

THE CLIGWYN TRAIL

CEREDIGION FAITH TRAILS



◆ YR YMNEILLTUWYR CYNNAR ◆

Un ystod canol yr 17eg ganrif, gwebyd protestaniol ymneilltuol yn bwrw gwreiddiau dwfn yn Ngherddigion yn sgil traethion cynydd y Rhyfel Cartref. Mor bell yn ôl ag 1654 roedd cymunediaid o ymneilltuol, a gôl ei galw'n Bresbyteriaid, yn cyfarfod yn fferm Cligwyn Isaf, ger Llangybi. Arwain iodd o'r rhai ddiwydiant at sefydlu grwp o gapeli yng nghanol Ceredigion, gan droi'r ardal yn un o gadarnleodeoedd cynnar anghydffurfiaethol.

Ar ôl i'r frenhiniadau gael ei hadfer yn 1660, bu'n rhaid i'r ymneilltuwyr dioddef gwrrhwyniadaol gan y sefydliad Anglicanaidd, ac roedd yn rhaid iddynt gyfarfod yn y dirgel, gan ofni cael eu harestio. Byddai oledau Cligwyn yn cynnal cyfarfod ym mawr coedwigoedd wrth ymhl y fferm. Roedd David Jones o Coedmor, Pencarreg yn un o'u hanweithwyr cynnar. Roedd yn ficer a oedd wedi'i ddiariadol o'i blwyf yn Llanbadarn Fawr am iddo wrthod rho'r gorau i'w safbwytiau ymneilltuol.

Yn 1672 caffod ymneilltuwyr rywfaint o ryddid i addoli, gan gynnwys yr hawl i bregethwyd trwyddedig gynnal cyfarfod ymhl. Yn Llynnyrhy, ger Lwynpliod, caffod ystafell gyfarfod i addoli ynddi eli hychwanegol at y ffermyd yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Cafodd rhuddi i addoli ei adfer yn 1689, dan y Ddeddf Goddefied. Adeladwyd capel ar fferm Cligwyn Uchaf, ac ymddangosodd iai cyfarfod eraill yn Abermeurig, Cae'r ronnen (Cellan), Cillau Aerion a Chrugymaen. Ychwe gwylys hyn a brythynol i gylch y Cligwyn, a cheint eu hanwlan gan dim o gydwleinidogion.



◆ EARLY DISSENTERS ◆

During the middle of the 17th century, the upheavals of the Civil War period saw dissenting Protestants plant firm roots in Ceredigion. As early as 1654 a congregation of dissenters, known as Presbyterians, were meeting at Cligwyn Isaf farm, near Llangybi. Their success was to lead to the foundation of a group of chapels in central Ceredigion, turning the area into an early stronghold of nonconformism.

After the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, the dissenters faced opposition from the Anglican establishment and had to meet in secret, fearful of arrest. The members at Cligwyn held meetings in a wood near the farm. Amongst their early leaders was David Jones of Coedmor, Pencarreg. He was a vicar who had been ejected from his parish in Llanbadarn Fawr for refusing to renounce his dissenting views.

From 1672 dissenters were given some freedom to worship, including the right for licensed preachers to hold meetings. At Llynnyrhy, near Lwynpliod, a meeting room for worship was added to the farmhouse at this time. Freedom to worship was restored in 1689, under the Act of Toleration. A chapel was built at Cligwyn Uchaf farm and other meeting houses appeared at Abermeurig, Cae'r ronnen (Cellan), Cillau Aerion and Crugymaen. These six churches formed the Cligwyn circuit, led by a team of joint-ministers.

◆ AR WEINYDD CADARN ◆

Un o'r figurau pwysigol a oedd yn gysylltiedig â grwp Cligwyn oedd Phylip Pugh (1679-1760). Fe'i llygwyd yn Hendre, Blaenpennal ac roedd yn wyl i David Jones, Coedmor. Daeth yn un o gydwleinidogion eglwysig y Cligwyn yn 1709. Dywedir mai ym Mlaenwern, Llangybi y bu'n bwymawr i lawer o'i oes, yn agos i gapel Cligwyn.

