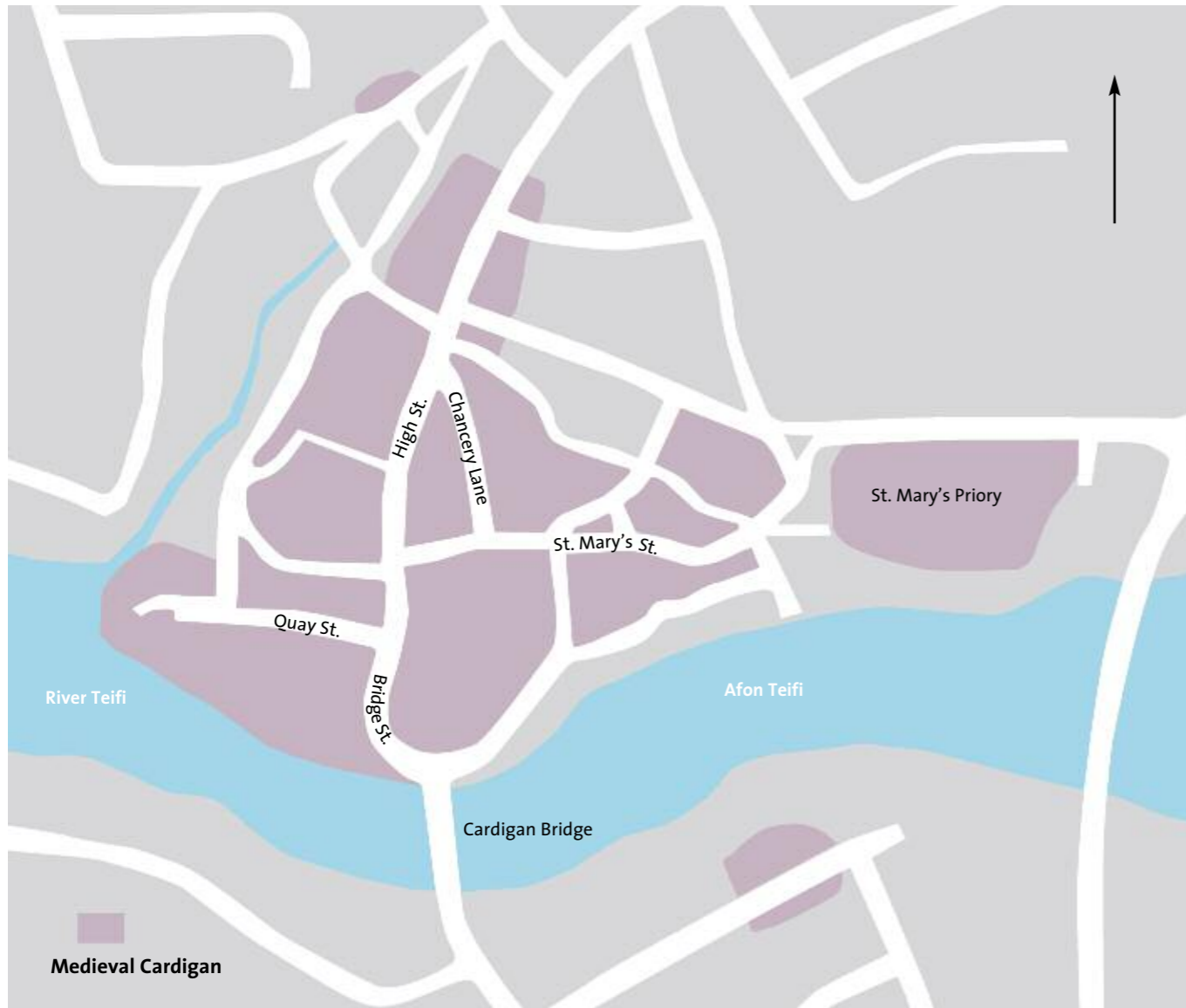


900 MLYNEDD O HANES YNG NGHARTREF YR EISTEDDFOD

900 YEARS OF HISTORY AT THE HOME OF THE EISTEDDFOD

ABERTEIFI CARDIGAN

MAP O ABERTEIFI
MAP OF CARDIGAN

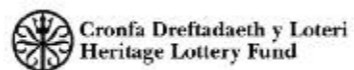


Cyhoeddwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed
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Dylunio: mopublications.com
Argraffu: Gomer

ISBN:

Published by The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.
Text: Phil Poucher
Reconstruction drawing by Neil Ludlow
Photography: Ray Edgar
Design: mopublications.com
Print: Gomer

ISBN:





Mae Aberteifi'n dathlu ei 900 mlwydd oed yn 2010. Mae'r llyfryn hwn yn adrodd stori datblygiad tref Aberteifi o'i chychwyn fel tref y gororau yn y Canol Oesoedd yn ystod y rhyfeloedd Eingl-Normanaid/Cymreig, trwy gyfnod sefydlu ei llecynnau crefyddol a statws eiconaid y castell ac fel cartref yr Arglwydd Rhys a man geni'r Eisteddfod, ymlaen hyd y dydd heddiw.

Heddiw mae'r dref yn parhau i newid a datblygu. Mae rheoli'r newid hwn yn her i gynllunwyr a thrigolion. Mae'n gofyn am gydbwysedd rhwng diogelu'r hanes sydd wedi rhoi cymeriad nodedig i Aberteifi a gofynion datblygu ar gyfer lles ei thrigolion yn y dyfodol.

Er mwyn wynebu'r her hon, mae Cyngor Sir Ceredigion (gyda chefnogaeth Ymddiriedolaeth Adeiladau Cadwraeth Cadwgan, y Loteri Genedlaethol ac arian Ewropeaidd) a Cadw wedi comisiynu Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed i baratoi arolwg hanesyddol manwl o'r dref er mwyn cynnig fframwaith ar gyfer datblygiad cynaliadwy yng nghanol y dre hanesyddol hon a helpu i sicrhau bod ei threftadaeth archaeolegol a hanesyddol yn ddiogel i'r dyfodol trwy ddangos gwerth y gorffennol fel ased ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Cardigan celebrates its 900th year in 2010. This booklet tells the story of the development of Cardigan town from its origins as a medieval frontier town in the Anglo-Norman/Welsh wars, the foundation of its religious sites and the iconic status of the castle, as the home of the Lord Rhys and birthplace of the Eisteddfod, through to the present.

Today the town continues to change and develop. The management of this change is a challenge to both planners and residents. It requires a balance between the protection of the historic fabric of the town that gives Cardigan its distinctive character and the demands of development for the future benefit of its citizens.

To meet this challenge, Ceredigion County Council (with support from the Cadwgan Buildings Preservation Trust, National Lottery and EU funding) and Cadw commissioned The Dyfed Archaeological Trust to prepare a detailed historic town survey to provide a framework for sustainable development within the town's historic centre, and to help secure the future protection of its irreplaceable archaeological and historical heritage by highlighting the value of the past as an asset for the future.

Cynnwys



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Er bod y bedd Neolithig a fu ym Mhen Llech-yr-ast i'r gogledd ddwyrain o Aberteifi, yn llai, mae'r llun hwn o bicnic cymdeithas lenyddol a thrafod Aberteifi ger bedd siambr Neolithig enwog Pentre Ifan yn 1910 yn rhoi syniad o faint yr henebion hyn.

Although the Neolithic tomb that formerly stood at Pen Llech-yr-ast to the north-east of Cardigan would have been smaller, this photograph of the Cardigan literary and debating society picnic at the famous Neolithic chambered tomb of Pentre Ifan in 1910 gives some indication of the scale of these monuments.

Hanes Cynnar Aberteifi

Tua diwedd yr Oes Iâ ddiwethaf (hyd at tua 10,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl) tirwedd wahanol iawn fyddai'n wynebu ymwelwyr â'r ardal. Haenau iâ a glastiroedd twndra heb goed oedd yn gorchuddio'r ardal ac roedd Dyffryn Teifi yn ymledu hyd at wastadeddau eang Bae Ceredigion. Wrth i'r iâ doddi, cododd lefel y môr yn gyflym iawn ar draws Bae Ceredigion a lledodd coed a pherthi ar draws tirwedd y twndra gynt.

Tirwedd gyfnewidiol fyddai'n wynebu'r helwyr-gasglwyr Mesolithig hefyd (tua 10000 i tua 4400 CC) ond ceir tystiolaeth o'u presenoldeb gan offer cerrig a ddarganfuwyd ger Cilgerran ac Aberystwyth.

Mae hen siambr gladdu ym Mhen Llech-yr-ast ar yr A487 yn dangos bod pobl wedi cyfanheddu'r ardal erbyn yr cyfnod Neolithig (tua 4400 i tua 2300 CC). Y bobl yma a ddechreuodd y broses o glirio coed a ffermio a arweiniodd at greu'r dirwedd a welir o amgylch Aberteifi heddiw.

Erbyn yr Oes Efydd (tua 2300 i tua 700 CC) mae'n bosibl bod nifer yr anheddau yn yr ardal wedi cynyddu. Cofnodwyd tomenni claddu yn ardal Pen-parc, ac yn nifer o gymoedd bychain y nentydd mae tystiolaeth o 'domenni llosgedig', tomenni o gerrig llosgedig a golosg a ddatblygodd lle bu pobl yr Oes Efydd yn coginio a chynhesu dŵr.

The Early History of Cardigan

Towards the end of the last Ice Age (up to c. 10,000 years ago) early visitors to this area would have been presented with a very different landscape to that of today. Ice sheets and treeless tundra grassland covered the area, and the Teifi valley opened out onto the wide-open plains of Cardigan Bay. As the ice melted sea-levels rose rapidly across Cardigan Bay and trees and shrubs spread across the former tundra landscape.

Mesolithic hunter-gatherers (c.10000 to c.4400 BC) would have been presented with a changing landscape, but evidence of their presence is confirmed by finds of stone tools discovered near Cilgerran and Aberystwyth.

A former burial chamber at Pen Llech-yr-ast on the A487 indicates that by the Neolithic (c.4400 to c.2300 BC), people had settled nearby. These people began the process of clearing trees and farming that eventually created the landscape around Cardigan that we see today.

By the Bronze Age (c.2300 to c. 700 BC) the number of settlements in the area may have increased. Burial mounds are recorded around Penparc, and many of the small stream valleys contain evidence of 'burnt mounds', piles of burnt stone and charcoal that developed where Bronze Age people were cooking and heating water.



Rhai o'r creiriau Rhufeinig a ddarganfuwyd yn ardal Aberteifi yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf (ar y dde).

Some of the Roman artefacts that have been discovered around Cardigan in recent years (on the right).



Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW)



*Chwith: Cloddio ar fferm wedi ei hamddiffyn o'r Oes Haearn yn Ffynnonwen, ger Aberteifi, lle gwelir gweddillion tŷ crwn yn y tir caeedig (chwith ar y pen), a ffos enfawr y tir caeedig (gwaelod ar y dde).
Uchod: Llun o'r awyr o bentir wedi ei amddiffyn yn yr Oes Haearn ar Fferm yr Hen Gastell, i'r gogledd-orllewin o Aberteifi.*

Left: Excavations at the Iron Age defended farmstead at Ffynnonwen, near Cardigan, showing remains of round-houses within the enclosure on the (left), and the massive enclosure ditch on the (right).

Above: An aerial photograph of the Iron Age defended promontory near Old Castle Farm, to the north-west of Cardigan.

Erbyn yr Oes Haearn (tua 700 CC i tua 43 OC) roedd pobl yr ardal yn byw mewn ffermydd wedi eu hamddiffyn. Cofnodwyd nifer o safleoedd o'r fath yng Ngheredigion. Roedd pentiroedd yr arfordir gan cynnwys safle wedi ei amgáu yn Fferm yr Hen Gastell hefyd yn cynnig mannau hawdd i'w hamddiffyn. Mae'r pentir lle saif Aberteifi, yn ymestyn i'r Teifi, hefyd yn cynnig lleoliad cyfleus tebyg ac mae'n bosibl ei fod wedi ei wladychu yn yr Oes Haearn.

