.

Amaeth ac Anheddau Gwledig

Ers canrifoedd, mae natur amaethyddiaeth y fro wedi cael ei nodweddu gan ffermydd a phentrefi bychain gwasgaredig a ffermio sydd wedi bod yn asgwrn gefn y fro ers cyfnodau cynnar. Yn ôl pob tebyg, roedd ffermydd yr ardal yn symud eu creaduriaid i borfeydd mynyddig i'r dwyrain dros fisoedd yr haf am fod ychydig o dir ymylol neu fynydd-dir ar gael yma at y diben.

Mae'r patrwm anheddu modern yn dal i fod yn un o anheddau gwasgaredig ar y cyfan, gydag ond ychydig o bentrefi wedi datblygu dros y 200 mlynedd diwethaf, fel Ystrad Meurig, Tŷ'n y Graig a Swyddffynnon. Mae'r rhain wedi ymgasglu o gwmpas eglwysi, capeli, melinau a gefeiliau ac yn bennaf yn ganlyniad datblygiadau cymdeithasol ac economaidd y cyfnod Ôl-ddiwydiannol.

Yr ystadau mawrion

Rhwng y 16eg a'r 20fed ganrifoedd, roedd nifer o ystadau mawrion yn berchen ar y rhan fwyaf o'r tir yn yr ardal. Tyfodd rhai o'r rhain allan o ystadau Abaty Ystrad Fflur. Pan ddiddymwyd yr Abatai yn ystod y 1530au gan y Brenin Harri VIII, dechreuwyd y broses o rannu tiroedd eang a gweddol gyfoethog Ystrad Fflur a'u gwerthu i mewn i ddwylo preifat. Mae enwau ystadau'r Hafod, Nanteos, Trawsgoed a Gogerddan yn hanfodol i astudiaeth o hanes canolbarth Ceredigion.

Aeth tiroedd eraill yr abaty yn y fro i Iarll Essex, ac yna ym 1630 i Ystad Trawsgoed (Crosswood), un o ystadau pwysicaf y sir, a'r pwysicaf mewn perthynas â chymuned Ystrad Meurig. Gwelir y cysylltiad heddiw yn yr hen ysgoldy sydd yn ymyl eglwys Ystrad Meurig, lle mae plac sy'n cyfeirio at y llyfrgell a fu yn ar un adeg,, yn rhodd gan 7fed Iarll Lisburne, o Drawscoed, at ddefnydd y plwyfolion.

Addysg

Ystrad Meurig yw lleoliad yr ysgol ramadeg enwog a sefydlwyd gan Edward Richard yn ystod y 18fed ganrif (PRN 5556), oedd wedi ei chynnal yn yr eglwys ei hunan am gyfnod. Codwyd adeilad pwrpasol ar ei gyfer yn y fynwent yn ddiweddarach ac mae'r adeilad hwnnw'n sefyll o hyd, er ei fod yn segur. Nod yr ysgol ramadeg oedd i addysgu plant yn y ffydd Anglicanaidd ac i raddau oedd hynny yn ei wahanu oddi wrth y werin bobl mewn ardal oedd yn anghydffurfiol ei naws erbyn y 19eg ganrif. Mae gan bentref Swyddffynnon ei ysol ei hunan tua diwedd y 19eg ganrif, ar agor i blant o bob enwad. Mae honno hefyd wedi cau erbyn hyn.

Anghydffurfiaeth

Y Methodistiaid Calfinaidd oedd yr enwad cryfaf yn y fro, ac mae dri chapel Methodistaidd o fewn y gymuned, gyda dau ohonynt yn dal i gael eu defnyddio yn 1998. Capel Swyddffynnon yw'r hynaf, yn dyddio i c.1750 ac wedi'i ysbrydoli gan weithgarwch a sêl y diwygwyr mawr Howell Harries a Daniel Rowland. Mae capel bedyddiedig ym mhentref Swyddffynnon hefyd. Enillodd y Bedyddwyr rhywfaint o dir yn yr ardal yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif ac mae hwn yn un o'u capeli prin yng nghanolbarth Ceredigion.

Corff Cors Goch

Ym 1811, tra'n gweithio ar Gors Caron, daeth torrwyr mawn ar draws corff dyn, heb ei ben, wedi claddu rhyw 3 metr i lawr yn y gors. Aed â'r gorff i fynwent Ystrad Meurig i'w hail-gladdu. Ni wyddys beth oedd oed y gorff ond, o ystyried y dyfnder a'r modd roedd yr olion wedi cael eu cadw mewn cyflwr da yn y mawnog, mae'n lled gredadwy i awgrymu mai olion dyn canoloesol ydoedd, neu hyd yn oed dyn o'r Oes Haearn neu Oes yr Efydd. Mae cryn nifer o gyrff o gyfnodau cynhanesyddol wedi eu darganfod mewn corsydd ar draws Ewrop, fel yr enghreifftiau enwog o Ddenmarc, lle daethpwyd o hyd i gyrff a'i pennau wedi torri ymaith a'i ddwylo wedi clymu – claddedigaethau defodol o bosibl – yn dyddio i Oes yr Haearn.

Prif themâu

Yn fras, dyma rhestr o'r brif themâu hanesyddol y gellir eu hadnabod yn seiliedig ar y gwybodaeth sy'n cael ei gynnwys yn y Cofnod Safleoedd a Henebion;

1. Mae'r dirwedd o gwmpas pentref Ystrad Meurig yn cynnwys amrywiaeth da o safleoedd archaeolegol, gan gynnwys bryngaer o'r Oes Haearn, dau gastell canoloesol, yr eglwys, safle ysbyty pererinion a'r hen ysgol ramadeg. Mae hefyd yn cynnig nifer o olygfeydd da o'r fro. Mae yn safle ardderchog ar gyfer dehongli hanes y fro.

2. Tywysogion a Chestyll. Mae hanes y gwrthdaro milwrol o gwmpas Ystrad Meurig yn cysylltu'r Arglwyddi Normanaidd â theuluoedd brenhinol Deheubarth a Gwynedd. Mae cyfle gwych i gyflwyno'r hanes yma yn y pentref.

3. Ysbytywyr Marchogion St Ioan. Mae'r traddodiad sy'n cysylltu pentref a chymuned Ystrad Meurig gyda'r Ysbytywyr Marchogion yn un bwysig ac yn haeddiannol o sylw.

4. Ysgol Ramadeg Edward Richard. Mae hanes y dyn hwn a'i ymrwymiad i addysgu plant y fro yn haeddu sylw. Mae adeilad hardd yr hen ysgol yn sefyll yn segur ar hyn o bryd ac yn deilwng o gael ei ddiogelu.

5. Yr eglwys yn Llanwnnws a'r garreg arysgrifenedig yno.

6. Dylid ystyried Pentref Swyddffynnon, sy'n cynnwys nifer o adeiladau hanesyddol, gan gynnwys melinau a chapeli, ar gyfer dehongliad cyffredinol o'i hanes.

Part 1: History and archaeology

Mesolithic (10,000BC – 4000BC)

During this distant period, it is thought that human communities periodically used the natural forests of this mountainous area as hunting grounds. The people of the time were hunter-gatherers ac therefore moved from place to place rather than staying in settled communities.

As they didn't build permanent houses, or bury their dead in graves that we can recognise today, it is difficult to find sites associated with Mesolithic peoples. Often, the only evidence that we can recognise are the flint scatters derived from tool making activities, which denote the sites where groups of hunters would stay for a time, as well as flint tools that were lost or discarded.

Very few sites of relevance are known at present in this area, indeed there are none known within Ystrad Meurig community. Two flint scatters have been found at Nantymoch, Blaenrheidol (now beneath the waters of the reservoir) and a single flint mace-head has been found near The Arch, in Pontarfynach community.

