

CWM Y GLO LLANRUG TROEDIO LLWYBRAU

Yn ôl hen gyfreithiau canol oesol Cymru roedd gan bawb hawl i ddefnyddio tir comin i gael dŵr, coed tân ac i gyrraedd addoldy. Dyma yw tarddiad y llwybrau cyhoeddus yr ydym yn eu ddefnyddio heddiw ac mae dros 100 ohonynt ym mhlywyd Llanrug gyda digonod o rymeddodau a hanesian diddorol i'w darganfod. Mwynhewch!

According to the old medieval Welsh Laws, everybody had the right of access to places of worship, to collect water and get firewood from common land. These were the origins of the public footpaths we have today and there are over 100 of them in the parish of Llanrug, each with their own stories to tell and wonders to discover. Enjoy!

ARCHAEOLEG ARCHAEOLOGY

MAEN HIR CEFN DU STANDING STONE

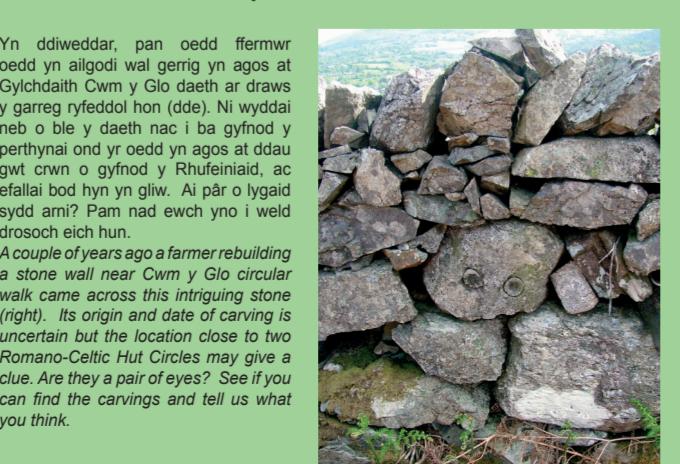
Llwybr 12 Cyllchdaith Cwm y Glo Path 12 Cwm y Glo Circular Walk



A magnificent standing stone 1.8 metres tall stands proudly on the lower slopes of Cefn Du. From here there are incredible views which are well worth the walk, and probably a factor in deciding where to locate the stone 4000 years ago. Dating therefore from the Bronze Age the stone had a religious, funerary and ritual function. Another possible standing stone further down the hill may suggest a ritual 'path' leading to some significant site or burial.

CLEGYR

Cyllchdaith Cwm y Glo Cwm y Glo Circular Walk



Diolch arbenig i / Special thanks to:
Thomas Benson, Maldwyn a Dafydd Gwsg Dwyfor, Jan Heiland,
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Cymor Llanrug

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DELWEDDU
GARETH
ROBERTS
IMAGES

DAEAREG • GEOLOGY

MYNYDDOEDD COLL • LOST MOUNTAINS



Rhyw 300-500 miliwn o fynyddoedd yn ôl roedd cadwyn o fynyddoedd enfawr tebyg i'r Alpuau yn edrych i lawr ar Ynys Môn. Yn raddol cafdod y mynyddoedd eu herdyd gan y rhyw a glaw. Petaeno yno o hyd, byddai'r olygfa i'w gogledol o Lanrug yn dra gwahanol (gweler uchod).

300-500 million years ago a mountain range of Alpine proportions towered over Anglesey. Slowly these great peaks were worn away by ice and rain. Had they still be standing today, the view to the north of Llanrug would look very different (see image above).

CARREG ARTHUR • ARTHUR'S STONE CYLLCHDAITH YR EGLWYS I GARREG ARTHUR CHURCH TO ARTHUR'S STONE CIRCULAR WALK



Churches were dedicated to St Michael between the seventh and ninth century. The church of St Michael belongs to this period. It was situated within the secular unit called Rug (heather). When the parish was later established, the secular units of Rug, Pryscol and Rhuddallt were joined to form the parish of 'St Michael in the heather'. In time it was shortened to Llanrug, a combination of the old and new. Of the present building it is thought that the walls in black in the illustration (above) date from the 13th century and the ones in blue from the 16th.