Pan ddaeth y Rhufeiniaid i orllewin Cymru tua 70 OC roedd yr ardal hon yn rhan o gynefin llwyth y Demetae - enw'r Rhufeiniaid ar y grŵp cynhenid yn ne-orllewin Cymru. Mae'n bosibl bod darganfod creiriau Rhufeinig yn ardal Aberteifi yn awgrymu bod y Rhufeiniaid wedi sefydlu caer ac yna anheddau wrth iddynt hwy gymryd meddiant o'r ardal.

By the Iron Age (c. 700 BC to c.43 AD) people in the area were living within defended farmsteads. Many such sites have been recorded in Ceredigion. Coastal promontories including the defended site at Old Castle Farm also provided easily defended sites. The promontory on which Cardigan sits, jutting out into the Teifi, also provides a similar convenient location, which may have been occupied in the Iron Age.

When the Romans arrived in west Wales in the 70s AD this area probably formed part of the tribal area of the Demetae - the name the Romans gave to the indigenous group in south-west Wales. The discovery of Roman artefacts in the Cardigan area may suggest the Romans established a fort and subsequent settlement as they gained control of the area.

Aberteifi yn y Canol Oesoedd

Yn dilyn diwedd y cyfnod Rhufeinig yn 410 OC bu cyfnod o wrthdaro lleol ynghyd ag ymosodiadau a mewnfudo o'r Iwerddon. Yn ogystal â chyfeiriadau hanesyddol, awgrym cysylltiadau diwylliannol cryf gan enwau Gwyddelig brenhinoedd cynnar Dyfed a chan bresenoldeb cofadail garreg sydd ag ysgrifen Ogam arni - ffurf gynnar ar ysgrifennu Gwyddelig. Darganfuwyd nifer o gerrig tebyg yng ngorllewin Cymru. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn roedd nifer o ardaloedd mawr llwythol yng Ngheredigion, yn cynnwys cymunedau amaethyddol mewn anheddau bychain gwastgaredig gyda'u teyrnasoedd brenhinol eu hunain, ac mae'n ymddangos bod Aberteifi yn un o'r rheiny. Mae'n bosibl mai safle hen gaer Gymreig yw amddiffynfeydd pridd Fferm yr Hen Castell ger Aberteifi.

Erbyn y 6ed ganrif roedd Tudoch Sant wedi sefydlu cymuned fynachaid fechan o bosibl ym mryngaer Oes Haearn Caerau ger Trewyddel. Awgryma cofnodion y canol oesoedd fod eglwys gyn-Normanidd wedi ei sefydlu mewn lle o'r enw Llan-dduw, er bod dadlau ynglŷn â'i hunion leoliad.

Medieval Cardigan

Following the end of Roman administration in 410 AD there was a period of local conflict coupled with invasion and immigration from Ireland. As well as historical references, strong cultural links are suggested by the Irish names of the early kings of Dyfed and by the presence of stone monument inscribed with Ogham - an early Irish form of writing. Many such stones have been found in west Wales. During this period Ceredigion would have consisted of large tribal districts populated by pastoral communities in small dispersed settlements with their own royal dynasties, of which Cardigan appears to have been one. The earthwork defences at Old Castle Farm near Cardigan may be the site of an early Welsh fortress.

By the 6th century St Dogmael (sometimes known as St Tudoch), had established a small monastic community possibly within the Iron Age hillfort of Caerau near Moylgrove. Medieval records also suggest a pre-Norman church existed at a place called 'Llandduw', the location of which is still open to debate.

Henebion Cristionogol Cynnar a ddarganfuwyd yn ardal Llandudoch. Mae arysgrif mewn Lladin ac Ogam ar y garreg gyntaf (ar y chwith pellaf). Ystyr y ddwy arysgrif yw 'ynghylch Sagragnus mab Cunatamus'. Enw Gwyddelig yw Sagragnus ac mae Cunatamus yn enw Prydeinig, sy'n awgrymu cysylltiadau Gwyddelig-Gymreig cryf.

Y tebygrwydd yw mai carreg farcio oedd y garreg ganol. Mae'n bosibl bod y groes fechan â'r goes hir, denau yn cynrychioli ffan litwrgaidd neu flabellum a gysylltir yn aml â gwyliaidwriaeth a ffyddlondeb.

Mae'r garreg ar y dde nawr yng nghanolfan ddehongli Abaty Llandudoch. Mae'n bosibl iddi gael ei defnyddio fel carreg farcio neu o bosibl fel carreg fedd.

Early Christian monuments found in the St Dogmaels area. The first stone (left) is inscribed in both Latin and Ogham. Both scripts translate as 'of Sagragnus son of Cunatamus'. Sagragnus is an Irish name, whereas Cunatamus is British, suggesting strong Irish-Welsh connections.

The middle stone is likely to have been a marker stone. The small cross with a long slender stem may represent a liturgical fan, or flabellum, often associated with watchfulness and fidelity.

The right hand stone which now stands in the interpretation centre at St Dogmaels Abbey. It may have been used as a marker, or possibly as a gravestone.

Royal Commission of Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) / Cadw. Crown Copyright.



Yn 1093 hawliodd Roger de Montgomery, Iarll Amwythig, arglwyddiaeth Ceredigion ac ymosododd arni. Adeiladodd Roger gastell o'r enw 'Din Geraint' rywle ger ceg yr afon Teifi, ond bu farw yn 1094 a byr oedd cyfnod ei lwyddiant..

Yn 1110 ceisiodd Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare adfeddiannu'r arglwyddiaeth. Ailadeiladodd y castell (mwy na thebyg yn yr un lleoliad â'r adfeilion presennol) a sefydlodd anheddiad cyntaf tref Aberteifi o dan adain y castell. Rhoddwyd breintiau arbennig i'r trigolion er mwyn annog pobl i ymgartrefu ac o ganlyniad cadw'r boblogaeth o dan lygad gwyliaidwyr yr arglwydd lleol. Hefyd roedd yn cynnig ysgogiad i wladychwyr estron a fyddai'n fwy parod i ymladd dros yr arglwydd newydd. Roedd hyn yn dacteg gyffredin yn ystod y goresgyniad Eingl-Normanidd.

Roedd Aberteifi'n cynnig nifer o fanteision, wedi ei lleoli ar bentir a oedd yn hawdd ei amddiffyn uwchben man pontio cyfleus. Roedd yn hawdd ei gyrraedd ar y môr, a'r ochr arall i'r afon roedd tiriogaeth Eingl-Normanidd Cemais. Hefyd roedd yn cynnig digon o le i sefydlu'r dref, a'r afon Mwldan a'r corysdd lleol yn cynnig amddiffynfeydd dŵr ffres a naturiol.

“Roedd Aberteifi'n lleoliad rhyfel ac arllwys gwaed cyson, ac fe'i disgrifir felly gan Einiawn ab Gwgawn, bardd y Tywysog Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, a oedd yn ei flodau rhwng 1200 a 1260, mewn darn o farddoniaeth i'w noddwr, “Yn Aberteivi tew oedd wrain uch ben, Oni doed perchen parchus gyvrain.”

(Dyfyniad o Meyrick, The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan, 1810 (ailargraffwyd 1907))

“Cardigan was frequently the scene of warfare and bloodshed, and is thus spoken of by Einiawn ab Gwgawn the bard of Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, and who flourished between the year 1200 and 1260, in a poem to his patron,

“Yn Aberteivi tew oedd wrain uch ben, Oni doed perchen parchus gyvrain.”

(In Abertivi thick were the ravens over head, so as to cover the owner of the honourable conflict of spears.)”

(Quote taken from Meyrick, The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan, 1810 (republished 1907))



Getty Images

Golygfa o Frodwaith Bayeux, yn dangos Castell Dinan yn Llydaw a milwyr Normanidd yn ymosod ddiwedd yr 11eg ganrif.

Scene from the Bayeux Tapestry, showing the invading Norman cavalry and troops in the later 11th century.

In 1093 Roger de Montgomery, the Earl of Shrewsbury, claimed the lordship of Cardigan and launched an invasion. Roger built a castle 'Din Geraint' somewhere near the mouth of the Teifi, but his death in 1094 meant success was short-lived.

In 1110 Gilbert FitzRichard de Clare tried to reclaim the lordship. He rebuilt the castle (probably in the same location as the present ruins) and established the first settlement of Cardigan town under its protection. Special privileges were granted to the townsfolk to encourage settlement, thus keeping the population under the watchful eye of the local lord, but also providing an impetus for foreign settlers who would be more willing to fight for the new lord. This was a common tactic of the Anglo-Norman invasion.

Cardigan offered numerous advantages, sited on an easily defended promontory that overlooked a convenient bridging point. It was easily accessible by sea, and over the river lay the Anglo-Norman-controlled territory of Cemais. It also afforded room to establish the town, with the Mwldan stream and local marshes providing both fresh water and natural defences.

ABERTEIFI YN Y CANOL OESOEDD MEDIEVAL CARDIGAN

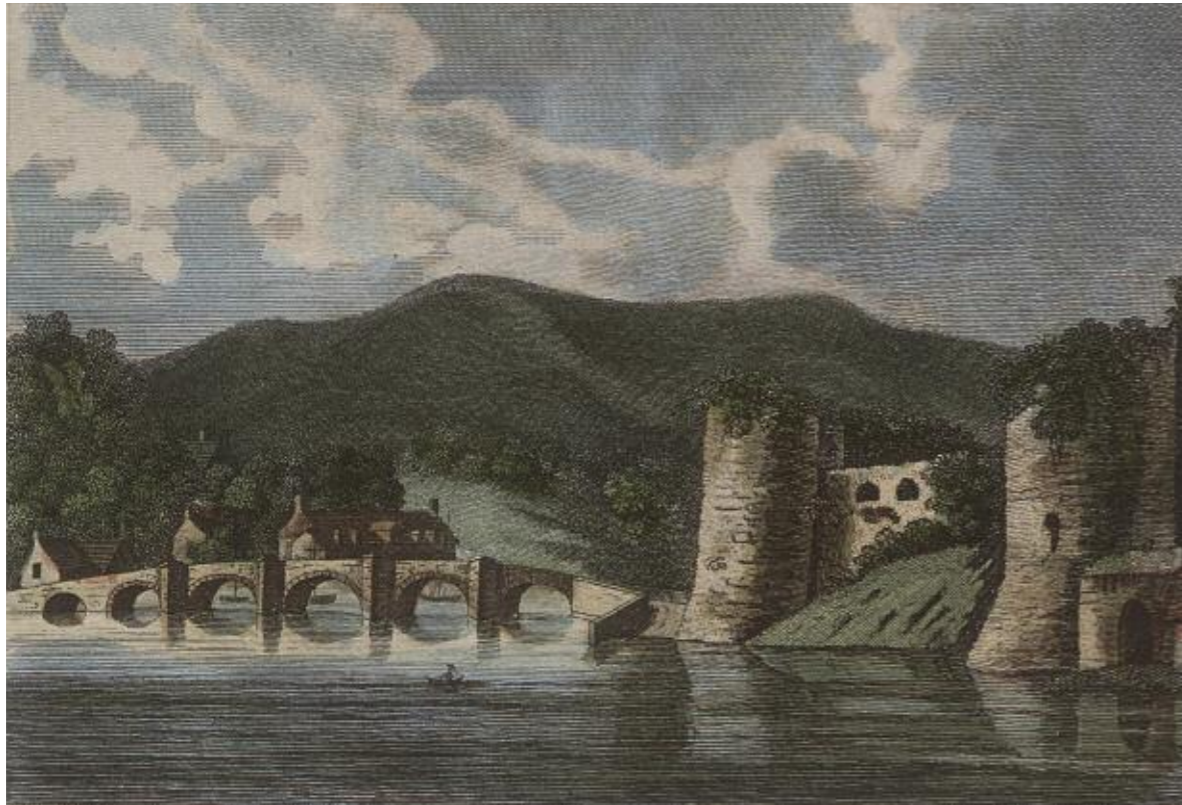
Mae'r darlun hwn gan Neil Ludlow, yn dangos Aberteifi fel yr oedd yn edrych, o bosibl, ddiwedd y 14eg ganrif. Mae'r castell mewn safle amlwg ac mae marchnad y tu allan i gatiâu'r castell ar Stryd y Bont a'r rhan fwyaf o'r dref y tu mewn i furiau cerrig. Fel heddiw, mae'r prif lwybr trwy'r dref yn mynd o bompren y Teifi, ar hyd Stryd y Bont a Phen-dre. Roedd ysbyty Marchogion yr Ysbyty ar lard y Castell (Stryd y Santes Fair nawr) sy'n arwain i'r Priordy Benedictaidd (lle mae Eglwys y Santes Fair heddiw). Mae melinau'r dref ar hyd yr afon Mwldan i orllewin a gogledd-orllewin y dref. Mae'n bosibl bod Chancery Lane (Souters Street gynt) yn ardal ddiwydiannol ar y pryd. Mae Stryd y Cei yn arwain at y ceiau a adeiladwyd lle mae afonydd y Mwldan a'r Teifi yn cyfarfod. I'r de o'r afon mae Capel Sidan a adeiladwyd ddiwedd y 12fed ganrif.