Neolithic (4,000 – 2500BC)

As far as is known, there are currently no sites of this period confirmed to be located within the community.

That is not to say that there was no human presence in the area during this period of course. There have been discoveries of Neolithic stone axes in neighbouring communities, including Ystrad Fflur, to the east.

The Neolithic was the age of the first farmers in the country and it is possible that the process of farming the land began locally during this period. Archaeology shows quite clearly that there was a settled human presence in the district during the Bronze Age and it may be that the origins of that society lie in the Neolithic.

Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC)

Ystrad Meurig lies some distance to the west of the main Cambrian mountain range where a great number of Bronze Age burial mounds are known on the open mountain ground. However, Ystrad Meurig community has a number of comparable monuments, some in very good condition a (e.g. round barrow PRN 2045).

Although we can identify some of the sites where Bronze Age people buried their dead, there is an absence of evidence at present for the settlements in which the population lived. An enigmatic prehistoric site type usually attributed to the Bronze Age is the "burnt mound." These piles of burnt stone are thought to be cooking places, or alternatively the sites of ancient sweat-lodges, but we do not understand how they may have related to community life in what was a society characterised by a settled, farming population. A fine burnt mound, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is recorded locally (PRN 1975).

Local discoveries of stone axes also help bring us closer in touch with the people of the period. Good examples of such tools are known locally (PRNs 12201 and 12853).

It should also be remembered that there is now evidence for Bronze Age ore mining in adjacent districts, especially at Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth, Pontarfynach, which may indicate the relative importance of what is now central Ceredigion during the period.

Much more work will be needed in future before we will be able to properly understand the nature of the communities that existed in the area during this period, and during earlier times.

Iron Age (800BC – 43AD)

This period is noted for the defensive hillforts, which were built to defend people and property in a society characterised by warrior chieftains and warbands. A strong hillfort, in good condition, still stands on Penyffrwd (PRN 2037), a short distance to the north of Ystrad Meurig church. Within its defences, the sites of at least three round houses can be seen.

Another type of defensive site typical of the period is the defended farmstead and an example of such a site is found near Gareglwyd. (PRN 2044).

Such defensive sites were of good construction and have usually survived the ravages of the past 2,000 years. What has been lost from the period is evidence of the homes of the common people who lived outside the hillforts. It is likely that the majority were engaged in farming the land, living in scattered houses and huts, perhaps escaping to the forts at times of war or when attacked by other tribes – there is no doubt that life could be dangerous at times.

The presence of hillforts does indicate that farming and permanent settlement was present in the Ystrad Meurig district during this period, as well as the exploitation of local woods and mountain pastures to sustain the population.

The Roman Period (43AD – 410AD

We know very little about the area during the Roman period (1st century AD – 4th century AD). Life in a rural area such as Ystrad Meurig may have proceeded peacefully throughout the Roman period, although there must have been considerable cultural and economic influences from the Roman world during nearly 400 years of contact. It is known that the old hillforts fell out of use across Wales after the Roman conquest. There are no recorded Roman or Romano-British finds from the community at present.

We know that the Romans were present in adjacent districts, as there are Roman forts at Crosswood, to the north, and Cae'r Gaer to the northeast (Llangurig parish, Powys). There are also finds of Roman coinage from Strata Florida. We know also of the Roman road running from Pumsaint, Carmarthenshire, through mid-Ceredigion and northwards to Machynlleth. It is possible that the metal ores of Central Ceredigion were an attraction for the Romans.

The Dark Ages or "The Age of the Saints" (410AD – 1092AD)

According to tradition, Ceredigion is named after Ceredig son of Cunedda, a Welsh prince who came from North Britain to defend the west coast from Irish incursions. Tradition also has it that St David, the patron saint of Wales, was the grandson of Ceredig.

Also in Welsh tradition, this period in history is often referred to as "The Age of the Saints," rather than the Dark Ages, because of the growth of the early church by the efforts of numerous Celtic saints. It is seen as an age of enlightenment, rather than a dark age, in Wales by many historians.

Despite such traditions being known to us, we know very little about the society of the time in this district during this period. Nevertheless, there is clear evidence of the activities of the early church in the Ystrad Meurig area. There is an inscribed stone at Llanwnnws church, which bears an interesting Latin inscription in memory of Hiroidil son of Carotinn and dates to the 9th century AD. It is likely that Llanwnnws is the earlier of the two churches in the community; as far as is known, the church at Ystrad Meurig is a medieval church. Llanwnnws is dedicated to the Celtic saint Gwnwys.

It is possible that some churches in the adjacent areas are ancient, with their origins in this period. In particular, we think of the ancient church of Llanddewi Brefi, to the south, which is associated with St David. There are also three Early Christian stones at Llantrisant church, Pontarfynach with crosses carved onto them. These date to the period c. 600 AD to 1100 AD and are proof of ecclesiastical activity in the district.

The Medieval Period (1092AD – 1540AD)

During this period, we see Ceredigion developing as one of the most important regions in Wales. It was conquered by the Normans in 1093 and thereafter followed a period of uncertainty, with the Welsh and Normans fighting for supremacy for nearly 200 years. During the second half of the 12th century, Ceredigion became an integral part of the kingdom of Deheubarth, led by Rhys ap Gruffudd, The Lord Rhys of Dinefwr. Following his death, there was further warfare between his sons and Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd. Ceredigion was also affected by the wars of the later 13th century, when Wales was finally conquered upon the fall of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd.

Remarkably, there are two castles of the period within the community area, as well as a third just a few yards over the community boundary in Ystrad Fflur community. We have no information of the history of the motte at Penycastell (PRN 1976), although its form suggests that it may never have been completed.

We know something of the other motte, which stands on the banks of the Afon Meurig, but outside the community boundary. This is probably the castle built by the Normans early in the 12th century when they first occupied Ceredigion. By the end of the 12th century, a much stronger castle had been built at the edge of the present village at Ystrad Meurig. This castle (PRN 2038) had a strong stone keep. On Christmas Eve, 1193, it was dramtically attacked by Maelgwn ap Rhys, son of the Lord Rhys. Heavy siege engines were employed to break the defences and capture the castle. Maelgwn had the castle destroyed in 1208, when the area came under threat from the forces of Llywelyn Fawr.

The most reliable information we have from the mediaeval period is that of the development of the granges of Strata Florida Abbey from the 12th century onwards. The Princes of Deheubarth founded Strata Florida, with the Lord Rhys himself granting lands to the monks. Over time extensive estates were granted to the Abbey. The details of some of these land grants have survived and the extent of the granges still known.

The Ystrad Meurig area bordered the home grange of Strata Florida and was therefore close to the heart of the Abbey's activities. We know that the community area included some lands that fell

within the monastic granges, but the village of Ystrad Meurig and its immediate neighbourhood remained outside.

Indeed, Ystrad Meurig has an association with a different ecclesiastical authority, namely the Knights Hospitallers of St John. It appears that they had a *hospitium* or hospice here during the Medieval period for the use of pilgrims travelling through the area. The fact that the parish church is dedicated to St John provides a link to the Knights Hospitallers.

Post-medieval (1540 AD – 1900 AD)

Industry

Unlike neighbouring communities to the north and west, Ystrad Meurig has always been a predominantly rural community. Most of the community area lies outside the main Ceredigion mining district, therefore there are very few metal mines within its boundaries. Only one significant mine lies within the community, namely Grogwynion (PRN 9152).

Mining wasn't the only local industry. Several small quarries are recorded in the community also, excavated in the past to provide building stone for the area.

It is also important to remember the significance of peat cutting on Cors Caron to the local community until the early 20th century. Peat was a cheap and plentiful fuel source much used in Central Ceredigion, where wood has long been in short supply.