Mae'r garreg fawr hon wedi bod yn safle picnic poblogaidd i genedlaethau o bobl leol, ond sut gryhaeddodd craig o'r fath y fawr hyn? Un hanes yw bod y Brenin Arthur wedi'i thynnu o'i esgid i'r flaen i fwriad. Roedd y garreg i lawr llétrau Cefn Du nes iddi gryraedd ei lleoliad presennol. Mewn gwirionedd, carreg folcanig yw hi, 450 miliwn o fynyddoedd oed. Ar ddiwedd Oes yr Iâ cafodd eisigiad gan y rheawilfa a daeth i lawr Ddyffryn Peris ger Fachwen a'i gollwng yma pan ddechreudoedd y rheu doddi tua 11,000 o fynyddoedd yn ôl.

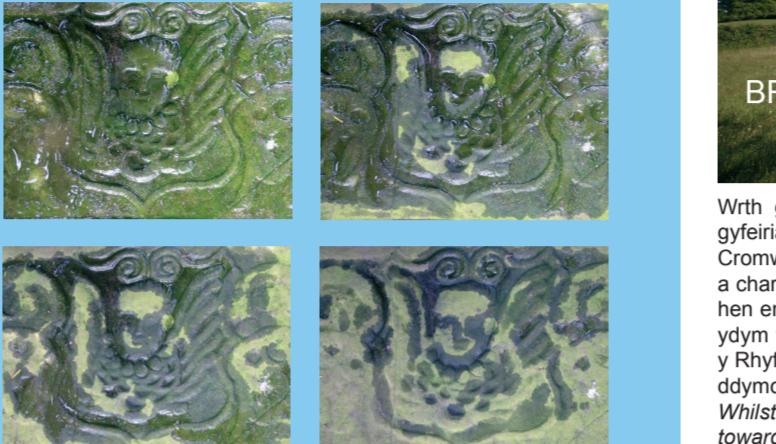
Carreg Arthur has been a favourite picnic destination for generations but how did the rock end up in such a location? The legend goes that the stone irritated King Arthur when it got lodged in his shoe. He threw it away and it rolled down Cefn Du to come to rest at its present location. The reality is somewhat different though as Arthur's Rock is in fact volcanic in origin, 450 million years old. At the end of the Ice Age it was picked up near Fachwen by the glacier that came down Llanberis Pass and dumped here when the ice began to melt around 11,000 years ago. dumped here when the ice began to melt around 11,000 years ago.

YR EGLWYS • THE CHURCH

BEDD ANN ROWLANDS ANN ROWLANDS' GRAVE



Yn union gyferbyn ag adiliad yr eglwys mae careg fedd Ann, merch 12 oed John Rowlands, Plastirion. Un bore Sul ym mis Awst 1729 gwthroddod Ann fynd i'r eglwys gyda'r theulu am ei bod yn rhwng brysur yn cribi'g hawlir hir o flaen y drych. Erbyn i'r teulu gyrraedd adref roedd Ann wedi marw. Mae siâp pen y ferch a thresi o wallt hir yn ymddangos ar garreg ei bedd (fel petain' y sylly i ddrych) wrth i'r garreg sychu ar ôl glaw (isod).



Câi eglwysi eu cysegru i Fihangel Sant rhwng y seithfed a'r nawfed ganrif. Perthyn Eglwys Mihiangell yr cynod hwn. Roedd wedi ei lleoli o fewn uned secwlar Y Rug. Pan flurfuwyd y plwyf yn ddiweddarach, unwyd unedau secwlar Y Rug. Pryscol a Rhuddallt i ffurfio plwyf Llanfihangel yn Rug. Cwtogwyd yr enw maes o law i Llanrug, sef cyffiniaid o'r hen a'r newydd. Yn yr eglwys, tybir fod y walau du yn y darlun (chwif) yn dyddio o'r 13eg ganrif a'r thal glas o'r 16eg.

Directly next to the church is the gravestone of Ann, the 12 year old daughter of John Rowlands, Plastirion. On Sunday morning in August, 1729 Ann refused to go to church with her family, preferring to sit in front of her bedroom mirror to comb her beautiful long hair. When the family returned they discovered that Ann had died on the spot. The shape of Ann's face and long hair, staring at herself in the mirror, appears on her gravestone when it dries after rainfall (see sequence above).