Proffod gweinidogaeth Phylip Pugh iwydiant sydyn, ac erbyn 1715 roedd gan gylch y Cligwyn dros 1,000 o "wrandoawyr" yn ôl y sôn. Dengys cofnodiad fod Pugh ei hun wedi bedyddio 680 o blant yn ystod ei yrfa. Roedd yn dyn cyfoethog a hael. Siciadau fod addoli yn yr Hendre, a thalodd am addoli capel newydd yn Lwynpliod yn 1735 yn lle'r ystafell gyfarfod yn Llynnyrhy.



◆ A GUIDING HAND ◆

One of the most important figures associated with the Cligwyn group was Phylip Pugh (1679-1760). He was born at Hendre, Blaenpennal and was a grandson of David Jones, Coedmor. He became a joint-minister of the Cligwyn churches in 1709. It is said that he lived at Blaenwern, Llangybi for much of his life, close to Cligwyn chapel.

Phylip Pugh's ministry met with rapid success and by 1715 the Cligwyn circuit is said to have had over 1,000 "listeners". Pugh himself is recorded as having baptised 680 children during his career. He was a wealthy and generous man. He licensed a building at Hendre for worship, and paid for the building of a new chapel at Lwynpliod in 1735 to replace the meeting room at Llynnyrhy.

◆ YMWAHANU ◆

Erbyn canol y 18fed ganrif, daeth rhaniadau diwynyddol i'r armlwg yn eglwysi Cligwyn wrth i weinidogion llanc megis Jenkins Jones (tua 1700-1742) gyflwyniadau newydd. Cafodd Jones ei ordeiniad yn weinidog yang ngrwp Cligwyn yn 1726. Roedd yn Arminian a gredai fod gan dynw enwyllys rydd ac y gall gofach iachadwsiwr drwy ei wellhredoedd ei hun. Nid oedd syniadau o'r fath yn dderbyniol i Bresbyteriaid Collinaid, ond cawsant gefnogaeth yn eglwys deheuol grwp y Cligwyn. Yn 1733, adeladwyd Jenkins Jones gapel Arminiaid cynllaf Cymru yn Llynnyrhydowen, a oedd yn gam a fyddai'n anwyl yn y pen draw ar ranu grwp y Cligwyn.

Ar ôl marwolaeth Phylip Pugh yn 1760, aeth grwp y Cligwyn ar chwâl. Caeodd Crugymaen yn ystod y flwyddyn honno. Gadawodd garfan o 50 o oledau "traddodiadol" Cligwyn i sefydli Capel Annibynol Ebenezer yn Llangybi (1772), gan odael yr Arminiaid i reoli Cligwyn. Trodd Cillau Aerion a Chae'r ronnen yn achosion Arminiaid helyd. Dim ond Abermeurig a Lwynpliod a barhaodd yn driw i werthod y Presbyteriaid cynnar. Penodwyd Thomas Grey yn weinidog ar y ddau gapel hyn yn 1762. Roedd yn gyfaliwr agos i Daniel Rowland, a byddai hyd yn oed yn pregethu weithlu yn Llangelitho. Trodd y ddua gapel yn achosion y Methodistiaid Collinaid ar ôl marwolaeth Grey yn 1810.

◆ PARTING OF THE WAYS ◆

By the mid-18th century, theological divisions broke out in the Cligwyn churches as young ministers such as Jenkins Jones (c.1700-1742) introduced new ideas. Jones was ordained as a minister in the Cligwyn group in 1726. He was an Arminian, believing that man had free will and could achieve salvation through his own deeds. Such ideas were unacceptable to Calvinistic Presbyterians, but gained support in the southern Cligwyn churches. In 1733, he built the first Arminian chapel in Wales at Llynnyrhydowen, a step which would eventually break up the Cligwyn group.

After Phylip Pugh's death in 1760, the Cligwyn group disintegrated. Crugymaen closed that year. A group of 50 "traditionalists" left Cligwyn to establish Ebenezer Independent chapel in Llangybi (1772), leaving the Arminians in control of Cligwyn. Cillau Aerion and Cae'r ronnen also became Arminian causes. Abermeurig and Lwynpliod alone stayed true to the values of the early Presbyterians. Thomas Grey was appointed minister of these two chapels in 1762. He was a close friend of Daniel Rowland and would even preach occasionally at Llangelitho. Both chapels became Calvinistic Methodist causes after Grey's death in 1810.