There are corn and woollen mills recorded locally also. Swyddffynnon village had a corn mill until the 20th century (PRN8733). There was a woollen factory (PRN 21394) in the same village and another at Ty'n Graig village (PRN 19169.)

The area was served by the Milford and Manchester Railway during the late 19th and for most of the 20th centuries. The old Strata Florida railway station (PRN19669) lies within the community and the old track bed still winds its way through the local landscape. This railway undoubtedly did much to encourage trade and development in the communities through which it passed.

Farming and Rural Settlement

For centuries, the local landscape has been characterised by scattered farms and small hamlets and farming has been one of the mainstays of the area since early times. The farms of the community are likely to have moved stock to the mountains to the east for summer grazing as limited areas of marginal or mountain land have been available for summer pasture within the farmed landscape.

The modern settlement pattern is still one of scattered dwellings, with only a few small villages having developed during the last 200 years, such as Ystrad Meurig, Ty'n y Graig and Swyddffynnon. These are typically gathered around churches, chapels, mills and smithies and very much a product of post-medieval social and economic developments.

The Great Estates

Between the 16th and 20th centuries, a number of large estates owned most of the land the district. Many of these grew out of the estates of Strata Florida Abbey. With the Dissolution of the Abbeys

under Henry VIII during the 1530s, the process of breaking up Strata Florida's extensive and fairly wealthy estates and selling them into private ownership began. The names of estates such as Hafod, Nanteos, Crosswood and Gogerddan are fundamental to the study of the history of central Ceredigion.

Many of the abbey lands in the area went to the Earl of Essex, and from 1630 to the Crosswood estate, one of the most important in the county, and the most important estate in relation to Ystrad Meurig community. This can be seen at the old schoolhouse alongside Ystrad Meurig church, where a plaque shows that the 7th Earl of Lisburne of Crosswood established a library for parishioners.

Education

Ystrad Meurig is the location of a renowned 18th century grammar school founded by Edward Richard (PRN 5556), which was for a time held in the church. It was succeeded by a new building in the churchyard, which now stands in good condition but unused. The grammar school was intended for the education of children in the Anglican faith and therefore was somewhat exclusive in an area, which was predominantly nonconformist by the 19th century. Swyddffynnon village gained its own school in later Victorian times, open to children of all denominations. This too is now closed.

Nonconformism

The Calvinistic Methodists were the strongest denomination in the area in the past, and there are three Methodist chapels in the community, two of which were in use in 1998. That at Swyddffynnon is the oldest, the cause dating to c.1750 and inspired by the reforming zeal of Howell Harries and Daniel Rowland. A Baptist chapel also stands in Swyddffynnon village. The Baptists gained a foothold in the district in the early 19th century and only a few of their chapels are found in the district.

The Bog Man

In 1811, peat cutters working on Cors Caron uncovered the headless body of a man, buried 3 metres down in the bog. The body was taken to Ystrad Meurig churchyard for reburial. It is not known how old the body was, but the depth at which it was found and the state of its preservation, tanned by the peat in the bog, make it credible to suggest that it was at least of Medieval date, and possibly even of Iron Age or Bronze Age date. Prehistoric bodies are not uncommon finds in European peat bogs, such as the famous examples of possible ritual burials from Denmark, dated to the Iron Age, where decapitated and bound corpses have been found.

Main themes

In outline, this list presents the main historical themes that can be identified from the information held within the Sites and Monuments Record.

1. The landscape around Ystrad Meurig village includes a range of archaeological sites, including an Iron Age hillfort, two medieval castles, the church, a pilgrims' hospice site and grammar school. It also has several fine viewpoints. It is clearly suited as a place for heritage interpretation.

2. Princes and Castles. The medieval military conflicts around Ystrad Meurig draw together Norman Lords and the Royal Houses of Deheubarth and Gwynedd. There is great scope for interpretation of this theme at the village.

3. The Knights Hospitallers of St John. The tradition that associates the village and community of Ystrad Meurig with the Knights Hospitallers is an important one and deserves interpretation.

4. Edward Richard's Grammar School. This history of the man and his dedication to the education of local children is worthy of mention. This fine building is unused at present and worthy of preservation.

5. The church and inscribed stone of Llanwnnws.

6. The village of Swyddffynnon possess a number of historic buildings, including mills and chapels and might be considered for general interpretation.

Llyfrau i'w darllen

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Rhan 2: Mynegai mathau o safleoedd a mapiau

Part 2: Site type index and maps

Bronze Age

FINDS

8322	HEN BLAS
12201	PENLAN
12853	CORS CARON;CORS GOCH;TREGARON BOG

ROUND BARROW

2045	CRAIG YSTRADMEURIG
5487	COED CRAIG YR OGOF

ROUND BARROW?

6138	CRUG LAS
6161	RHYD Y CRUGLAS

ROUND BARROW?;RING BARROW?

5482	NANT BYR ISAF

STANDING STONE?

1977	BRYN-Y-MAEN
5160	MAEN GWYN
5177	BRON CARADOG

Iron Age

HILLFORT

2037	PEN-Y-FFRWYD LLWYD CAMP

HILLFORT?