This drawing by Neil Ludlow, shows Cardigan as it may have appeared in the late 14th century. The castle occupies a prominent position with a market outside the castle gates on Bridge Street and most of the town enclosed by a stone wall. As today, the main route through the town runs from the wooden Teifi bridge, along Bridge street, High Street and Pendre. A hospice belonging to the Knights Hospitallers stands on St Mary's Street which leads to the Benedictine Priory (where St Mary's now stands). The town mills are located along the river Mwldan to the west and north of the town. Chancery Lane (formerly Souters Street) was possibly an industrial area at this time. Quay Street leads to the quays built where the rivers Mwldan and Teifi meet. South of the river stands Capel Sidan, which was built in the late 12th century.

Ludlow '08

Paentiad James Newton o gastell a phont Aberteifi yn 1786. Gwaith Robert Waleran yw'r rhan fwyaf o olion y castell a welir yn y darlun.

James Newton's painting of Cardigan castle and bridge in 1786. Much of the castle remains visible here may be attributable to Robert Waleran's programme of works.



Llyfrgell Cenedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales

Er nad yw safle castell Roger de Montgomery yn hysbys, mae hi bron yn sicr i De Clare adeiladu ei gastell yntau, tua 1110, ar safle'r castell presennol. Yn wreiddiol wedi ei wneud o bridd a phren, roedd y castell mewn safle da yn gwrthsefyll ymosodiadau cyson tan iddo ildio i'r Arglwydd Rhys yn 1165. Cryfhawyd y castell gan Rhys trwy ei ailadeiladu mewn carreg. Newidiodd ei berchnogion lawer tro tan ddechrau'r 13eg ganrif pan ddechreuodd William Marshall a Robert Waleran gyfnod o ailadeiladu sylweddol, a gellir gweld olion eu gwaith heddiw. Erbyn y cyfnod hwn roedd y castell yn ganolfan dan reolaeth y Brenin. Yn ystod y 1270au daeth yn ganolfan weinyddol ar gyfer Sir Aberteifi a Thywysogaeth newydd Cymru. Dechreuodd y castell gollu ei bwysigrwydd yn ystod y 14eg ganrif, er iddo barhau i fod yn nodwedd amlwg o dirwedd Aberteifi a gweinyddiaeth sifil yr ardal am nifer o flynyddoedd.

Yn y 19eg ganrif cafodd y castell ei ailddatblygu. Adeiladwyd Plasty Castle Green y tu mewn i furiau'r castell, yn cynnwys y prif dŵr gogleddol. Dinistriwyd y muriau adfeiledig ac adeiladwyd y muriau uchel sydd i'w gweld heddiw. Mae gwaelodion y tyrau a oedd yn estyn allan o furiau'r castell i'w gweld o hyd.

Although the site of Roger de Montgomery's castle is not known, De Clare's castle of c.1110, was almost certainly built on the same site as the current castle. Originally built of earth and timber, the castle was well sited, resisting repeated attacks until it finally fell to the Lord Rhys in 1165. Rhys strengthened the castle by rebuilding it in stone. It changed hands several times until the early 13th century when William Marshall and Robert Waleran began a period of substantial rebuilding, remains of which can still be seen today. By this time the castle had become a centre of Royal control. In the 1270s it became an administrative centre both for Cardiganshire and the new Principality of Wales. The importance of the castle began to decline in the 14th century, although it remained a prominent feature of Cardigan's townscape and civil administration for many years.

In the 19th century the castle was redeveloped. Castle Green Mansion house was built within the castle grounds, incorporating the main north tower of the castle. The ruinous walls were demolished and replaced by the high walls that are visible today. The bases of towers that projected out from the castle walls to the base of the cliff are still visible.

“This Gilbert fortified Cardigan, the Shire-Towne, with a wall and strong Castle, whose aged lineaments doe to this day show the industrie both of Nature and Art; for the towne is seated upon a steepe banke, her South-side guarded with the deep River Tivy, and passable no way but by a bridge under the Castle. The Walles take the advantage of the rising Rockes, and circulate the towne even round about. The Castle is higher built upon a Rock, both spacious and faire”

(Dyfyniad o Speed, yn ysgrifennu tua 1610/ Quote taken from Speed, writing c.1610)



Ray Edgar

Chwith: Cynllun presennol Aberteifi, a chynllun posibl castell carreg y 13eg ganrif wedi ei arosod. Mae'r nodweddion canoloesol sy'n goroesi wedi eu nodi mewn coch, a llinell bosibl y muriau a'r tyrau mewn oren, wedi eu hamddiffyn mewn mannau gan ffosydd dwfn. Dangosir y beili allanol posibl mewn gwyrdd, a phrif borth amgen i'r castell yn ymyl Tŵr y Gogledd. Mae muriau'r dref, sydd hefyd mewn oren, yn ymestyn i'r gogledd a'r gorllewin ac fe fyddai'r afon ar y pryd wedi ymestyn ymhellach i mewn i'r tir i'r dwyrain. Uchod: Safle'r castell fel y mae heddiw. Er bod y tyrau a'r gwaith maen canoloesol yno o hyd, adeiladwyd cryn dipyn o'r hyn sydd i'w weld heddiw yn y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif pan sefydlwyd plasty a thiroedd Castle Green.

Left: The current plan of Cardigan, overlain with the possible layout of the 13th century stone castle. Surviving medieval features are depicted in red, with the conjectured line of the castle walls and towers shown in orange, defended in places by deep ditches. The possible northern outer bailey is shown in green, with an alternative main castle gateway situated close to the North Tower. The town walls, also shown in orange, extended to the north and west, and the river would formerly have extended further inland to the east. Above: The castle site as it stands today. Although medieval towers and masonry still stand, much of what is currently visible was built in the 18th and 19th century when Castle Green mansion and grounds were established.



Ray Edgar

Darn o waith maen ym mur y castell yn cynnwys elfennau o adeiladwaith canoloesol.

A section of the masonry of the castle wall, incorporating elements of medieval masonry in its construction.

Er iddi gael ei hamddiffyn ers y dyddiau cynnar, nid adeiladwyd muriau cerrig o amgylch y dref tan tua 1240. Mae cryn dipyn o'r gwaith maen canoloesol wedi diflannu erbyn hyn, ond mae llwybr yr amddiffynfeydd wedi gadael ôl parhaol ar ffurf Aberteifi. Roedd y muriau ar hyd pen uchaf y grib uwchben y Teifi (y tu ôl i'r Ceir presennol), yn troi i'r gogledd ger y Mwldan (i'w gweld yn ffiniau adeiladau Mwldan Isaf a Chanol), yn troi i'r dwyrain i groesi'r Stryd Fawr ger cyffordd College Row, cyn troi i'r de a dychwelyd i'r castell (ar hyd ffiniau'r adeiladau cefn ar ochr ddwyreiniol Chancery Lane). Nid oedd hyn yn amgylchynu ffiniau allanol y dref i gyd, fodd bynnag, gan fod cofnod o adeiladau ar hyd Stryd y Santes Fair tuag at y Priordy, ac mae'n bosibl i adeiladau ddatblygu ar hyd Pen-dre.

Although probably defended from an early date, stone walls were not built around the town until the 1240s. Much of the original medieval masonry has now disappeared but the route of the defences has left an enduring mark on the shape of Cardigan. The walls ran along the top of the ridge above the Teifi (behind the current Quayside), turning north at the Mwldan (visible in property boundaries of Lower and Middle Mwldan), turning east to cross High Street near the junction of College Row, before turning south to return to the castle (along rear property boundaries on the east side of Chancery Lane). This did not encompass the entire limits of the town, however, as properties are also recorded along St. Mary's Street towards the Priory, and properties may also have developed along Pendre.

Y SEFYLLFA'N GWAETHYGU.

O ganol y 14eg ganrif ymlaen, roedd trefi Cymru mewn cyfnod o ddirywiad economaidd cyffredinol, a'r sefyllfa'n waeth oherwydd ymgyrchoedd milwrol aflonyddgar a heintiau tebyg i'r Pla Du. Mae'n ymddangos bod y dirywiad hwn wedi effeithio ar Aberteifi hefyd. Yn dilyn gwrthryfel Owain Glyndŵr yn 1400 ni chyfrannodd Aberteifi unrhyw arian i'r goron am bum mlynedd, ac ni chynhaliwyd yr un ffair chwaith. Er bod cyfeiriadau at atgyweirio'r castell ac at ei thrigolion, mae'n ymddangos i gyflwr y castell ddirywiu rhwng y 14eg a'r 16eg ganrif.

Roedd y fasnach forwrol ar drai a chysylltiad â Bryste ac Iwerddon yn lleihau oherwydd y wasgfa economaidd gyffredinol. Mae deisyfiadau a anfonwyd at Richard II ddiwedd y 14eg ganrif yn dangos bod y dref wedi colli nifer o'i breintiau. Erbyn 1530, dywed Leland fod Aberystwyth yn 'better market than Cairdigan' ac erbyn 1540 dywedwyd bod y dref yn drydydd maint Caerfyrddin a hanner maint Dinbych-y-pysgod. Yn 1610 disgrifiodd Speed amddiffnyfeydd y dref yn 'indifferent for repaire' a dengys ei fap ddigon o dir y tu mewn i furiâu'r dref nad oedd yn cael ei ddefnyddio. Er gwaethaf y dirywiad hwn, roedd nifer o swyddogaethau fel llys y dref, parlwr y maer a charchar yn parhau ym meddiant y castell, er i'r swyddogaethau gweinyddol hyn ddfiflannu hefyd yn ystod y 17eg a'r 18fed ganrif.

DECLINING FORTUNES

From the mid 14th century onwards, there was a period of general economic decline for Welsh towns, made worse by disruptive military campaigns and disease epidemics such as the Black Death. This decline also appears to have affected Cardigan. Following the Owain Glyndŵr rebellion in 1400 Cardigan returned no revenue to the crown for 5 years, and no fairs were held. Despite references made about repairs to the castle and occupiers of the castle, its condition appears to have continued to decline during the 14th to 16th centuries.

Maritime trade was dwindling, contact with Bristol and Ireland lessened as a result of the general economic slump. Pleas sent to Richard II in the late 14th century show the town had lost many of its privileges. By the 1530s Leland reports that Aberystwyth is now a 'better market than Cairdigan' and by 1540 the town is said to be a third the size of Carmarthen, and half that of Tenby. In 1610 Speed described the town defences as 'indifferent for repaire' and his map shows plenty of unused ground within the town walls. Despite this decline, the castle still retained its function as the town court, mayor's parlour and the town gaol, although these administrative functions were also lost during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Anglo-Normans were religious people, and invasion was often followed by the establishment of monastic houses. In the Cardigan area, Benedictine houses were established at St Dogmaels and The Priory.