◆ GWELD Y GOLAU ◆

Morgan Howells oedd y pregethwr trwyddedig cynnar yn Llynnyrhy. Pan oedd yn llanc, aeth i darfu ar gyfarfod o Blaenpennal yn Llanddewi Brefi drwy chwarae pêl-droed gerllaw. Fodd bynnag, torrodd ei goes a bu'n rhaid iddo orwedd ar y glaswellt a gwirando ar y bregeth. Effithioedd gerllaw y pregethwr yn ddwys amro, a chafodd ei ddilwyo. Gweinidog olaf yr hen ymneilltuwyr yn Lwynpliod, y capel a olynnod Llynnyrhy, oedd Thomas Grey. Bu'n llawn yn Abertawe ar un adeg, ac roedd yn ddyn a oedd ag enw drwg am feddwi. Un tro, wrth gario neges o'r pwll, meddwyd a syrthiodd i gysgu dan wrych, gan golli ei stffit danddaear ar yr unol ddiwrnod wrth y caffod llawer o'i ffriñndiau eu llaidd gan ddalmawm erchyll. Roedd Grey wedi'i argyhoeddi bod Duw wedi ei achub, a throdd yntau at greyfodd. Cafodd capel presennol Lwynpliod ei addoliadun dan ei ddiwrnodol ymhlodol ef, a datholod ei ddaucanmlwyddiant yn 2003.



◆ SEEING THE LIGHT ◆

The first licensed preacher at Llynnyrhy was Morgan Howells. As a young man he went to disrupt a Puritan meeting at Llanddewi Brefi by playing football nearby. However, he broke his leg and had to lie on the grass and listen to the sermon. The words of the preacher hit home and he became a reformed character. The last minister of the old dissenters at Lwynpliod, the successor chapel to Llynnyrhy, was Thomas Grey. He had been a Swansea collier and notorious drunkard. Sent on an errand by the colliery, he got drunk and fell asleep under a hedge and missed his shift on the day a terrible accident killed many of his friends. Convinced God had spared him, he too turned to religion. The present Lwynpliod chapel was built under his ministry and celebrated its 200th anniversary in 2003.

◆ Y DRAGWN ◆

Un ystod yr 1660au, roedd yr anghydffurfwyr yn ofni gweld unrhyw un mewn awdurdod. Un diwrnod cafeodd triclion Llynnyrhy, John Jones a'i wraig, eu synnu o bob swyddog Dragwn yn marchogol i'w buarth. Roedd y teulu'n anghydffurfwyr amlwg, a chan feddwl yn unrhyw eu bod ar fin cael eu harestio am fod yn ymneilltuwyr crefyddol. Iwellygodd y wraig druan. Dechreuodd y gŵr gelsio achiub cam ei wraig. Pan glywodd hyn, datgelyd oedd y swyddog mai eu mab, David, ydleo. Roedd wedi ymuno o'r fyddin, ac nid oeddent wedi ei weld ers blynyddoedd lawer. Aeth David Jones, Llynnyrhy ymlaen i fod yn awdur ac yn gyflwyniwr iwyddiannus yn Llundain, ac yn gyfarf personol i James II a William III.



◆ THE DRAGOON ◆

During the 1660s, nonconformists feared the sight of anyone in authority. One day the inhabitants of Llynnyrhy, John Jones and his wife, were shocked to see a Dragoon's officer ride into their yard. The family were prominent nonconformists and, certain that they were about to be arrested for religious dissent, the poor woman fainted. Her husband began to plead his wife's innocence. Upon hearing this, the officer revealed that he was their son, David, who had joined the army and not been seen for many years. David Jones, Llynnyrhy rose to be a successful London author and translator, and a personal friend of both James II and William III.