2044	GAREG-LWYD

Prehistoric

BURNT MOUND

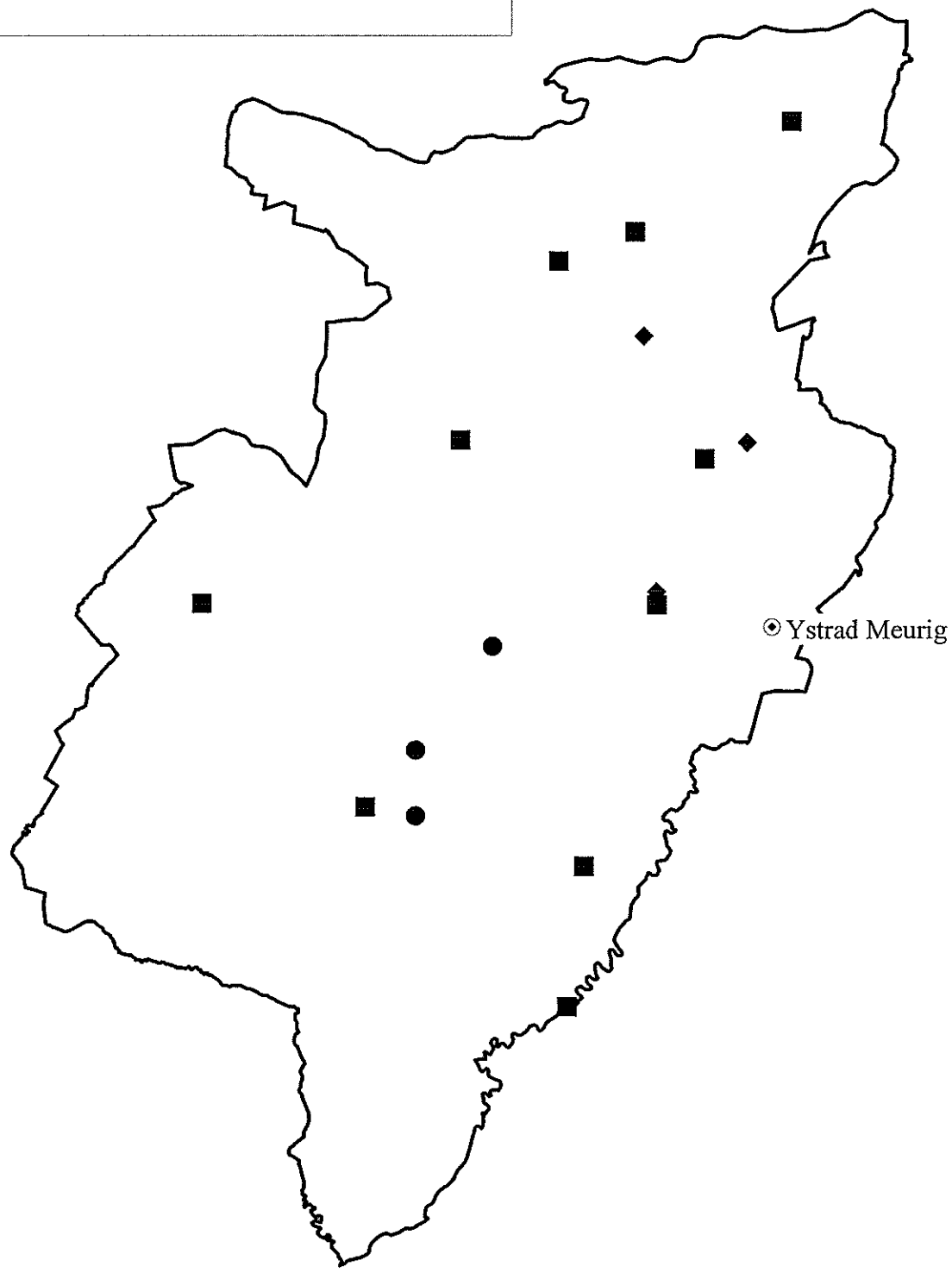
1975	FFOS-Y-BLEIDDIAID

BURNT MOUND?

1980	YSTRAD-MEURIG
1981	YSTRAD-MEURIG

Map 3: Safleoedd cynhanesyddol yn Ystrad Meurig
Prehistoric Sites in Ystrad Meurig

■ Yr Oes Efydd - Bronze Age
◆ Yr Oes Haearn - Iron Age
● Cynhanesyddol - Prehistoric



Medieval

CASTLE		
	2038	YSTRAD MEURIG CASTLE
CHAPEL		
	12451	ST JOHN'S CHAPEL
HOLY WELL		
	12452	ST FRIDE'S WELL
HOSPICE		
	2046	YSTRAD MEURIG
MONASTIC LAND		
	5038	MYNACHDY
MOTTE?		
	1976	PENYCASTELL
SETTLEMENT		
	10929	SWYDD;SWYD
	10930	TREFFYNON

Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH		
	5158	ST GWNNWS'
COMMON LAND		
	13609	GWNNWS ISSA
	13652	COMINS PENYBANC
MANSION		
	6139	FFOSYBLEIDDAID

Medieval?

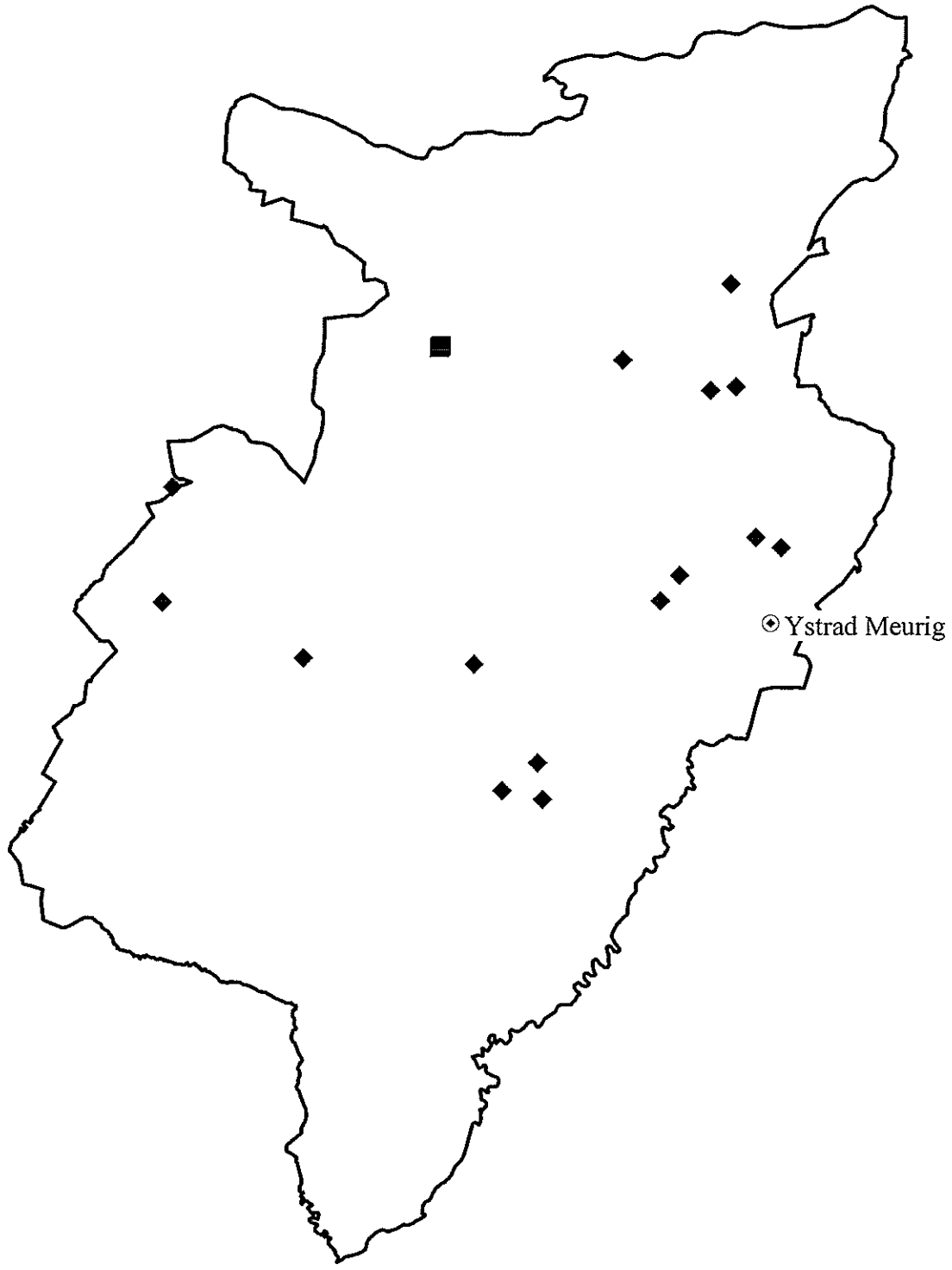
HOLY WELL		
	14821	ST FFRAEDS WELL;GWENHAFDRE ISAF

Medieval?;Post Med?

CLEARANCE CAIRN		
	5558	DROSGOL
	5559	DROSGOL
HAFOD?		
	6141	HAFOD Y GOFAINT ISAF

Map 4: Safleoedd y cyfnodau Rhufeinig hyd at Canoloesol yn Ystrad Meurig
Roman to Medieval Sites in Ystrad Meurig

■ Yr Oes Tywyll - Dark Age
◆ Canoloesol - Medieval



Post Med

CORN MILL		
	8733	SWYDDFFYNNON MILL
CRUSHING MILL		
	24573	GWAITH GOCH MILL
FACTORY		
	19169	
GIN		
	5157	PENGWNDWN
GRAVEL PIT		
	19165	UNKNOWN
METAL MINE		
	25990	TY'N Y COED
METAL MINE-LEAD		
	9152	GROGWINION;GROGWYNION;BRYNYSTWYTH
	25933	GLAN-SYCHNANT
	25939	SWYDDFFYNNON;SWYDD-FFYNON
	25989	PWLL CARADOG
	26566	CWM-CAMDDWR
METAL MINE-LEAD ZINC		
	19167	LLWYNMALIS;LISBURNE WEST;LLWYN MALEES
QUARRY		
	19056	UNKNOWN
	19168	UNKNOWN
	19647	UNKNOWN
	19734	QUARRY GWAITH GOCH
	19784	QUARRY CRAIG YR OGOF
SMITHY		
	19172	RHYD GALED
	19175	EFAIL SWYDDFFYNNON
WOOLLEN FACTORY		
	21394	SWYDDFFYNNON

Map 5: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol diwydiannol in Ystrad Meurig
Post Medieval Industrial Sites in Ystrad Meurig

● Safleoedd mwyngloddio - Sites associated with mining
▲ Safleoedd diwydiannol eraill - Other industrial sites

Medieval;Post Med

CHURCH

5158	ST GWNNWS'

COMMON LAND

13609	GWNNWS ISSA
13652	COMINS PENYBANC

MANSION

6139	FFOSYBLEIDDAID

Medieval?;Post Med?