St Dogmaels was founded in 1115 on the existing monastic settlement of Llandudoch by Robert FitzMartin, the Norman lord of Cemais, for a prior and 12 monks. The new monks wore grey robes and followed a particularly austere 'Tironian' version of St Benedict's rule. The establishment was raised to the status of an abbey in 1120, but it remained a small monastic community. Following the Dissolution, part of the site remained in use as a parish church, while many of the other buildings were used for agricultural purposes. Remains of the abbey dating from various periods of its 400 year history can still be seen.

The Priory in Cardigan was established before 1165 by the de Clares, the new Norman lords of Ceredigion. This monastic house, belonging to Chertsey Abbey in Surrey, followed a more popular rule of St. Benedict, wearing characteristic black robes. This site was never raised to Abbey status, and remained a small community. Some medieval

“The Castle is higher built upon a Rock, both spacious and faire, had not stormes impaired her beautie, and time left her carkase a very Anatomie. The walles range as thou seest, and are indifferent for repaire”

(Dyfyniad o Speed yn ysgrifennu tua 1610/Quote taken from Speed, writing in c.1610)

Roedd yr Eingl-Normaniaid yn bobl grefyddol, ac ar ôl goresgyn byddent hwy fel arfer yn sefydlu tai mynachaid. Yn ardal Aberteifi, sefydlwyd tai gan y Benedictiaid yn Llandudoch ac yn y Priordy.

Sefydlwyd Llandudoch yn 1115 ar safle anheddiad mynachaid a oedd eisoes yn bod gan Robert FitzMartin, arglwydd Normanaidd Cemais, ar gyfer prior a 12 mynach. Gwisgai'r mynachod newydd wisg lwyd a dilynt fersiwn Tironaidd llym iawn o reol Sant Bened. Dyrchafwyd y sefydliad i statws abaty yn 1120 ond parhaodd yn gymuned fynachaid fechan. Yn dilyn y Diddymu, defnyddiwyd rhan o'r safle ar gyfer eglwys y plwyf a nifer o'r adeiladau eraill ar gyfer dibenion amaethyddol. Gellir gweld olion ar safle'r abaty o bob cyfnod ym mhedwar can mlynedd ei hanes.

Sefydlwyd y Priordy yn Aberteifi cyn 1165 gan y teulu de Clare, arglwyddi Normanaidd newydd Ceredigion. Roedd y tŷ mynachaid hwn yn perthyn i Abaty Chertsey yn Surrey, ac yn dilyn ffurf fwy poblogaidd o reol Sant Bened o wisg mentyll du nodweddiadol. Ni ddirchafwyd y safle i statws abaty a parhaodd yn gymuned fechan. Mae ambell ffynhonnell ganoloesol yn awgrymu mai un neu ddau



Ray Edgar



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Chwith: Eglwys y Santes Fair, mwy na thebyg wedi ei hadeiladu'n wreiddiol ar gyfer Priordy Benedictaidd Aberteifi.

Uchod ar y pen: Olion Abaty Tironaidd o'r 12ed ganrif yn Llandudoch, wedi ei adeiladu ar safle mynachaid Cymreig cynharach. Cadw. Hawlfraint y Goron.

Uchod gwaelod: Cerfwedd garreg o Abaty canoloesol Llandudoch. Cadw. Hawlfraint y Goron

Left: St Mary's church, probably originally built for the Benedictine Priory in Cardigan.

Above top: The remains of the 12th century Tironian Abbey at St Dogmaels, built on the site of an earlier Welsh monastic centre. Above bottom: A carved stone relief from the medieval St Dogmaels Abbey.

fynach yn unig oedd yn byw yno. Nid oes fawr ddim ohono ar ôl erbyn hyn, er bod ambell nodwedd ganoloesol yn parhau yn adeilad Eglwys y Santes Fair, eglwys y plwyf ar ôl y Diddymu, a mwy na thebyg ei bod wedi ei hadeiladu ar gyfer y Priordy yn wreiddiol. Daeth yr adeiladau eraill yn dai preifat a chawsant eu dymchwel tua 1805 pan adeiladodd John Bowen blasdy ar y safle.

sources suggest only one or two monks lived there. Little now remains, although St Mary's church, which was the parish church after the Dissolution, retains some medieval features, and was probably originally built for the Priory. The remaining buildings became a private residence, and were eventually pulled down in c1805 when John Bowen had a mansion built in the grounds.

Twf Aberteifi

Gellir darllen cynllun tref Aberteifi (ei strydoedd, mannau agored ac adeiladau), fel dogfen hanesyddol sy'n cynnig sawl cliw ynglŷn â'r ffordd mae'r dref wedi tyfu a newid ar hyd y canrifoedd. Er enghraifft, mae cryn dipyn o'r tir bwr-dais a oedd yn pennu ffiniau gwreiddiol adeiladau canoloesol Aberteifi wedi ei ffosileiddio yng nghynllun y strydoedd modern. I bob pwrpas, cynllun y dref yw prif gymynrodd hanesyddol gorffennol Aberteifi.

Mae cyfoeth o ddogfennau hanesyddol ar gael sy'n ymwneud ag Aberteifi, megis siarteri'r dref, gweithredoedd, mapiau a chynlluniau, ynghyd â ffotograffau cynnar, printiau a lluniau o'r awyr. Wrth gymharu'r ffynonellau gwybodaeth gwerthfawr hyn â'r cynllun trefol cyfoes gallwn ail-greu'r ffordd mae'r dref wedi newid a datblygu dros amser.

Mae map John Speed, 1610, yn rhoi cipolwg gwerthfawr i ni ar Aberteifi yn yr 17eg ganrif. Mae'n cynnig cliwiau ynglŷn â chynllun y dref yn y canrifoedd cynnar. Gellir defnyddio dogfennau tebyg i arolygon trefol y 13eg ganrif hyd at y 14eg ganrif, sy'n rhestru perchnogion eiddo, enwau'r strydoedd a lleoliadau yn y dref, er mwyn ychwanegu manylion ynghylch datblygiad y dref. Hefyd, mae siarteri brenhinol a deisyfiadau canoloesol yn help i ddangos y ffordd roedd statws a llywodraeth y dref yn newid.

Mae cyfres o fapiau mwy diweddar trwy gydol y 19eg ganrif a dechrau'r zofed ganrif, megis cynllun John Wood o'r dref yn 1834, map y degwm yn 1846 a mapiau Arolwg Ordans o'r 1880au ymlaen, yn olrhain datblygiad a thwf Aberteifi trwy gydol y cyfnod diweddarach, tyngedfennol hwn yn ei datblygiad. O'r wybodaeth hon i gyd, gellir olrhain twf, dirywiad a datblygiad y dref.

The growth of Cardigan

The town plan of Cardigan (its streets, open spaces and buildings), can be 'read' like an historic document to provide clues about how the town has grown and changed over the centuries. For example, many of the 'burgage plots' that define the original property boundaries of medieval Cardigan, have become 'fossilised' in the modern street plan. The town plan has effectively become the principal historic legacy of Cardigan's past.

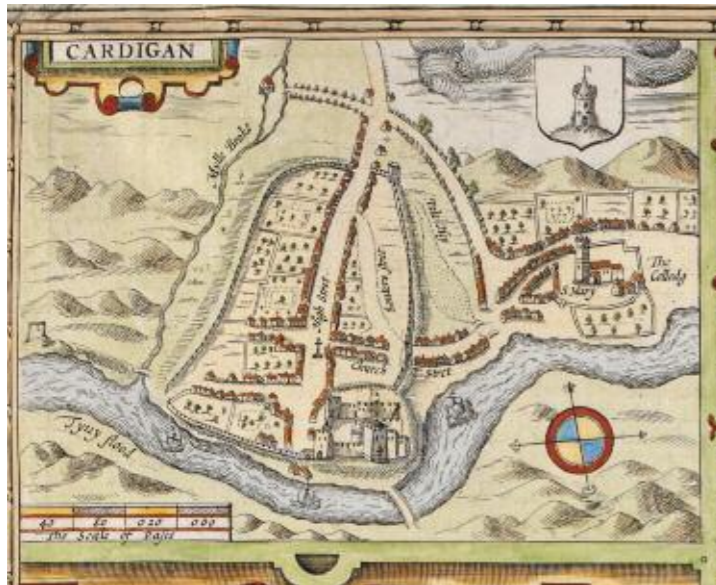
There is a wealth of historical documents relating to Cardigan, such as town charters, deeds, maps and plans, along with early photographs, prints and aerial photographs. By comparing these valuable sources of information with the modern town plan we can reconstruct how the town as it has changed and developed through time.

John Speed's map of 1610 gives us an invaluable glimpse of Cardigan in the 17th century. It provides clues about the layout of the town in earlier centuries. Documents such as medieval town surveys from the 13th century through to the 14th century which list property owners, street names and locations in the town, can be used to add details of the development of the town. In addition, medieval royal charters and pleas can also help show the changing status and governance of the town.

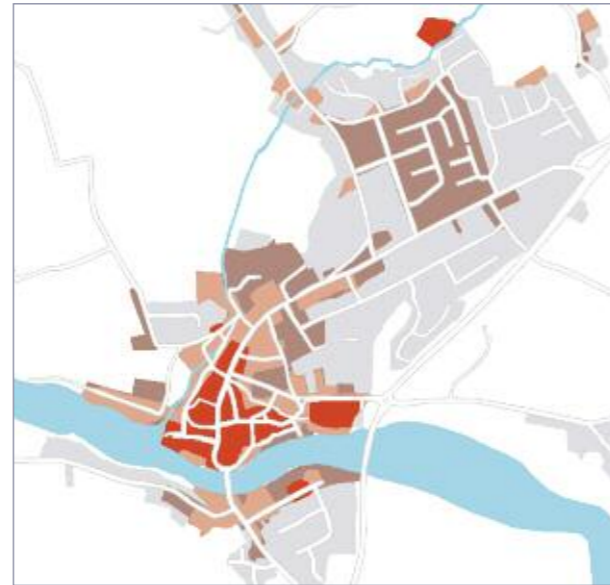
A series of later maps throughout the 19th and early 20th century such as John Wood's plan of the town in 1834, the tithe map from 1846 and detailed Ordnance Survey maps from the 1880s onwards, all effectively chart the expansion and development of Cardigan throughout this crucial later period of its development. From all of this information, the growth, decline and development of the town can be charted.



Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales



Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales



XXXXChwith: Cynllun tref Aberteifi gan John Speed yn 1610. Er ei fod mewn arddull benodol mae'r map cynnar hwn yn rhoi syniad da iawn o gynllun Aberteifi yn gynnar yn yr 17eg ganrif, a gellir ei gysylltu'n agos iawn â chynllun presennol Aberteifi.

Chwith: Map yn dangos twf hanesyddol Aberteifi ers y canol oesoedd, a chynllun y strydoedd presennol wedi'u harosod. Mae'r ardaloedd coch yn dangos terfynau'r dref ganoloesol ac ôl-ganoloesol gynnar. Mae'r oren yn dangos terfynau'r dref yn y 19eg ganrif. Mae'r brown yn dangos terfynau'r dref ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif ac yn gynnar yn yr 20fed ganrif ac mae'r llwyd yn dangos y dref heddiw.

Uchod: Map John Wood o Aberteifi yn 1834.

De: Print Samuel & Nathaniel Buck o Castell Aberteifi yn 1741. Gellir gweld adeiladau'r dref yn y cefndir gydag Eglwys y Santes Fair ac olion y Priordy ar y dde.

Far left: The town plan of Cardigan drawn by John Speed in 1610. Although stylised this early map gives a very good indication of the layout of Cardigan in the early 17th century that can be closely tied into the current layout of Cardigan.

Left: A map showing the historical growth of Cardigan since the medieval period, overlain by the modern street plan. The red areas represent the extent of the medieval and early post-medieval town. The orange areas represent the extent of the town in the early 19th century. The brown areas represent the extent of the town in the late 19th/early 20th century, and the grey area is the current extent of the town.

Above: John Wood's map of Cardigan in 1834.