◆ DANIEL ROWLAND ◆

Roedd Phylip Pugh yn fentor i'r pregethwr Methodistiaid llanc, Daniel Rowland, Llangelitho (1713-1790). Er mwyn dysgu beth oedd cyfrinach apol Phylip Pugh, bu Rowland yn mynuchu rhoi cyfarfod ym'r Hendre. Er nad oedd yn Felheidol ei hun, bu

Pugh yn cymhwyso Rowland ynghylch ei arddull wrth bregethu, a rhoddodd bob anogaeth iddo.

Cafodd Daniel Rowland el drawsnewid yn bregethu gwych a feddal ddu miliwd o wrandoawr i'r gyfarfod, ac roedd hymn y ganlyniad yn benaf i'r help a gafodd yn yr Hendre.

◆ DANIEL ROWLAND ◆

Phylip Pugh was a mentor of the young Methodist preacher Daniel Rowland, Llangelitho (1713-1790). In order to learn the secret of Pugh's appeal, Rowland attended some meetings at Hendre. Even though he was not a Methodist himself, Pugh advised Rowland on his preaching style

and gave him every encouragement. The transformation of Daniel Rowland into a great preacher, who could draw thousands of listeners to his meetings, was in no small part the result of the help he received at Hendre.

PRESBYTERIAID

Ni ddylid cymysgu rhwng Presbyteriaid cynnar eglwysig y Cligwyn a'r Eglwys Bresbyteriaidd fodern. Yn aml roedd yr ymneilltuwyr cynnar yn gynulleidfaeoedd cymysg, a ymhwahanodd yn y pen draw i ymuno a phob un o'r prif emwadau anghydffurfio Cristnogol. Tarddiad Eglwys Bresbyteriaidd fodern Cymru o ddiwyllod Methodistiaid y 18fed ganrif. El nodau heddlwyr ymhlodwyd Methodistiaid a'r gweinidogol, ymhlodwyd y sacrafnau a gweddio. Mae'n pwysleisiau'r angen a weinidogiau'r ymarferol, gosod esiampl o fywyd Cristnogol, ac ymlladd dros gyflawnder a heddwch yn y byd.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth am Eglwys Bresbyteriaidd fodern Cymru, ei hanes a'i manylion cyswol, ewch i wefan yr enwad: www.ebcpcw.org.uk

PRESBYTERIANS

The early Presbyterians of the Cligwyn churches should not be confused with the modern Presbyterian Church. The early dissenters were often mixed congregations which eventually split to join all of the main Christian nonconformist denominations. The modern Presbyterian Church of Wales has its roots in the Methodist revival of the 18th century. Its aims today are to worship God and spread the Gospel of Jesus Christ by preaching, administering the sacraments and praying. They stress the need to engage in practical activity, to set an example of Christian life and to take a stand for justice and peace in the world.

For further information about modern Welsh Presbyterians, their history and contact details, visit the denomination's website: www.ebcpcw.org.uk



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Leaflet by Trysor and Alan Williams Design

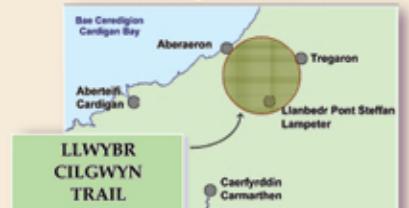


LLWYBRAU FFYDD CEREDIGION



Mae Tath y Cligwyn yn un o gyfres o Lwybrau Ffydd yng Ngherddigion. Mae'n eich gwahodd i hynhau harddwr ein cefn gwâd, gan neilltu amser ar hyd y flor i oedi a mylio'r ymneilltuwyr ysbyddol y sir ar hyd y canorioedd, a fynegir yn ein capeli, ein hegwyli, ein llenyddiaeth a'n traddodiadol.

I gael gwybod mwy am Lwybrau Ffydd Ceredigion, ewch i www.ceredigionfaithtrails.com



The Cligwyn Trail is one of a series of Faith Trails in Ceredigion. These invite you to explore our beautiful countryside and take time to pause and reflect on the spiritual development of the county throughout the centuries, expressed in our chapels, churches, literature and traditions.