CLEARANCE CAIRN

5558	DROSGOL
5559	DROSGOL

HAFOD?

6141	HAFOD Y GOFAINT ISAF

Post Med

BRIDGE

19162	PANTYBONTBREN;RHYD-GALED

BRIDGE?

19318	YNYS-Y-BONT

CHAPEL

19171	CAPEL CARADOG
19173	SWYDDFFYNNON
19176	BETHEL

CHAPEL;SCHOOL

19164	GWENHAFDRE;BANK;BANCGWYNT;CYNHAWD

CHURCH

19648	ST JOHN THE BAPTISTS CHURCH

COTTAGE

6865	BRYN BACH
9067	GLAN-YR-OERFA
9254	GWAR-LLYN
9255	BWLCHTEULU
9256	RHYD-GOCH
9260	CNWC-DU
9262	YNYS
9264	PENTRE DU
9265	BRON-WENLLWYD-FAWR
9297	TY-UCHAF
9299	PENLLYN
9300	PIGYN
9304	GWAR-FFYNNON
9305	TAN-CNWCH
9380	CIL-MEDDU
24572	Y MWNT

COTTAGE?

9382	CIL-MEDDU

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT?

10007	CRAIG LAN-LAS

DWELLING

8479	COBBLERS SHOP SWYDDFYNNON
21331	TY-MAWR

DWELLING;PUBLIC HOUSE

30118	RHYDGALED

ENCLOSURE

38035	PEN Y LON ENCLOSURE

FACTORY

19169	

FARMSTEAD

9298	GLAN-SYCHNANT
9381	CIL-MEDDU

FOLD

38015	TYN-Y-BEDW SHEEPFOLD
38036	PEN Y LON SHEEPFOLD

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

5556	YSTRAD MEURIG SCHOOL

GRAVEL PIT

19165	UNKNOWN

HOUSE

38013	PEN-Y-BONT RAILWAY HOUSE

MAJOR DWELLING

10067	HENBLAS

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

8193	TY DAWNS

RAILWAY

28222	MANCHESTER TO MILFORD RAILWAY CO.

RAILWAY STATION

19669	STRATA FLORIDA STATION

SCHOOL

19174	YSGOL SWYDDFFYNNON

SETTLEMENT

8734	SWYDDFFYNNON VILLAGE

STONE

38037	LOWER GWNNWS STONE

WELL

38039	BWLCH-Y-BAEDD WELL I

WELL?

19643	PANT-Y-FFYNNON
19665	GWAR FFYNNON

Post Med?

HAFOD?

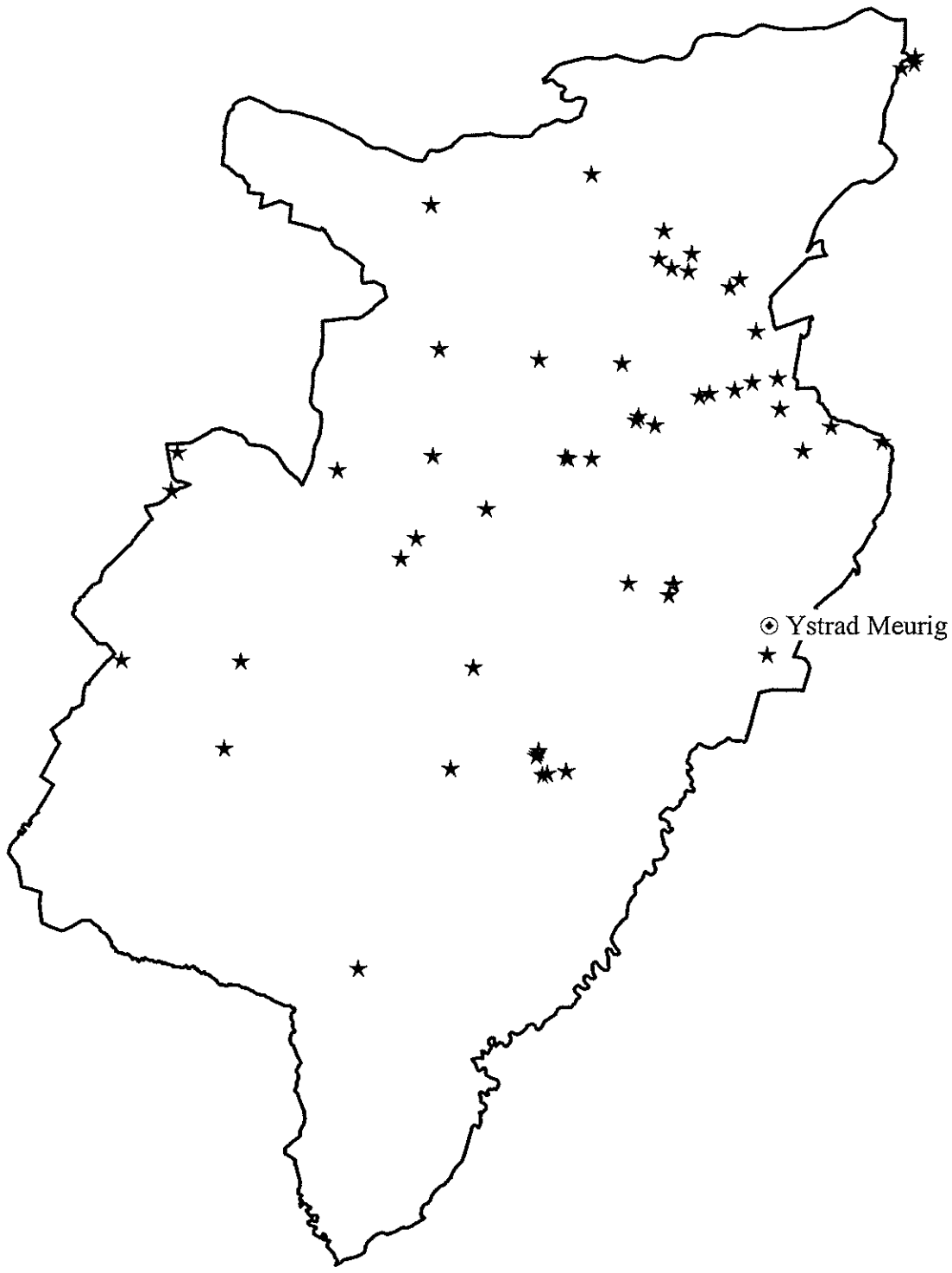
19644	HAFOD-Y-GOFAINT

19645	HAFOD HOUSE
19646	HAFOD-Y-GOFAINT-FACH

Map 6: Safleoedd Ôl-ganoloesol eraill yn Ystrad Meurig

Other Post Medieval Sites in Ystrad Meurig

★ Safleoedd - Sites



Rhan 3: Rhestr safleoedd

Part 3: Site gazetteer

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	1974	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68516951
Math o safle *Site Type*	INSCRIBED STONE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Dark Age
Enw *Name*	HIROIDIL STONE		