Right: Samuel & Nathaniel Buck's print of Cardigan Castle in 1741, the town buildings can be seen in the background with St Mary's Church and the Priory remains visible to the right.



ARCHAEOLEG

Mae darnau o orffennol canoloesol Aberteifi i'w gweld o hyd, ar y tir ac oddi tano, ac mae tystiolaeth archaeolegol yn ffynhonnell gwybodaeth bwysig arall am orffennol y dref. Yn ogystal ag Eglwys y Santes Fair ac olion y castell canoloesol sydd yno o hyd, yn dilyn cloddio archaeolegol daethpwyd o hyd i'r ffos amddiffynnol a oedd yn amgylchynu tŵr y gogledd, llwybr rhai o furiau'r castell a phorth neu fynedfa beili o bosibl o dan fythynnod Green Street. Byddai adeiladau eraill wedi bod y tu mewn i'r castell, ond hyd yn hyn prin iawn yw'r dystiolaeth o'u bodolaeth. Mae'n bosibl hefyd fod beili allanol y castell yn ymestyn tua'r gogledd hyd at Stryd y Santes Fair. Mae rhannau o fur y dref wedi cael eu canfod yn sylfeini'r muri- au diweddarach ar hyd ochr ddwyreiniol Chancery Lane. Daethpwyd o hyd i un o dyrau mur y dref yn ystod gwaith archaeolegol y tu ôl i Woolworths yn 1978.

Cofnodwyd pyllau sbwriel canoloesol y tu ôl i adeiladau yn Stryd y Bont, ac mae'n hysbys bod seleri cynharach o dan y Stryd Fawr. Daeth darnau o'r bont ganoloesol i'r amlwg yn y Teifi a darganfuwyd wyneb stryd gerrig o dan y brif ffordd ym Mhen-y-bont.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Fragments of Cardigan's medieval past still survive, both above and below ground and archaeological evidence is another important source of information on Cardigan's past. In addition to St. Mary's church and the surviving standing remains of the medieval castle, archaeological investigations have located the defensive ditch that ran around the north tower, the line of some of the castle walls and a possible castle gateway or bailey entrance have been revealed underneath the Green Street cottages. Further buildings would have stood within the castle but evidence of them remains elusive. It is also possible that an outer bailey of the castle may have extended to the north, up to the line of St Mary's Street. Parts of the town walls have also been identified incorporated into the foundations of later walls, down the east side of Chancery Lane. Archaeological work behind Woolworths in 1978 revealed remains of one of the towers in the town wall.

Medieval rubbish pits have been recorded behind properties on Bridge Street, and early cellars are known to lie underneath High Street. Fragments of the medieval wooden bridge have been revealed in the Teifi and an earlier cobbled street surface has been revealed below the main road in Bridgend.



xxx
De uchod: Pont Aberteifi. Mwy na thebyg adeiladwyd y bont garreg bresennol yn yr 17eg ganrif, a'i hailadeiladu neu ei lledaenu yn y 18ed ganrif, ond yn dal i ddilyn llwybr y bont bren ganoloesol.
De gwaelod: Tŵr carreg o'r 13eg ganrif dan iorwg, rhan o gastell Aberteifi, nawr yn edrych dros y Strand. Mae rhagor o olion canoloesol y castell i'w gweld ar dir Castle Green.

Left: Excavation underway behind No.2 Green Street in 2003, revealing medieval masonry belonging to the castle.
Above right: Cardigan bridge. The current stone bridge was probably first built in the 17th century, rebuilt or widened in the 18th century, but still following the line of the medieval wooden bridge.
Below right: The ivy-clad remains of a 13th century stone tower, part of Cardigan castle, now overlooking the Strand. Further medieval remains of the castle are visible in the grounds of Castle Green.



Ray Edgar



Ray Edgar

“The salmon fishery on the river Teivy is very considerable, one hundred of the coracles described below being sometimes seen busily employed within the space of two miles in the navigable part of its course.”

“The salmon of the Teivy are esteemed particularly fine and delicious, and have a peculiar marbled appearance: great quantities are annually caught, dried, and sent to the London and other English markets.”

(Y ddau ddyfyniad o Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833 gan Lewis/ Both quotes from Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833).

Hanes diweddarach Aberteifi

Bu'r diwydiant pysgota yn rhan bwysig o ffyniant Aberteifi ers blynyddoedd lawer. Roedd yr afon yn enwog am ei heogiaid a'i brithyllod. Mor bell yn ôl â 1188 dywedodd Gerallt Gymro fod gan y Teifi well cyflenwad o'r eogiaid gorau nag unrhyw nant arall yng Nghymru. Gwnaed cryn dipyn o'r pysgota hwnnw mewn cwryglau, cychod hirgrwn wedi eu gwneud o waith gwiall a chroen, yn ddigon bach ac ysgafn i'w cario. Roedd nifer fawr o'r cychod hyn yn gweithio ar yr afon tan yn ddiweddar.

Roedd yr afon hefyd yn cynnig mynediad i'r môr ac i bysgodfa benwaig a oedd yn brif ddiwydiant y dref am gyfnod. Mae Arolygon a Llyfrau'r Porthladd yn yr 16eg a'r 17eg ganrif yn nodi bod pysgota môr a masnachu'n bodoli ar raddfa fechan, ond o ddiwedd yr 17eg ganrif ymlaen bu cynnydd dramatig yn y fasnach benwaig yn Aberteifi. O Ddulyn y daeth y galw mwyaf ac yn 1702 yn unig cludwyd 1734 baril o benwaig i'r Iwerddon.

Roedd mwynloddio a chwarella yn ehangu masnach yr arfordir a daeth glannau dwy ochr y Teifi yn ganolfannau prysur iawn. Yn 1810 cofnododd Meyrick 292 o longau wedi eu cofrestru yn Aberteifi yn cyflogi 929 o forwyr. Mae sawl warws mawr o'r 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif yn amlwg ar hyd yr afon ond fe'u defnyddir at ddibenion eraill yn awr.

Adeiladwyd llongau hefyd ar hyd y Netpool, mwy na thebyg o'r canol oesoedd, er mai o ddiwedd y 18fed tan ganol y 19eg ganrif oedd oes aur adeiladu llongau. Nid oes fawr ddim o olion y diwydiant hwn i'w weld nawr ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r ardal wedi ei orchuddio gan feysydd parcio modern.

“Trout fishing is also done out of a coracle, the paddle being worked with the left hand, the rod with the right. The tyro, however, is not advised to attempt this, as, even without a rod, his first essay at coracle paddling is only likely to result in a rapid circular motion, followed by an involuntary bath.”

(Dyfyniad o Guide Book to Cardigan and District a ysgrifennwyd gan James yn 1899/ Quote taken from a Guide Book to Cardigan and District, written by James in 1899)

Cardigan's Later History

The fishing industry has long been an important feature of Cardigan's prosperity. The river was famous for its salmon and trout. As early as 1188 Gerald of Wales comments that the Teifi is 'better stocked with the finest salmon than any other stream in Wales'. Much of this fishing was undertaken in coracles, oval boats built of wickerwork and hide, small and light enough to carry. Large numbers of these boats operated on the river until recently.

The river also gave access to the sea and a herring fishery that was for a while, the town's main industry. Surveys and Port Books of the 16th and 17th century demonstrate small-scale sea fishing and trade, but from the late 17th century onwards Cardigan saw a dramatic increase in the herring trade. Dublin formed the bulk of the demand, and in 1702 alone 1734 barrels of herring were shipped across to Ireland.

Mining and quarrying also fed an expansion of the coastal trade and quaysides on both sides of the Teifi became bustling centres of activity. In 1810 Meyrick records 292 vessels registered in Cardigan, employing 929 seamen. Large 18th and 19th century warehouses still dominate the waterfront, although now they are put to other uses.

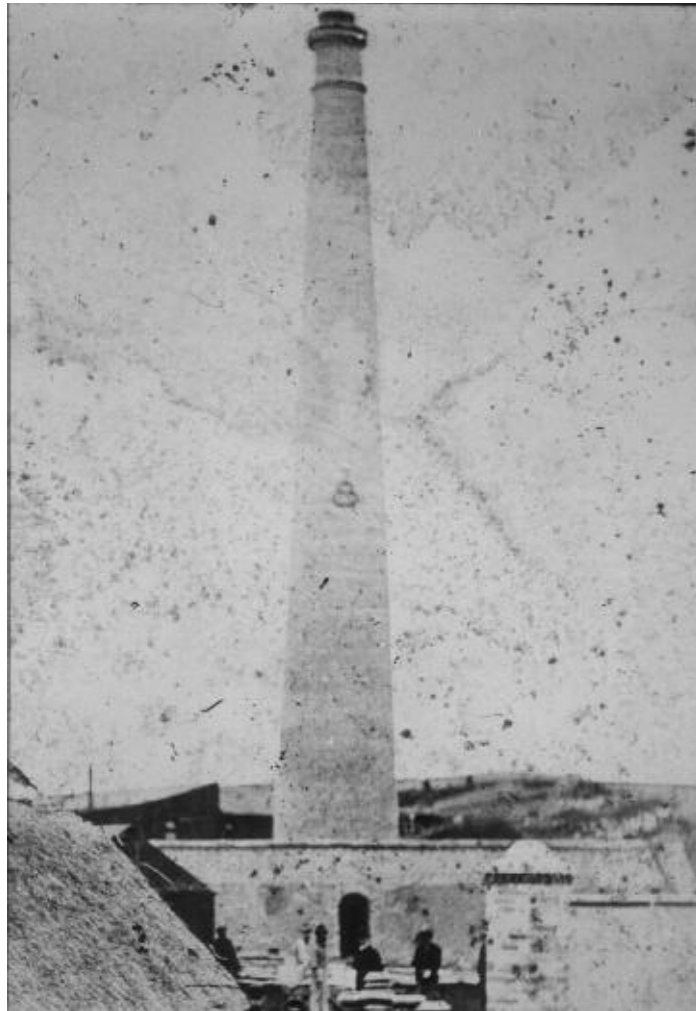
Ships were also built along the Netpool, probably from the medieval period, although the golden age of ship-building was from the late 18th to the mid 19th century. Little trace of this industry now remains, much having been covered by modern car-parks.

Pysgotwr ar yr afon Teifi yn cario ei gwrwgl ar ei gefn. Ar un adeg gellid gweld cannoedd o'r cychod pysgota bychain hyn ar ddyfroedd y Teifi.

A Teifi fisherman, carrying his coracle on his back. Hundreds of these tiny fishing boats could formerly be seen on the waters of the Teifi.



Casgliad Geoff Charles, Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru. / Geoff Charles collection, National Library of Wales.



XXXChwith: Simnai ddiweddarach Gwaith Brics Aberteifi ychydig cyn ei dymchwel yn 1927. Roedd ar un adeg yn nodwedd amlwg yn Aberteifi.

(dinistriwyd yn 1880) i'w weld yn y cefndir. De: Adeiladu llongau a chychod wedi eu hangori ar lan y Netpool yn Aberteifi ar ddiwedd y 19eg/ dechrau'r zoed ganrif.

Far left: The later chimney of the Cardigan Brickworks shortly before it was felled in 1927, once a distinctive feature of the Cardigan skyline. Above: A view across the Cardigan Brick and Tile Works in the 19th century, with the

county gaol (demolished in 1880) visible in the background. Right: Shipbuilding and boats moored at Netpool bank in Cardigan in the late 19th/early 20th century.

DIWYDIANT

Ers amser maith bu'r Mwldan yn ysgogiad i ehangu diwydiannau'r dref. Ar hyd glannau'r nant hon, yn y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif roedd gweithdai, bragdai, tanerddai a melinau, ynghyd â fforddri haearn a gwaith nwy ar yr ochr ddeheuol a gwaith brics i'r gogledd.