CYTIAU MUR MOCH MUR MOCH ROUND HUTS Cyllchdaith Cwm y Glo Circular Walk

Mae cyfecho o weddillion o'r cynnod Rhufeiniog a Cheltaid i'w gweld yn ardal Clegyr ac yn plith mae cytiau crwn 'Mur Moch' sy'n ymddangos fel clychoedd o gerrig gyferbyn â lôn Clegyr ac sydd wedi'u hali gred yma fel yr oeddyn utydych 1900 o flynyddoedd yn ôl (isod). Erbyn dechrau'r all ganrif reodd y bobl oedd yn byw yma'n mwynhau bywydau digon llewyrychus a dan reolaeth y Rhufeinioid.



Clegyr is rich in pre-Roman and Romano-British settlements that include the 'Mur Moch' hut group whose remains can be seen as circular piles of stones next to Clegyr Road, recreated here as it would have looked around 1900 years ago (above). By the turn of the 2nd century the people who lived here would have enjoyed a level of prosperity and peace under Roman rule.

CASTELL PANT IFAN CASTLE Llwybr 63, Cyllchdaith Yr Eglwys i Garreg Arthur Path 63 Church to Carreg Arthur Circular Walk



Nid oes llawer o bobl yn sylweddoli bod castell 'mwnt a bell' o'r 11eg neu'r 12fed ganrif wedi bodoli ar gyrraedd Llanrug. Tybiwyd mai 'castell' Normanaidd oedd hwn, ond gall yr hen enw arno, 'Castell Gron', awgrymu mai un Cymreig oeddodd. Gall 'Gron' gylleter i'r enw 'Goronwy' yn hytrach nag a siâp y safle. Oedd 'Goronwy' yn ddyf pwyseg yn yr ardal? Dyma allgreid o huch (uchod), a dyma beth fydded i'w wedi i'w baech yn cerdded ar hyd Llwybr 63 tua 800 o flynyddoedd yn ôl. Few people are aware that a wooden Motte and Bailey type 'castle' once stood on the outskirts of Llanrug. The 'castle' at Pant Ifan was probably occupied around the 11th and 12th century although the local name of 'Castell Gron' may be a clue that it was a Welsh rather than a Norman settlement. 'Gron' can mean 'round' or a shortened version of 'Goronwy' who may have been a nobleman. The reconstruction (above) is the view you would have had of the castle had you stood on Path 63 some 800 years ago.

Don't hang around the graveyard for long at night for many people have heard a phantom choir from within the church when there was nobody there. Many years ago a church cleaner was so petrified to hear the phantom choir that she ran home and vowed never to you think.