An inscribed stone bearing a Latin inscription and dated to the early 9th century AD. The stone formerly stood in churchyard of St. Gwnnws church, but is now in the church porch. The stone is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	1975	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68916717
Math o safle *Site Type*	BURNT MOUND	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Prehistoric
Enw *Name*	FFOS-Y-BLEIDDIAID		

A large, crescentic mound of burnt stone and charcoal, measuring 12m north-south and 14m east-west, standing up to 1.2m high.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	1976	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN66326749
Math o safle *Site Type*	MOTTE?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	PENYCASTELL		

A small medieval motte, which may not have been finished as the defences are incomplete, although this may of course be due to their destruction.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	1977	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN66626751
Math o safle *Site Type*	STANDING STONE?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	BRYN-Y-MAEN		

The Ordnance Survey map of 1835 appears to show a standing stone here and this would explain the origin of the name. There is now no trace of such a stone.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	1980	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68306635
Math o safle *Site Type*	BURNT MOUND?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Prehistoric
Enw *Name*	YSTRAD-MEURIG		

The site of a damaged burnt mound recorded in 1911 and described by the Ordnance Survey in 1974.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	1981	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68306583
Math o safle *Site Type*	BURNT MOUND?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Prehistoric
Enw *Name*	YSTRAD-MEURIG		

The site of a burnt mound recorded in 1911 and described by the Ordnance Survey in 1974.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	2037	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70926878
Math o safle *Site Type*	HILLFORT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Iron Age
Enw *Name*	PEN-Y-FFRWYD LLWYD CAMP		

A hillfort on the crag north of Ystrad Meurig church. It is a double-bank and ditch and three probable hut platforms inside its defences.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	2038	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70256750
Math o safle *Site Type*	CASTLE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	YSTRAD MEURIG CASTLE		

This is the later of the two castles at Ystrad Meurig, probably built to replace the early 12th century motte on the valley floor. This was a stronger castle with a stone keep. It was attacked by Maelgwn ap Rhys on Christmas Eve, 1193, when he employed siege engines in his assault. The castle was destroyed by Maelgwn in 1208, when it was threatened by Llywelyn Fawr of Gwynedd.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	2044	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70106962
Math o safle *Site Type*	HILLFORT?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Iron Age
Enw *Name*	GAREG-LWYD		

An oval enclosure which is thought to be the site of an Iron Age defended farmstead.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	2045	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70586865
Math o safle *Site Type*	ROUND BARROW	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	CRAIG YSTRADMEURIG		

A burial cairn, 10m in diameter and up to 1.8m high.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	2046	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7168
Math o safle *Site Type*	HOSPICE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	YSTRAD MEURIG		

In 1160AD the Order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, based at Slebech, Pembrokeshire, were granted the church and some land at Ystrad Meurig, by Roger, Earl of Clare. It is thought that this became the site of the hospice of Ysbyty Ieuan.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5038	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71206792
Math o safle *Site Type*	MONASTIC LAND	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	MYNACHDY		

Mynachdy is a modern dwelling, but its name suggests a medieval ecclesiastical origin. It may be the site of the medieval hospice of Ysbyty Ieuan (PRN 2046).

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5157	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68936603
Math o safle *Site Type*	GIN	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PENGWNDWN		

A cast iron horse gin on the farmyard at Pengwndwn, recorded in 1975. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5158	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68516951
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHURCH	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval;Post Med
Enw *Name*	ST GWNNWS'		

Gwnnws parish church. This church has medieval origins but most of the present church building is of post-medieval date.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5160	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68656880
Math o safle *Site Type*	STANDING STONE?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	MAEN GWYN		

A quartz stone denoted as a standing stone on the 1835 Ordnance Survey map, but which is thought to be a natural feature as there are similar stones in the vicinity.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5177	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69437021
Math o safle *Site Type*	STANDING STONE?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	BRON CARADOG		

A large stone, which formerly stood upright and was measured as being 2.4m high x 1.2m square in 1938. It had fallen by 1978. A partially buried slab was visible 2m east of this stone. Both stones may be naturally occurring.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5482	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70037044
Math o safle *Site Type*	ROUND BARROW?;RING BARROW?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	NANT BYR ISAF		

A burial cairn in the form of circular bank, c.15m in diameter. The bank is made up of small stones although larger stones can be seen within the bank where it has been damaged. A standing stone, 0.5m high stood close to the circle when the site was recorded in 1978.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5487	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71277131
Math o safle *Site Type*	ROUND BARROW	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	COED CRAIG YR OGOF		

A Bronze Age round barrow recorded in the 1930's by Sansbury when it consisted of a mound 7.5m in diameter with a kerb of 14 stones and a central stone cist. After afforestation in the 1940's, the round barrow has not been located.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5556	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70366766
Math o safle *Site Type*	GRAMMAR SCHOOL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	YSTRAD MEURIG SCHOOL		

Edward Richard's Grammar School was founded in 1770 and was for a time held in the church at Ystrad Meurig. In 1803 a purpose built schoolhouse was built to accommodate the school. For the second half of the 19th century it also served as the church, until the parish church was rebuilt in 1898. The building still stands at the edge of the church yard. It now appears unused and is in danger of becoming derelict.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5558	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70846919
Math o safle *Site Type*	CLEARANCE CAIRN	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw *Name*	DROSGOL		

A crescent shaped bank over 2m high made of stones. The bank is built on debris from an old level and has a stone wall that crosses it. A similar bank lies just to the west, PRN 5559. They are thought to be agricultural clearance cairns.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	5559	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70646916
Math o safle *Site Type*	CLEARANCE CAIRN	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw *Name*	DROSGOL		

A crescent shaped bank over 2m high made from stones. A similar bank lies to the east, PRN 5558. They are thought to be agricultural clearance cairns.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	6138	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69636543
Math o safle *Site Type*	ROUND BARROW?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	CRUG LAS		

A "crug" place-name which may indicate the position of a Bronze Age burial mound.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	6139	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68786700
Math o safle *Site Type*	MANSION	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval;Post Med
Enw *Name*	FFOSYBLEIDDAID		

Ffosybleiddiaid is now a farmstead at the site of an earlier mansion, home to the Lloyd family. The first mention dates to 1550. The Lloyds were a prominent family and a branch became the Lloyd-Phillipps of Pentypark in Pembrokeshire.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	6141	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69956940
Math o safle *Site Type*	HAFOD?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval?;Post Med?
Enw *Name*	HAFOD Y GOFAINT ISAF		

Record of a "hafod" place-name of unknown significance. This name is interesting as it translates as "Lower Smiths' Hafod".