Arferai Gwaith Brics a Theils Aberteifi fod y tu ôl i'r lle mae Theatr Mwldan nawr, un o weithfeydd brics sylweddol cyntaf yr ardal. Fe'i hadeiladwyd yn y 1850au gan wneud defnydd da o glai safonol lleol. Roedd y safle yn ymestyn ar draws ardal eang ac roedd ei simnai dal yn nodwedd amlwg o dreflun Aberteifi. Erbyn y 1870au roedd masnach dda gan y gwaith yng Nghymru ac Iwerddon, yn cyflogi nifer o bobl leol, ac mae brics Aberteifi yn amlwg mewn adeiladau tebyg i Gapel Seion ar Stryd y Priordy a nifer o dai teras. Dirywiodd y busnes ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif a chaeodd y gwaith yn 1923; tynnwyd y simnai i lawr yn 1927.

Erbyn hyn mae'r adeiladau ynghyd â'r tai isel eu safon a oedd o'u cwmpas, wedi eu dymchwel yn llwyr, er bod olion rhai ohonynt i'w gweld ar ochr rhai o'r strydoedd neu fel adfeilion wedi eu gorchuddio gan lwyni.

INDUSTRY

The Mwldan has long powered the industrial expansion of the town. In the 18th and 19th century the stream was lined with workshops, malshouses, tanneries and mills, with an iron foundry and gasworks at the southern end, and a brickworks to the north.

The Cardigan Brick and Tile Works formerly stood behind what is now Theatr Mwldan, one of the earliest substantial brickworks in the region. Built in the 1850s, making use of good quality local clay, the site covered an extensive area and its tall chimney was a characteristic feature of the Cardigan townscape. By the 1870s it was doing a good trade in Wales and Ireland, employing many local people, and Cardigan brick is still prominently visible in buildings such as Mount Zion Chapel on Priory Street and in many terraced houses. Business declined in the late 19th century and the works closed for good in 1923; the chimneystack was felled in 1927.

These industries, along with much of the poor housing that formerly surrounded them, have now been swept away, although remnants of these buildings are still visible lining the streets or as shrub covered ruins.

YMFUDO

Ynghanol yr 17eg ganrif, roedd Aberteifi yn lle i'r Cymry fyrdio llong er mwyn dechrau bywyd newydd yng Ngogledd America. Rhwng 1654 a 1685 ymfudodd tua 4000 o bobl o Gymru, ond cyfnod pwysicaf yr ymfudo oedd rhwng 1795 a 1860 pan adawodd 5556 o bobl Sir Aberteifi yn unig, hanner ohonynt yn y 1840au. Yr ysbrydoliaeth i nifer oedd chwilio am ryddid crefyddol neu arian mawr, ond roedd nifer wedi ymfudo hefyd oherwydd y dirwasgiad amaethyddol a achoswyd gan gynaeafau gwael, gostyngiad yn y galw am eu cynnyrch, prinder bwyd, cyflogau isel a diweithdra.

Er bod nifer o bobl wedi teithio i Lerpwl cyn croesi'r Iwerydd, roedd llongau hefyd yn hwylio'n uniongyrchol o Aberteifi, taith o rai misoedd. Gadawodd llongau tebyg i'r Albion dref Aberteifi yn 1819 a mynd i Ganada gyda 27 o deuluoedd arni, gan sefydlu gwladfa New Cardigan yn y Tir Newydd. Bu llongau eraill yn cludo pobl i'r wladfa newydd o Aberteifi, yn ogystal â theithio i fannau eraill tebyg i Efrog Newydd.

Ond nid pawb wrth gwrs oedd yn mynd dramor o'u gwirfodd. Erbyn diwedd y 18fed ganrif roedd pobl yn cael eu cludo i drefedigaethau Prydeinig, megis Awstralia, fel cosb. Yn Aberteifi, fodd bynnag, mae'n ymddangos mai'r dynion yn unig oedd yn derbyn y fath gosb.

EMIGRATION

In the mid 17th century Cardigan served as a point of embarkation for Welsh people on their way to start a new life in North America. Between 1654 and 1685 around 4000 people emigrated from Wales, but the most important period of emigration was from 1795 to 1860 when 5556 people left Cardiganshire alone, half of them in the 1840s. The search for religious freedom and possible fortune inspired some, but many emigrated because of the agricultural depression caused by poor harvests, falling demand, scarce food, low wages and unemployment.

Although many people travelled to Liverpool before crossing the Atlantic, ships also made the direct crossing from Cardigan, a voyage that could take some months. Ships such as The Albion left Cardigan in 1819 for Canada with 27 families aboard, establishing the settlement of New Cardigan in Newfoundland. Other ships brought more people to the settlement from Cardigan, as well as travelling to other destinations like New York.

Of course, not everyone left for foreign soils voluntary. By the late 18th century people were being transported to British colonies, such as Australia, as punishment. In Cardigan however, this punishment only appears to have been given to male offenders.



Llyfrgell Ceredigion, Ceredigion County Library

Milwyr yn ymdeithio drwy Aberteifi. Nid oes dyddiad ar y llun hwn, ond mae'n edrych fel petai'n dangos milwyr ar eu ffordd i ryfel yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf.

Soldiers on the march through Cardigan. This photograph is undated but appears to show soldiers on their way to war during the 1st World War.

ABERTEIFI YN YSTOD RHYFEL

Yn ystod y ddau ryfel byd, fe aeth nifer o ddynion Aberteifi i ymladd dramor, ond daeth Aberteifi hefyd yn gartref i ffoaduriaid a orfodwyd o'u cartrefi oherwydd y rhyfela. Yn ystod y Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf, croesawyd nifer o Wlad Belg i'r dref ac yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd daeth nifer o gyn-filwyr o Wlad Pwyl i Ddyffryn Teifi a daeth plant o rai o ddinasoedd Prydain a oedd o dan fygythiad bomiau. Yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd credwyd y gallai'r rhyfel fod wedi dod i Aberteifi. Roedd y posibilrwydd bod Hitler am ymosod ar Iwerddon a thrwy hynny ymosod ar Brydain o'r Gorllewin wedi arwain at adeiladu cyfres o linellau atal tanciau, manau arsyllu a gorsafoedd radar ar hyd arfordir Ceredigion. Adeiladwyd pillbocsys mewn manau strategol, ac un ohonynt yn Aberteifi. Cafodd ei adeiladu ar linell amddiffynfeydd y castell canoloesol ac mae i'w weld o hyd uwchben pont Aberteifi. Roedd y byggythiad hwn hefyd wedi arwain at greu'r Llu Amddiffyn Lleol, neu'r Gwarchodlu Cartref fel y cafodd ei ailenwi, yn 1940. Sefydlwyd un bataliwn yn Aberteifi gyda'i bencadlys yn Nhŷ Stanley. Sefydlwyd ffreutur yn Neuadd y Dref i fwydo'r milwyr a oedd ar eu ffordd drwy'r ardal, a'i chynnal gan Wasanaeth Gwirfoddol y Menywod gyda dawnsfeydd yn cael eu trefnu yno gyda'r nos.

Pillbocs yr Ail Ryfel Byd a adeiladwyd ar linell yr amddiffynfeydd canoloesol yn gwarchod y fynedfa i Aberteifi o'r de.



The 2nd World War pillbox built on the line of previous medieval defences, covering the approach to Cardigan from the south.

Ray Edgar

CARDIGAN AT WAR

During the two world wars men from Cardigan left to fight overseas but Cardigan also became the home to refugees forced from their homes by the conflict. In WWI Belgians were welcomed to the town whilst during WWII many Polish ex-servicemen were settled in the Teifi valley and children came from bomb-threatened British cities. During WWII there was a genuinely held belief that the war may have come to Cardigan. The possibility that Hitler could invade Ireland and attack Britain from the west led to a series of anti-tank stop lines, observation posts and radar stations being built along the Ceredigion coast. Pillboxes were built in strategic locations, one of which was Cardigan. Built on the line of the medieval castle defences the pillbox still stands covering Cardigan Bridge. This threat also led to the creation of the Local Defence Force, later renamed the Home Guard, in 1940. One battalion was established in Cardigan, with their headquarters in Stanley House. A canteen was set up in the Guildhall to feed the troops that were passing through the area, run by members of the Women's Volunteer Service, with dances held there in the evening.

Enwogion a Digwyddiadau

Trwy gydol ei hanes bu Aberteifi yn gartref i nifer o bobl enwog. Disgrifiwyd y cysylltiadau agos â'r Arglwydd Rhys eisoes, ond yn ddiweddarach bu'r dref yn gartref i enwogion eraill tebyg i'r bardd Orinda.

Orinda oedd enw barddol Katherine Philipps. Fe'i ganwyd yn 1632, priododd â'r Seneddwr amlwg James Philipps AS pan roedd yn 16. Yn fuan ar ôl eu priodas symudodd y ddau i'r Priordy yn Aberteifi a dyna'r lle yr ysgrifennodd Orinda y rhan fwyaf o'i barddoniaeth enwog, er na chafodd y rhan fwyaf ohono ei gyhoeddi tan ar ôl iddi farw yn 1664. Dywedwyd yn aml fod ei barddoniaeth yn gain a choeth a hi oedd bardd benywaidd mwyaf adnabyddus ei chenhedaeth.

Ganwyd y pensaer enwog John Nash yn Llundain yn 1752 ond gyda chysylltiadau Cymreig; dywed rhai iddo gael ei eni yn Aberteifi hyd yn oed. Ar ôl i'w fentrau cynnar yn Llundain ei wneud yn fethdalwr symudodd i Gaerfyrddin er mwyn dechrau eto. Dyma'r lle y dechreuodd ailadeiladu ei ffortiwn a'i enw da gan dderbyn ei gomisiwn pensaernïol cyntaf yn 1788. Aeth yn ei flaen i weithio ar sawl adeilad amlwg yng Nghymru.

Roedd Aberteifi yn lle blaenllaw yn ystod y cyfnod hwn a bu ef yn y dref droeon yn gweithio ar gynlluniau ar gyfer carchar newydd y dref yn 1797 ac ar gyfer tŷ newydd George Bowen yn y Priordy tua 1805. Wedi adfer ei enw da, dychwelodd i Lundain yn 1802 gan ddod yn bensaer i'r Rhaglyw Dywysog a chynllunio tirnodau tebyg i Marble Arch a Phafiliwn Brighton.



Ray Edgar



Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru/National Library of Wales

Famous People and Events

Cardigan has been home to a number of famous people throughout its history. The close links with the Lord Rhys have already been described, but later it played host to other figures such as the poet Orinda.

Orinda was the pen-name of Katherine Philipps. Born in 1632, she married the prominent Parliamentarian MP James Philipps when she was just 16. Soon after their marriage, they moved to The Priory in Cardigan and it was here that Orinda wrote much of her famous poetry, although most of it was not published until after her death in 1664. Her poetry was often described as refined and elegant, she became the best-known female poet of her generation.

The famous architect John Nash was born in 1752 in London, but with Welsh links; some have even suggested he was born in Cardigan. After his initial ventures in London ended in bankruptcy he moved to Carmarthen to start anew. Here he began to rebuild his fortunes and his reputation, receiving his first architects commission in 1788 and went on to work on many prominent Welsh buildings.

Cardigan played an important role during this period and he spent some time in the town working on designs for the new town gaol in 1797 and George Bowen's new house at the Priory in c.1805. With his reputation restored he returned to London in 1802, becoming the prime architect to the Prince Regent, designing such landmarks as Marble Arch and Brighton Pavilion.



Uchod: Portread o John Nash a wnaed yng nghanol y 1790au. XXXChwith: Y Priordy, tŷ nodedig yn wreiddiol a adeiladwyd yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif ar sail cynllun gan John Nash. Mae ambell nodwedd o'r tŷ gwreiddiol, megis y muriau crwm a'r ffenestri bwaol, i'w gweld o hyd ond fe'i newidiwyd yn sylweddol wrth ei droi yn ysbyty coffa yn y 1920au. Chwith: Penddelw o Katherine Philipps, yr 'Orinda di-gymar', wedi ei gymryd o wyneb ddarlun ei 'Poems', a argraffwyd yn 1678.

Above: A portrait of John Nash made in the mid 1790s.