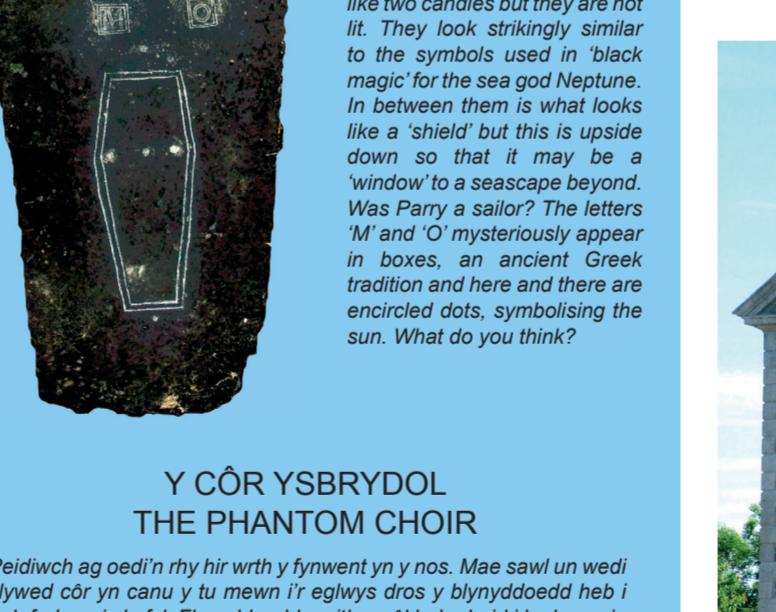
BEDD YR ARWYDDION OD THE GRAVE WITH THE CURIOUS SYMBOLS

I'r de o'r eglwys mae careg fedd [Edward] Parry, ac mae wedi bod yn destun dirgelwch a thrafod ers blynnyddoedd math. Ar ôl iddo farw ym 1752, ar 101 oed, ychwanegwyd nifer o symbolau ar garreg ei fedd. Mae'r hini honni mai ar ymgylchedd yr ymerodwr Rhufydd ydym tra mae eraill yn dadlau eu bod yn gysylltedig i'r gwyddoniebau. Mae'n debgyd bod yr esgyn croes yn golgyu ei fod wedi mawn o salwch dirgel. Oddi tanyst Mae'r hyn 's yn debgyd i ddwy gannwyll heb eu cynnau. Maent yn hymod o debgyd i'r symbolau a ddefnyddir meynnw dewiniaeth ddu i gynrychioli Neifion, duw'r môr. Rhymdynnyd mae'r tarian 'ar ei phen i lawr. A'i ffenest yr hon ydya'r môr yn y cefndir? A'i morwr oedd Parry? Mae'r llythrennau 'M' ac 'O' i'w gweld mewn bychan sgwâr, sy'n hen ddu Groegaid o ysgrifennu ac yma ac awc mae dotiau gyda chlychoedd o'u cwmpas, sy'n cynrychioli'r haul. Beth ydych chi'n feddwi?



[Edward] Parry's gravestone south of the church has been the subject of much mystery and debate for many years. When he died in 1752, aged 101, a number of symbols were added to his gravestone. Some argue that these belong to the Freemasons whilst others say that they point to 'Black Magic'. The Crossbones probably tell us that Parry died of a 'mystery' illness. Beneath are what seem like two candles but they are not lit. They look strikingly similar to the symbols used in 'black magic' for the sea god Neptune. In between them is what looks like a 'shield' but this is upside down so that it may be a 'window' to a seascape beyond. Was Parry a sailor? The letters 'M' and 'O' mysteriously appear in boxes, an ancient Greek tradition and here and there are encircled dots, symbolising the sun. What do you think?

CAPEL MAWR A'R SWYDDFA BOST THE CHAPEL AND THE POST OFFICE Cyllchdaithau Llanrug Circular Walks



Rhodwyd hawl i'r Methodistiaid godi capel a y comin. Adeliad bychan oedd y capel gwreiddiol ym 1798 a phrin oedd yr aeolodau. Roedd arian helyd yn brin i dalu'r pregethwr. Dywedir fod y dym oedd yn byw yn yr y capel wedi gweddio am gynorth, a phan aeth allan i'r ardd y bore. Sul canlynol, gwelodd fod twrch daear wedi codi damau o arian o'r pridd; digon i dalu am wasanaeth pregethwr! Sylwer fod plac uwchben drws y capel ym hodi ei fod wedi ei allladelladu deirwaith. Wrth edrych arno a gyfeiriaid y gŵylwr fod y capel (a deladelwyd i wneud eu ffurdod i'r gwyddoniebau) wedi i'w gynnwys i'r gwyddoniebau. There is a tradition that a soldier and his horse got lost on Cefn Du during the Civil War and that nothing was ever seen of them again, giving rise to tales of their ghostly apparitions seen galloping across the hill during stormy weather. Indeed there may well be an element of truth in the story. On June 16th 1648, Sir John Owen and his followers fled across Cefn Du to escape the King's forces as an army from Caernarfon Castle came looking for them, but failed.

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Y CÔR YSBRYDOL THE PHANTOM CHOIR

Pediwch ag oedi'n rhwng hir wrth y fynwent yn y nos. Mae sawl un wedi clywed côr yn canu y tu mewn i'r eglwys dros y blynnyddoedd heb i neb ddim ar ei chyfl. Hynnydodd mait yn ôl bu'n maid i lanhawraeg yr eglwys rhedeg adref am ei bywyd ar ôl clywed y 'côr ysbrydol' gan dymgu nad a'i byth yn ôl yno.

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Llwybrau plwyf LLANRUG parish footpaths

CYFLWYNIAID INTRODUCTION

Ceir cyfeiriad at bob lleoliad ar y map yng nghoffr y testun. Er bod llwybrau plwyf Llanrug mewn cyflwr da ar y cyfan, rhaid cofio bod rai ohonynt yn 200 oed erbyn hyn a'u bod yn gallu bod yn wylb mewn manna ar ôl glaw. Cymerwyd pob gofal wrth gasglu holl wybodaeth yr aelodau hon ond rhaid cofio bod gwirionedd un person yn gallu bod yn gelwydd noeth i rywun arall. Gobeithiwn y cewch blwster wrth ddarganfod llwybrau a hanes cyfoethog plwyf Llanrug ac y cewch hwyl hefyd wrth greu eich cylchdeithiau cerdded eich hun. Cofiwch fod yn ofalus wrth groesi'r ffyrdd prysur.