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	6161	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69506432
Math o safle *Site Type*	ROUND BARROW?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	RHYD Y CRUGLAS		

A "crug" place-name which may indicate the position of a Bronze Age burial mound. In this case the name is of a "rhyd" or ford near the place called Cruglas.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	6865	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69716865
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	BRYN BACH		

Ruined cottage recorded by the RCAHM in 1976.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	8193	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN686662
Math o safle *Site Type*	MUNICIPAL BUILDING	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	TY DAWNS		

Site of a former dance hall.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	8322	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN702675
Math o safle *Site Type*	FINDS	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	HEN BLAS		

The findspot of a bronze dagger mentioned by Samuel Meyrick in 1808. The location of the dagger is not known.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	8420	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN6863
Math o safle *Site Type*	RAISED BOG	**Cyfnod** *Period*	General
Enw *Name*	TREGARON BOG		

The natural peat bog of Cors Caron, part of which is within Ystrad Meurig community.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	8479	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69286632
Math o safle *Site Type*	DWELLING	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	COBBLERS SHOP SWYDDFYNNON		

Former cobbler's shop at Swyddffynnon which was in use as a dwelling when recorded by RCAHM in 1972.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	8733	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69326616
Math o safle *Site Type*	CORN MILL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	SWYDDFFYNNON MILL		

An historic corn mill in Swyddffynnon village. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	8734	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69326615
Math o safle *Site Type*	SETTLEMENT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	SWYDDFFYNNON VILLAGE		

A record of the village settlement at Swyddffynnon.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9067	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68466867
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GLAN-YR-OERFA		

Ruined drystone cottage, with enclosure, recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9152	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN714721
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE-LEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GROGWINION;GROGWYNION;BRYNYSTWYTH		

Significant lead mine complex. Recorded lead ore output-20000 tons. Early mining site.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9254	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN67716856
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GWAR-LLYN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9255	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68216786
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	BWLCHTEULU		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9256	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68886825
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	RHYD-GOCH		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9260	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN66456870
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CNWC-DU		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9262	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN68336802
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	YNYS		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9264	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN66016706
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PENTRE DU		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9265	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN66826636
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	BRON-WENLLWYD-FAWR		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as abandoned on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9297	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71016965
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	TY-UCHAF		

Ruined drystone cottage or minor farmstead recorded in 1979. Shown as occupied on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9298	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70986925
Math o safle *Site Type*	FARMSTEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GLAN-SYCHNANT		

Abandoned, small farmstead complex recorded in 1979. Shown as occupied on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9299	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71186928
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PENLLYN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979. Shown as occupied on 1964 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9300	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71206904
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PIGYN		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9304	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71606890
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GWAR-FFYNNON		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9305	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN72006878
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	TAN-CNWCH		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9380	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN72157172
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CIL-MEDDU		

Ruined drystone cottage recorded in 1979 and visited by Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9381	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN72257176
Math o safle *Site Type*	FARMSTEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CIL-MEDDU		

Abandoned farmstead complex recorded in 1979. Visited by Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	9382	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN72267181
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CIL-MEDDU		

Ruined cottage or outbuilding associated with the nearby, abandoned, farmstead at Cilmeddu.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	10007	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70887006
Math o safle *Site Type*	DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CRAIG LAN-LAS		

Possible platform and paddock described in 1988. May be a deserted settlement site.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	10067	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70326757
Math o safle *Site Type*	MAJOR DWELLING	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	HENBLAS		

Name suggests this to be an old mansion or "plas" located adjacent to the parish church at Ystrad Meurig. Recorded as being in less than perfect condition by RCAHMW in 1981. Present condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	10295	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN685695
Math o safle *Site Type*	CELTIC DEDICATION	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Dark Age?
Enw *Name*	ST GWYNWS DEDICATION		

A record of the dedication of the parish church of Gwnnws to the Celtic saint Gwynws.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	10929	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69326593
Math o safle *Site Type*	SETTLEMENT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	SWYDD;SWYD		

A record of the medieval settlement of Swydd, made by William Rees on his map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	10930	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69286622
Math o safle *Site Type*	SETTLEMENT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	TREFFYNON		

A record of the medieval settlement of Treffynnon, made by William Rees on his map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	11256	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN702676
Math o safle *Site Type*	FINDS	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Iron Age?
Enw *Name*	HEN BLAS		

A stone spindle whorl of reputed Iron Age date was reported from here in 1923.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	11852	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN6560
Math o safle *Site Type*	FINDS	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Prehistoric
Enw *Name*	NOYADD-LAS		

Several prehistoric flint arrowheads were reported as having been found in the vicinity of Cors Goch prior to 1950. They may be of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	12201	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN679659
Math o safle *Site Type*	FINDS	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	PENLAN		

Findspot of two stone axe-heads of probable Bronze Age date, described in 1927 and said to be at Tregaron County School.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	12451	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN704677
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHAPEL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	ST JOHN'S CHAPEL		

A medieval chapel is shown on William Rees's Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th century, published in 1932. Presumably this stood at the site of the present parish church.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	12452	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN6966
Math o safle *Site Type*	HOLY WELL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval
Enw *Name*	ST FRIDE'S WELL		

A holy well is shown on William Rees's Map of South Wales and the Borders in the 14th Century, published in 1932.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	12851	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70566957
Math o safle *Site Type*	CAIRN	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Unknown
Enw *Name*	DROSGOL		

Two cairns. The northernmost is c.5.50m x 5.00m x 0.30m high and the other is c.6.00m x 5.50m x 0.40m high.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	12853	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN6560
Math o safle *Site Type*	FINDS	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Bronze Age
Enw *Name*	CORS CARON;CORS GOCH;TREGARON BOG		

Findspot of a perforated stone hammer, found nearly 1m down in the bog. Reported in 1950.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	13609	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN708700
Math o safle *Site Type*	COMMON LAND	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval;Post Med
Enw *Name*	GWNNWS ISSA		

A parcel of traditional common land.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	13652	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN664684
Math o safle *Site Type*	COMMON LAND	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval;Post Med
Enw *Name*	COMINS PENYBANC		

A parcel of traditional common land.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	14821	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN67436705
Math o safle *Site Type*	HOLY WELL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Medieval?
Enw *Name*	ST FFRAEDS WELL;GWENHAFDRE ISAF		

A simple rectangular chamber set into a slight scarp is enclosed by heavy walling to a thickness of 1m each side of its entrance. Above a large flat lintel stone over this entrance the well chamber is roofed with a pyramidal corbelled structure of local shale slabs. Ray K 1988

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19056	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69967174
Math o safle *Site Type*	QUARRY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	UNKNOWN		

Minor quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19162	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69506866
Math o safle *Site Type*	BRIDGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PANTYBONTBREN;RHYD-GALED		

A minor road bridge over Nant Rhyd Galed.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19164	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN66956705
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHAPEL;SCHOOL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GWENHAFDRE;BANK;BANCGWYNT;CYNHAWD		

Former Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Built in 1905 and converted into a dwelling by 1998.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19165	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN67006697
Math o safle *Site Type*	GRAVEL PIT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	UNKNOWN		

Old gravel pit shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19167	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69006790
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE-LEAD ZINC	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	LLWYNMALIS;LISBURNE WEST;LLWYN MALEES		

Small 19th century metal mine. Recorded lead ore output-1500 tons;Zinc ore output-100 tons

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Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19168	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69346801
Math o safle *Site Type*	QUARRY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	UNKNOWN		

Quarry shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19169	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69286955
Math o safle *Site Type*	FACTORY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*			

A factory is shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map in Ty'n y Graig village. Presumably this was a woollen factory.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19171	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69296943
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHAPEL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CAPEL CARADOG		

Calvinistic Methodist chapel built in 1869 and still in use in 1998.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19172	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69516869
Math o safle *Site Type*	SMITHY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	RHYD GALED		

A smithy shown on the 1963 Ordnance Survey map. Present use and condition unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19173	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69296634
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHAPEL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	SWYDDFFYNNON		

Calvinistic Methodist chapel in Swyddffynnon village which began as a cause c.1743 under the influence of Howell Harries and Daniel Rowlands. The first chapel may have been built as early as 1753. It was repaired in 1783, 1809 and 1837. Remained in use in 1998.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19174	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69276630
Math o safle *Site Type*	SCHOOL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	YSGOL SWYDDFFYNNON		

A Victorian village school. Present condition and use unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19175	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69276615
Math o safle *Site Type*	SMITHY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	EFAIL SWYDDFFYNNON		

Smithy in Swyddffynnon village. Present condition and use unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19176	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69366616
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHAPEL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	BETHEL		