Far left: The Priory, originally an impressive house built in the early 19th century from a design by John Nash. Features of the original house, such as the curved walls and arched windows, are still visible but it was greatly altered when it was converted into the memorial hospital in the 1920s.

Left: A bust of Katherine Philipps, the 'matchless Orinda', taken from the frontispiece of her 'Poems', printed in 1678.

YR ARGLWYDD RHYS

Yn 1165 Aberteifi oedd prif gastell Rhys ap Gruffydd a oedd yn fwy adnabyddus fel yr Arglwydd Rhys. Roedd Rhys yn byw mewn cyfnod cythryblus. Roedd yn wŷyr i Rhys ap Tewdwr, brenin Deheubarth, a gafodd ei ladd wrth ymladd yn erbyn ymosodiad Eingl-Normanaidd yn 1093, ac yn fab i Gruffydd ap Rhys, ffigwr allweddol yng ngwrthryfel y Cymry yn 1136 ac ym mrwydr Crug Mawr. Yn fuan wedi i Rhys ddod yn benteulu yn 1155 fe'i gorfodwyd i ildio i Harri'r II o Loegr. Droeon gwrthryfelodd Rhys er mwyn amddiffyn ei diriogaethau ac ymosod ar ei gymdogion Normanaidd tan i Harri'r II, yn 1164, gipio Rhys a mynd ag ef i Loegr.

Llwyddodd Rhys, fodd bynnag, i uno'r Cymry mewn gwrthryfel agored ac ailfeddiannodd y rhan fwyaf o Geredigion, (ar wahân i Aberteifi). Methodd ymosodiad gan Harri'r II oherwydd glaw trwm, gan adael Rhys yn rhydd i gipio castell Aberteifi o'r diwedd yn 1165. Yn y blynyddoedd wedi hynny, trodd yr Eingl-Normaniaid eu sylw at Iwerddon, ac yn 1171, er mwyn cryfhau ei frenhiniaeth, gwnaeth Harri'r II gymodi â Rhys a'i wneud yn Brif Ustus (prif weinidog y Brenin) De Cymru.

Yn dilyn marwolaeth Harri'r II, dechreuodd Rhys frwydro eto yn erbyn ei gymdogion Eingl-Normanaidd gan ennill buddugoliaethau pellach yn Ne Cymru. Ar ddiwedd ei oes, cafodd Rhys gryn drafferth gyda'i feibion niferus a'u brwydro cyd-ddinistriol hwy yn y diwedd, ar ôl i Rhys farw yn 1197, yn caniatáu ail-sefydlu rheolaeth Eingl-Normanaidd yn Ne Cymru.

BRWYDR CRUG MAWR

Yn 1136 cododd y Cymry yn erbyn llywodraeth yr Eingl-Normaniaid yn ne-orllewin Cymru. Lladdwyd arglwydd Eingl-Normanaidd Aberteifi, Richard FitzGilbert, yn ystod cudd ymosodiad wrth iddo geisio dychwelyd i'w dir yng Ngheredigion. Roedd ei farwolaeth wedi ysbyrdoli Owain a Chadwaladr, meibion brenin Gwynedd, i ymuno â Gruffydd ap Rhys o'r Deheubarth ac ymosod ar Geredigion.

Casglwyd byddin Eingl-Normanaidd at ei gilydd yn frysiog o arglwyddiaethau Normanaidd amrywiol De Cymru, a hynny o dan arweiniad Robert FitzMartin, arglwydd Cemais, Stephen, cwnstabl Castell Aberteifi, a William a Maurice FitzGerald o Benfro. Cyfarfu'r Normaniaid â'r Cymry ar lethrau Crug Mawr i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o Aberteifi. Roedd gan y Cymry lawer mwy o filwyr na'r Eingl-Normaniaid. Dywedwyd bod gan y Cymry 6000 o filwyr troed a 2000 o filwyr

LORD RHYS

In 1165 Cardigan became the principal castle of Rhys ap Gruffydd, more popularly known as the Lord Rhys. Rhys lived in turbulent times. He was the grandson of Rhys ap Tewdwr, king of Deheubarth, who was killed resisting the Anglo-Norman invasions in 1093, and the son of Gruffydd ap Rhys, a key figure in the Welsh rising of 1136 and the battle of Crug Mawr. Soon after Rhys became head of the family in 1155 he was forced to submit to Henry II of England. Several times Rhys rose in revolt to defend his territories and to strike out at his Norman neighbours until in 1164 Henry II was forced to seize Rhys and take him to England.

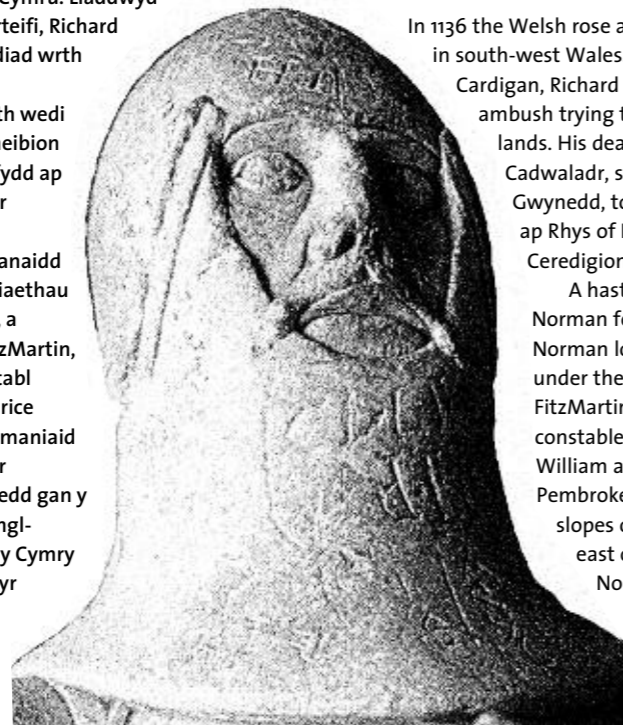
Rhys, however, was able to unite the Welsh in open revolt and recaptured much of Ceredigion (except Cardigan). An attempted invasion by Henry II was driven off by torrential rain leaving Rhys free to finally capture Cardigan castle in 1165. In the following years the Anglo-Normans turned their attention to Ireland, and in 1171 to help secure his realm whilst in Ireland, Henry II made peace with the increasingly powerful Rhys, who was made Justiciar (the King's main minister) of South Wales.

Following Henry II's death Rhys again took up arms against his Anglo-Norman neighbours, winning further victories in south Wales. In his later years Rhys was to have much trouble with his numerous sons, their internecine fighting eventually, after Rhys sudden death from disease in 1197, allowing the re-establishment of Anglo-Norman control in South Wales.

THE BATTLE OF CRUG MAWR

In 1136 the Welsh rose against Anglo-Norman rule in south-west Wales. The Anglo-Norman lord of Cardigan, Richard FitzGilbert was killed in an ambush trying to return to his Ceredigion lands. His death inspired Owain and Cadwaladr, sons of the king of Gwynedd, to join forces with Gruffydd ap Rhys of Deheubarth and invade Ceredigion.

A hastily assembled Anglo-Norman force from the various Norman lordships of South Wales under the command of Robert FitzMartin, Lord Of Cemais, Stephen, constable of Cardigan Castle, and William and Maurice FitzGerald of Pembroke, met the Welsh on the slopes of Crug Mawr to the north-east of Cardigan. The Anglo-Norman army was probably



“There is a tumulus at the top of this hill [Crug Mawr]. The local inhabitants say that it adjusts itself to the size of anyone who goes there. They also maintain that if as evening falls you leave your arms there in good condition you will find them broken to pieces the next morning.”

(Gerallt Gymro yn ysgrifennu yn 1188/ Gerald of Wales, writing in 1188)

meirch. Yn ystod y frwydr ddilynol, enillodd y Cymry fuddugoliaeth arwyddocaol.

Bu'n rhaid i'r fyddin Eingl-Normanaidd ffoi. Dywedwyd bod cymaint wedi ceisio dianc ar draws pont y Teifi fel y dymchwelodd y bont o dan eu pwysau ond roedd nifer y cyrff meirw'n cynnig llwybr ar draws yr afon i weddill y milwyr ffoi. Dihangodd FitzMartin i gastell Aberteifi ac er i'r fyddin Gymreig ymosod ac ysbeilio'r dre, methwyd â chymryd y castell. Daeth Cadwaladr yn ôl ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach, gan ddod â hurfilwyr llychlynaidd gydag ef, ond methodd eto â chipio'r castell. Roedd y fuddugoliaeth, fodd bynnag, yn ergyd sylweddol i fwriadau'r Eingl-Normaniaid yn yr ardal, a dychwelodd Ceredigion i ddwylo'r Cymry.

Chwith: Delw o'r Arglwydd Rhys ar ei fedd yn Eglwys Gadeiriol Tŷ Ddewi. Uchod: Safle brwydr Crug Mawr, a Chrug Mawr ei hun, sy'n cael ei alw'n Banc y Warren nawr, yn y cefndir.

outnumbered by the Welsh force which was said to have numbered 6000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. In the ensuing battle the Welsh won a significant victory.

The Anglo-Norman army was put to flight. It was reported that so many tried to escape across the Teifi bridge that it collapsed under their weight, but the mass of dead bodies provided a crossing for the rest of the army to flee. FitzMartin fled to Cardigan castle, and although the Welsh army attacked and plundered the town they were unable to take the castle. Cadwaladr even returned two years later, this time bringing with him Viking mercenaries, but was still unable to take the castle. The victory was, however, still a significant setback for Anglo-Norman ambitions in the area and Ceredigion returned to Welsh hands.

Left: The effigy of Lord Rhys on his tomb in St Davids Cathedral. Above: The site of the battle of Crug Mawr, with Crug Mawr itself, now known as Banc y Warren, standing in the background.



Llun o brif babil yr Eisteddfod pan ddychwelodd yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol i Aberteifi yn 1909.

A photograph of the main Eisteddfod tent when the National Eisteddfod returned to Cardigan in 1909.

YR EISTEDDFOD

Yng nghastell Aberteifi y cynhaliodd yr Arglwydd Rhys ei ŵyl farddoniaeth a chân gyntaf yn 1176. Hysbysebwyd gŵyl Rhys am flwyddyn drwy Gymru, Lloegr, yr Alban, Iwerddon ac o bosibl, Ffrainc hefyd. Erbyn hyn, cydnabyddir gan nifer mai dyma'r eisteddfod gyntaf. Daw'r enw, o'r gair 'eistedd', ac mae o bosibl yn gyfeiriad at gadair wedi ei cherfio â llaw a roddwyd i fardd gorau'r ŵyl, traddodiad a ddechreuwyd efallai gan Rhys pan roedd yn cynnig cadair wrth ei fwrdd i'r bardd a'r cerddor gorau.

Ers hynny, cynhaliwyd nifer o eisteddfodau trwy Gymru dan nawdd teuluoedd bonedd a phendefigion Cymru. Cyn hir datblygodd yn ŵyl werin fawr, ac yn 1880 ffurfiwyd Cymdeithas yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol a chynhaliwyd yr ŵyl bob blwyddyn oddi ar hynny (heblaw am 1914 a 1940).

Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn rhan hanfodol o hanes Cymru nawr, y dathliad hynaf a mwyaf o ddiwylliant Cymru. Mae'n cynnwys cystadlaethau a seremonïau barddol o hyd, gan gynnwys Coroni'r Bardd, y Fedal Ryddiaith a Chadeirio'r Bardd. Gwneir hyn yn enw Gorsedd y Beirdd, y Derwyddon (a ffurfiwyd ar ddiwedd y 18ed ganrif), gan gynnwys beirdd, awduron, cerddorion, arlunwyr ac eraill sydd wedi cyfrannu at ddiwylliant Cymru. Ynghlwm â'r seremonïau mae Maes yr Eisteddfod gyda stondinau amrywiol a phebyll ar gyfer cystadlaethau, cymdeithasau, llenyddiaeth a cherddoriaeth fyw..