All the locations on this map are mentioned in the text. Although the parish footpaths are generally in good shape, some are over 200 years old and can be a bit wet after rain. Great care has been taken to collate all the information in this publication, however as is often the case one person's true story can be another's myth. All we ask is that you enjoy discovering the footpaths and have fun devising your own circular walks. And remember...please take care when crossing main roads.



CYLCHDAITH YR EGLWYS I GAEATHRO CHURCH TO CAEATHRO CIRCULAR WALK

Cychwyn/Start: Yr Eglwys / The Church
Hyd/Length: 4.5 milltir/miles
Nodiadau/Notes: Hawdd ond gwylb ar adegau.
Easy but wet in places after rain.

Y CYLCHDAITH/THE WALK

O'r Eglwys ymwnwch â Lwybr 81 heibio Plastrion i gyfeiriad Pontrug. Mae hon yn daith hyfryd drwy'r coed. Trowch i'r chwif ar ôl cyrraedd y lôn wrth y mynyl y porthdy ac yna ymwnwch â Lwybr 90 ar y dde. Yng Nghaeathro, dilynwch y lwybr sy'n dilyn y ffordd i ymuno â Lwybr 83 sy'n arwain at adfeilion bwthyn o'r 17eg ganrif lle dyld mynd drwy'r gât i ymuno â Lwybr 85. Bydd angen camu dros ffordd ymhez ychydig; mae awydd saeth bychan yno ond gall fod yn anodd ei weld o bell. Cerdwwch drwy iard Prysgol, ty hynafol sy'n werth ei weld (Gweler 'Hanesion Difyr') ac ymwnwch â'r ffordd yn ôl i Llanrug. Cadwch olwg am weddillion yr hen gytiau crwn o'r oes haearn ar y ffordd.

From the church head along Path 81 past Plastrion. This path is a wonderful walk in itself through the woodland. Turn left when you reach the country lane by a lodge and take the first footpath to the right (No 90). When you reach Caerathro, follow the footpath as it skirts the road to head back towards Llanrug along Path 83. This leads towards the ruins of a 17th century cottage where you go through a gate to follow Path 85. You will need to step over a short fence at one point and there is a small arrow there but it can be difficult to see from a distance. Follow the path to Prysgol, a magnificent ancient house and walk through the yard and back to the country lane that will take you back to Llanrug. See if you can spot the remains of iron age huts on the way.

LLANRUG



Ffurfiwyd plwyf Llanrug o nifer o unedau seclwiar a bedd ym meddiant gwyr rhudd. Datblygodd patrwm o ffermydd bychan, yn wedwig yn rhannau isaf y plwyf. Dyma'r anhedlu cynharaf. Roedd gweddil y plwyf yn rhosir a mynydd agored, sef tir commi. Erbyn diwedd y ddeunawfed ganrif roedd nifer o dail edu i hadelu ar y commi, yn agos at yr eglwys, y man dyfrrau cyhoeddus (Pwll Moelwyn) a'r fawng. Pan adeiladwyd y ffordd bost o Pen y Gwreux am Groeslon Marc a Chwm y Glo yn yr 1830au, synnudodd calon y pentref i'r ardal o amgylch Sgwâr y Post. Yn llawer diweddarach, gyda dyfodiad y rheilffordd, a sefydli'r orsaif ym Mhonthrhyllt, datblygodd y pentref yn linell hir o dai'r cyfeiriad hwnnw. Yn ystod y ganrif eddfawd fachod y tir rhwng yr hen ganolfannau hyn ei lenwi â stadau o dai.

Llanrug parish was formed from smaller units whose land was in the possession of freemen. A pattern of small farmsteads developed, especially in the lower parts of the parish. The remainder of the parish was heath and open mountain: the common land. By the end of the eighteenth century a number of houses were being built on the common, close to the church, the public watering place (Pwll Moelwyn) and various peat cuttings. When the post road was built from Pen y Gwreux towards Groeslon Marc and Cwm y Glo in the 1830s, the centre of the village moved to the area around the Post Office. Much later, with the coming of the railway and the establishment of the station at Pontrhyllt, the village stretched in a long line of houses in that direction. During the last century, the land between these old centres was filled with further housing estates.

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Dioch arferol i Gyngor Llanddeiniolen