Baptist chapel built in 1824-5, the cause being founded in 1820. Rebuilt in 1859, designed by Daniel Jones, Tylone. Modified in 1868 and restored in 1898. Remained in use in 1998.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19318	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN67886462
Math o safle *Site Type*	BRIDGE?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	YNYS-Y-BONT		

Ynys y Bont is a farm. The origin of the "bont" element in the place-name is unknown.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19643	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70566914
Math o safle *Site Type*	WELL?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PANT-Y-FFYNNON		

A "ffynnon" place-name indicative of a well being located nearby.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19644	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70086898
Math o safle *Site Type*	HAFOD?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med?
Enw *Name*	HAFOD-Y-GOFAINT		

"Hafod" place-name of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19645	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70066895
Math o safle *Site Type*	HAFOD?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med?
Enw *Name*	HAFOD HOUSE		

"Hafod" place-name of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19646	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70216891
Math o safle *Site Type*	HAFOD?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med?
Enw *Name*	HAFOD-Y-GOFAINT-FACH		

"Hafod" place-name of unknown significance.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19647	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70796849
Math o safle *Site Type*	QUARRY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	UNKNOWN		

Quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19648	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70356765
Math o safle *Site Type*	CHURCH	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	ST JOHN THE BAPTISTS CHURCH		

Ystrad Meurig parish church. The present building dates to 1898, but it stands on the site of the medieval parish church.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19665	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71386871
Math o safle *Site Type*	WELL?	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GWAR FFYNNON		

A "ffynnon" place-name indicative of well being located nearby.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19669	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN71106710
Math o safle *Site Type*	RAILWAY STATION	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	STRATA FLORIDA STATION		

Former railway station on the closed line between Carmarthen and Aberystwyth.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19734	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70807190
Math o safle *Site Type*	QUARRY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	QUARRY GWAITH GOCH		

Quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	19784	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70417169
Math o safle *Site Type*	QUARRY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	QUARRY CRAIG YR OGOF		

Quarry shown on the 1964 Ordnance Survey map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	21331	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69516618
Math o safle *Site Type*	DWELLING	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	TY-MAWR		

Historic home mentioned by SR Meyrick in his 1810 volume "History of Cardiganshire."

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	21394	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69536634
Math o safle *Site Type*	WOOLLEN FACTORY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	SWYDDFFYNNON		

Former woollen factory in Swyddffynnon. Condition and use not known.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	24572	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN70347015
Math o safle *Site Type*	COTTAGE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	Y MWNT		

Ruined cottage recorded by the Ceredigion Archaeological Survey in 1988.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	24573	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN706720
Math o safle *Site Type*	CRUSHING MILL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GWAITH GOCH MILL		

The crushing mill of the former Gwaith Goch lead mine. Survives in a ruinous condition on the bank of the Afon Ystwyth.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	25933	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN708693
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE-LEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	GLAN-SYCHNANT		

Minor 19th century metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	25939	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN692663
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE-LEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	SWYDDFFYNNON;SWYDD-FFYNON		

Minor 19th century metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	25989	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN691696
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE-LEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PWLL CARADOG		

Minor 19th century metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	25990	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN698695
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	TY'N Y COED		

Minor 19th century metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	26566	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN681675
Math o safle *Site Type*	METAL MINE-LEAD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	CWM-CAMDDWR		

Minor 19th century metal mine working.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	28222	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN58618148
Math o safle *Site Type*	RAILWAY	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	MANCHESTER TO MILFORD RAILWAY CO.		

Disused single track railway, ran from Pencader Junction North to Lampeter. Opened in 1886 and then extended to Aberystwyth.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	30118	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN69526865
Math o safle *Site Type*	DWELLING;PUBLIC HOUSE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	RHYDGALED		

Marked as a beerhouse on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. Early to mid 19th century cottage.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38013	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN6844470647
Math o safle *Site Type*	HOUSE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PEN-Y-BONT RAILWAY HOUSE		

Railway house as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st Edition 1886 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38015	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN6970670887
Math o safle *Site Type*	FOLD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	TYN-Y-BEDW SHEEPFOLD		

Possible sheepfold as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st Edition 1886 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38034	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7011771498
Math o safle *Site Type*	TRIANGULATION POINT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Modern
Enw *Name*	CRAIG YR OGOF TRIANGULATION POINT		

Triangulation point as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38035	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7024070221
Math o safle *Site Type*	ENCLOSURE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PEN Y LON ENCLOSURE		

Enclosure as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38036	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7027870443
Math o safle *Site Type*	FOLD	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	PEN Y LON SHEEPFOLD		

Sheepfold as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38037	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7050070263
Math o safle *Site Type*	STONE	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	LOWER GWNNWS STONE		

Stone as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38038	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7070770258
Math o safle *Site Type*	TRIANGULATION POINT	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Modern
Enw *Name*	LOWER GWNNWS TRIANGULATION POINT		

Triangulation point as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38039	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7047370124
Math o safle *Site Type*	WELL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Post Med
Enw *Name*	BWLCH-Y-BAEDD WELL I		

Well, as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Cyfeirnod *Record Number*	38040	**Cyfeirnod Grid** *Grid Reference*	SN7074170078
Math o safle *Site Type*	WELL	**Cyfnod** *Period*	Modern
Enw *Name*	BWLCH-Y-BAEDD WELL II		

Well, as noted on Ordnance Survey 6 inch 2nd Edition 1900 map.

Manylion cyswllt
Contact Details

Manylion cyswllt
Contact Details

Ymholiadau cyffredinol am gynnwys y llyfyr hwn, neu am archaeoleg y gymuned i:

ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA
Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Neuadd y Sir, Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AF
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133

CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY
Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133

E-bost / E-mail:
Jenny Hall jenny@acadat.com
Paul Sambrook paul@acadat.com

Ymholiadau am waith Pentir Pumlumon a'r panel sydd yn cael ei gynllunio ar gyfer cymuned Pontrhydygroes:

Eluned Hughes
Pentir Pumlumon
Ty Lisburne House
Pontrhydygroes
Ystrad Meurig
SY25 6DQ

E-bost / E-mail:
mail@pumlumon.fsnet.co.uk

SYLWER: MAE CROESO I CHI ANFON UNRHYW WYBODAETH YCHWANEGOL AM HANES Y FRO AR Y DAFLEN SYDD AR DDIWEDD Y LLYFRYN HWN AT ELUNED HUGHES YM MHONTRHYDYGROES.

NOTE: YOU ARE WELCOME TO USE THE FORM AT THE END OF THIS REPORT TO SEND ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE AREA TO ELUNED HUGHES IN PONTRHYDYGROES.

DIOLCH
THANK YOU

ENW / NAME

MANYLION CYSWLLT / CONTACT DETAILS

CYMUNED / COMMUNITY

Oes gennych unrhyw wybodaeth i'w hychwanegu i'r arolwg?
Do you have any further information to add to the audit?

Oes gennych unrhyw hanesion difyr am hanes y fro?
Do you know of any interesting tales about the area's history?

Gallwch ysgrifennu unrhyw wybodaeth/straeon diddorol ar gefn y tudalen yma.
You can write any interesting stories overleaf.

Beth ydych chi'n credu yw'r peth pwysicaf am hanes eich cymuned? Ysgrifennwch isod yr hyn yr ydych chi'n credu y dylai'r byd eang wybod am hanes y fro?

What in your opinion is the most important thing about the history of your community? Write here what do you think the world should know about the areas history?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

AROLWG CYMUNEDOL
YSTRAD MEURIG
COMMUNITY AUDIT

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2003/14

Ionawr 2003
January 2003

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Paul Sambrook

Swydd / Position: Heritage Projects Manager

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date 30/01/2003

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by

Jenny Hall

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: SMR Manager

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date.. 30/01/2003

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report