THE EISTEDDFOD

It was at Cardigan castle that Lord Rhys first hosted a festival of poetry and song in the castle grounds in 1176. Rhys's festival was advertised for a year throughout Wales, England, Scotland, Ireland and possibly also France. This is now accepted by many as the first Eisteddfod. The name means a sitting (eistedd = to sit), possibly a reference to the hand-carved chair awarded to the best poet, a tradition that may also have started with Rhys, who awarded a seat at his table to the best poet and musician.

Subsequently many eisteddfodau were held throughout Wales under the patronage of the Welsh gentry and noblemen. It soon developed into a huge folk festival, and in 1880 the National Eisteddfod Association was formed and the festival has since been held yearly (except 1914 and 1940).

The National Eisteddfod is now an integral part of Welsh history, the largest and oldest celebration of Welsh culture. It still includes poetry competitions and ceremonies, including the Crowning of the Bard, Awarding of the Prose Medal and the Chiring of the Bard. This is undertaken under the auspices of the Gorsedd of Bards, known as Druids (an invention of the later 18th century), made up of poets, writers, musicians, artists and others who have contributed to Welsh culture. Associated with the ceremonies is the Eisteddfod Field, with various stalls, a competitions tent, societies, literature and a live music tent.

Plac wrth furiau Castle Green, yn cofnodi'r Eisteddfod yn Aberteifi.

A plaque standing by the Castle Green walls, commemorating the Eisteddfod in Cardigan.



"This year the Lord Rees Prince of South Wales made a great feast at Christmas in the castell of Aberteivi, which feast he caused to be proclaimed through all Brytaine long before, and thither came manie strangers, which were honourable received, and worthilie entertained, so that no man departed discontented. And among deeds of armes, and other shewes, Rees caused all the poetes of Wales (which are makers of songs, and recorders of gentlemen's petegrees and armes, of whom everie one is intituled by the name of Bardh, in Latine Bardus) to come thither, and provided chaires to be set in his hall, where they should dispute together, to trie their cunning, and gift in their faculties, where great rewards and rich gifts were appointed for the overcomers; amongst whome they of North Wales won the price, and among the musicians Reese's own household men were counted best."

(Dyfyniad o'r Welsh Chronicle, fel yr adroddwyd gan Meyrick 1810 (ailgyhoeddwyd 1907)/ Welsh Chronicle, as reported by Meyrick 1810 (republished 1907)).



Casgliad Donald Davies /Donald Davies collection

Chwith: Stryd Fawr Aberteifi fel yr oedd tua 1900. Uchod: Nid yw'r Stryd Fawr wedi newid fawr ddim o ran golwg dros y 250 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae'n stryd siopa brysur ac yn briffordd o hyd gyda'i siopau teras traddodiadol ac adeiladau o'r 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif.

Left: The High Street in Cardigan, as it appeared in 1900. . Below: The High Street has altered little in appearance over the past 250 years. It is still a busy shopping street and thoroughfare, with its traditional terraced shop-fronts and 18th and 19th century buildings.



Roy Edgar



Aberteifi Heddiw

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o adeiladau Aberteifi heddiw yn dyddio o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif ymlaen. Ymhlith y bensaerniaeth sy'n dangos twf cyflym y dref dros y 250 mlynedd diwethaf mae enghreifftiau o'r cyfnodau Sioraidd, Regentaidd, Fictoraidd, Edwardaidd a'r zofed ganrif.

Cardigan Today

The present day buildings of Cardigan largely date from the late 18th century onwards. Architecture reflecting the rapid growth and expansion of the town over the last 250 years include Georgian, Regency, Victorian, Edwardian and 20th century styles.



Cei Aberteifi fel mae'n ymddangos heddiw, wedi ei adnewyddu'n ddiweddar ond bel-lach nid oes bwrlwm gweithgarwch porthladd yma.

The quayside of Cardigan as it stands today, recently redeveloped but no longer the scene of bustling portside activity.

Gellir gweld swyddogaeth hanfodol yr afon yn yr adeiladau a godwyd ar ei glannau yn ystod y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif. Dengys yr adeiladau diwydiannol a'r rhai eraill dwf diwydiannol y cyfnod pan roedd y Mwldan yn galon ddiwydiannol y dref.

Ychwanegiadau amlwg eraill i dreflun y dref yw'r adeiladau cyhoeddus newydd, megis Neuadd y Sir o'r 18fed ganrif a Neuadd y Dref a Neuadd y Farchnad o'r 19eg ganrif. Mae'r capeli niferus, un ohonynt wedi ei adeiladu o frics Aberteifi, a thai bonedd amlwg yn ychwanegu at gymeriad unigryw treflun Aberteifi.

Mae llechen lwyd Dyffryn Teifi yn garreg adeiladu nodweddiadol a ddefnyddiwyd yn helaeth trwy Geredigion ers y canol oesoedd ar gyfer amryw o'r adeiladau gan gynnwys Neuadd y Dref, tai ffasiynol y dref, siopau a warysau glan yr afon.

Nid oedd brics yn ddeunydd adeiladu cyffredin yng Ngheredigion tan y 19eg ganrif. Defnyddiwyd brics a mowldinau addurnedig nodedig Gwaith Brics a Theils Aberteifi yn eang yn Aberteifi fel hysbyseb balch i'r cwmni, yn amrywio o dai teras Heol y Gogledd i adeiladau mwy o faint, tebyg i Gapel Seion. Gwnaed gwaith gofalus yn Aberteifi i gynnal, cadw a gwella'r tirlun pensaernïol unigryw hwn.

The vital role the river played can be seen in the 18th and 19th century quayside warehouses that still line the river. Industrial buildings and other remains testify to the industrial expansion of this period, when the Mwldan was the industrial heart of the town.

Other visible additions to the townscape are new public buildings, such as the 18th century Shire Hall and the mid 19th century Guild Hall and Market Hall complex. The many chapels, one built from Cardigan brick, and prominent gentry houses also add to the unique character of Cardigan's townscape.

The grey slate of the Teifi valley is a characteristic building stone used extensively throughout Cardigan since medieval times for a variety of buildings including the Town Hall, fashionable town-houses, shops and quayside warehouses.

Brick was not a common material in Ceredigion until the 19th century. The distinctive brick and decorative mouldings produced by The Cardigan Brick and Tile Works were used extensively in Cardigan as a proud advertisement for the company, from the terraces of North Road, to larger buildings such as Mount Zion Chapel. Careful work has been undertaken in Cardigan to help preserve, restore and enhance this unique architectural landscape.



Gellir gweld y defnydd eang o lechen lwyd y Teifi ymhob rhan o Aberteifi, mewn adeiladau amlwg megis Neuadd y Sir (chwith), Neuadd y Dref (uchod) a Thŷ Glenroy ar Stryd y Bont (de).

The extensive use of the distinctive grey Teifi slate can be seen throughout Cardigan, in prominent buildings, such as the Shire Hall (left), Guildhall (above) and Glenroy House on Bridge Street (right).



Ray Edgar



Mae gwaith brics o Waith Brics a Theils Aberteifi yn nodwedd amlwg arall o adeiladau Aberteifi gan gynnwys terasau Ffordd y Gogledd (chwith) a mowldinau addurnedig a welir mewn mannau eraill (uchod).

Brickwork from the local Cardigan Brick and Tile Works is another distinctive feature of Cardigans buildings, including the terraces of North Road (left) and decorative mouldings seen elsewhere (above).



Ray Edgar

(Rhes uchaf, chwith): Capel Tabernacl, Pen-dre, ailadeiladwyd yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif ar safle capel blaenorol y 18fed ganrif, a chafodd wyneb newydd yn 1902.
Adeiladau amlwg yn Aberteifi, gan gynnwys Neuadd y Dref o ganol y 19eg ganrif (rhes uchaf, de), tŷ trefol o ddiwedd y 18fed ganrif neu o'r 19eg ganrif ar gornel Lôn Chancery a Stryd y Santes Fair (canol), a'r tai trefol gynt yn y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif, Castle Chambers a Gwesty'r Grosvenor ar Stryd y Bont (rhes ganol, de). Uchod: Adeilad trawiadol 5 llawr Warws y Bont, a godwyd yn gynnar yn y 19eg ganrif, a (de) llwybr y Mwldan, a oedd ar un adeg yn galon ddiwydiannol y dref.

(Top row left): the Tabernacle Chapel on Pendre, rebuilt in the early 19th century on the site of an 18th century forerunner, and refronted in 1902.
Prominent 19th century buildings around Cardigan, including the mid 19th century Guildhall (top row, right), a late 18th or 19th century town house on the corner of Chancery Lane and St Mary's Street (middle), and the 18th and 19th century former town houses of Castle Chambers and the Grosvenor Hotel on Bridge Street (middle row, right).
Above: the impressive early 19th century, 5-storey, Bridge Warehouse, and (right) the course of the Mwldan, once the industrial heart of the town.

Diogelu Gorffennol Aberteifi

Mae gwaith ehangu tref Aberteifi yn parhau ac mae cymeriad y dref yn newid drwy'r amser. Enghraifft o'r broses newid hon yw'r angen i greu ffordd i osgoi strydoedd gorllawn a chul y cynllun strydoedd canoloesol. Er bod y fath ddatblygiadau yn gadael eu marc ar ffabrig hanesyddol bregus y dref, rhaid i'r angen am newid gael ei gydbwysu â'r angen i ddiogelu elfennau o gymeriad unigryw'r dref.

Mae nifer o ardaloedd a safleoedd hanesyddol yn Aberteifi wedi cael eu cofrestru gan Cadw fel Henebion, gan eu diogelu'n gyfreithiol rhag iddynt gael eu difrodi neu eu dinistrio. Ymhlith y safleoedd hyn mae holl ardal y castell canoloesol y gwyddys amdano sydd o dan erddi tirlunio plasyd Castle Green. Safleoedd eraill sydd ar y rhestr yw Pont Aberteifi ac olion y mur canoloesol sydd o dan y ddaear. Hefyd, mae 94 o adeiladau rhestredig (sydd hefyd yn cynnwys gathiau, cofebion rhyfel, safleoedd seindorf, pontydd a muriau) yn Aberteifi. Rhaid cael caniatâd arbennig os am newid neu ymestyn adeiladau rhestredig ac o dan amgylchiadau eithafol iawn yn unig y rhoddir caniatâd i'w dymchwel.

Yn ychwanegol at y safleoedd rhestredig, mae'r Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol ar gyfer de-orllewin Cymru, dan ofal Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed, yn cynnwys dros 200 o leoliadau yn Aberteifi. Y gronfa ddata hon o wybodaeth yw sail y cyngor a roddir gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol ynghylch goblygiadau archaeolegol ceisiadau cynllunio a chynlluniau datblygu. Gall y cyhoedd weld y Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol yn swyddfeydd Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed yn Llandeilo, Sir Gâr.

Protecting Cardigan's Past

The urban expansion of Cardigan continues, and the character of Cardigan is constantly changing. An example of this process of change is the need to bypass the narrow congested streets of the medieval core. Although such developments leave their mark on the fragile historic fabric of the town, the need for change has to be balanced with the need to protect elements of the town's distinctive character.

Many historic areas and sites in Cardigan have been scheduled by Cadw as Ancient Monuments giving them legal protection from damage or destruction. These sites include the known extent of the medieval castle that is preserved beneath the landscaped grounds of Castle Green mansion. Other scheduled sites include Cardigan Bridge and the below ground remains of the medieval town wall. In addition there are currently 94 listed buildings (which also includes gates, war memorials, bandstands, bridges and walls) in Cardigan. Special consent needs to be sought for proposals to alter or extend listed buildings and any consent for demolition would only be granted in very exceptional circumstances.

In addition to the scheduled and listed sites, the Historic Environment Record for southwest Wales, maintained by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, includes over 200 entries for Cardigan. This database of information forms the basis of the advice provided by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust to the Local Planning Authority on the archaeological implications of planning applications and development proposals. The Historic Environment Record is available for public consultation at the offices of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.



Ray Edgar