To discover more about Faith Trails in Ceredigion, see www.ceredigionfaithtrails.com



Anghyd y prosiect hwn drwy
Cymru'n Gymreigiaid Cymreig 2007-2013 a wleidyd gan
Gwybodaeth Cymreigiaid Cymreig a
Chronfa Amseraetholol Ewrop a gyfer Datblygu Cymru.

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1. Cafodd capel Peniel, Blaenpennal ei adeiladu yn 1783, 23 blynedd ar ôl marwolaeth Phylip Pugh. Dywedir bod yr achos yn y fan hon wedi dechrau mewn ystafell gyfarfod mewn adeilad yn yr Hendre, a drwyddedwyd yn fan addoli gan Phylip Pugh ei hun. Ceir bwrdd dehongli gerllaw, ym Mhentrebach.

1. Peniel chapel, Blaenpennal was built in 1783, 23 years after Phylip Pugh died. It is said that the origins of the cause here lie with a meeting room in an outbuilding at Hendre, which was licensed for worship by Phylip Pugh himself. Interpreted site (panel at Pentrebach).

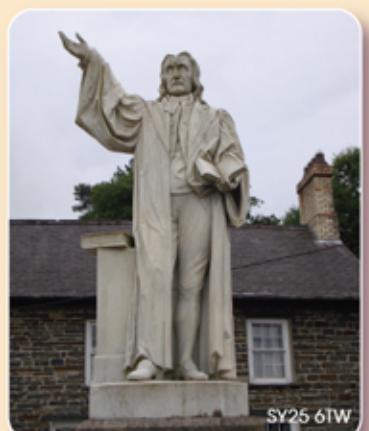
2. Llwynrhys yw'r safle lle bu un o gynulleidfaedd anghyddfurfiol cyntaf Ceredigion yn cyfarfod yng nghanol yr 17eg ganrif. Roedd yn gartref i John Jones (1640-1722), a oedd yn un o arweinwyr cynnar anghyddfurfiaeth yng nghanol Ceredigion. Cafodd ystafell gyfarfod ei hychwanegu at y ty, ond symudodd yr achos i Llwynpiod yn 1753. Erbyn 1918 roedd y fferm yn adfaill, ac mae wedi hen ddiflannu erbyn hyn. Nid oes modd mynd i'r safle heddiw.

2. Llwynrhys is the site where one of the earliest nonconformist congregations in Ceredigion met in the mid-17th century. It was the home of John Jones (1640-1722), who was an early leader of nonconformism in central Ceredigion. A meeting room was built onto the house, but the cause moved to Llwynpiod in 1753. The farm was a ruin by 1918 and has long disappeared. There is no access to the site today.



3. Cafodd y capel cyntaf yn Llwynpiod ei adeiladu yn 1753, yr ochr draw i'r ffordd, gyferbyn â'r capel presennol, a thalodd Phylip Pugh o'i boed ei hun am ei adeiladu. Yn 1803, symudodd y capel i'w safle presennol. Cafodd y bardd, Kitchener Davies (1902-1952), ei fagu yma yn ogystal â Marie James (Mari Ceitho, 1918-1995). Ceir bwrdd dehongli yma.

3. The first chapel at Llwynpiod was built in 1753, on the opposite side of the road from the present chapel, and paid for by Phylip Pugh out of his own pocket. In 1803, it moved to its present site. The poet Kitchener Davies (1902-1952) was raised here, as was Marie James (Mari Ceitho, 1918-1995). Interpreted site.



4. Bydd pentref Llangeitho yn cael ei gysylltu am byth ag enw Daniel Rowland, y diwygiwr Methodist a o'r 18fed ganrif. Byddai miloedd yn heiddio i Langeitho i glywed ei bregethau grymus. Er nad oedd Phylip Pugh yn Fethodist, roedd Rowland yn ei barchu'n fawr ac roedd yn un o'i fentoriaid a'i gynghorwyr agosaf.

4. Llangeitho will forever be associated with the name of Daniel Rowland, the 18th century Methodist revivalist. His powerful preaching saw thousands flocking to Llangeitho to hear his sermons. Phylip Pugh, even though he was not a Methodist, was greatly respected by Rowland and was amongst his closest advisors and mentors.

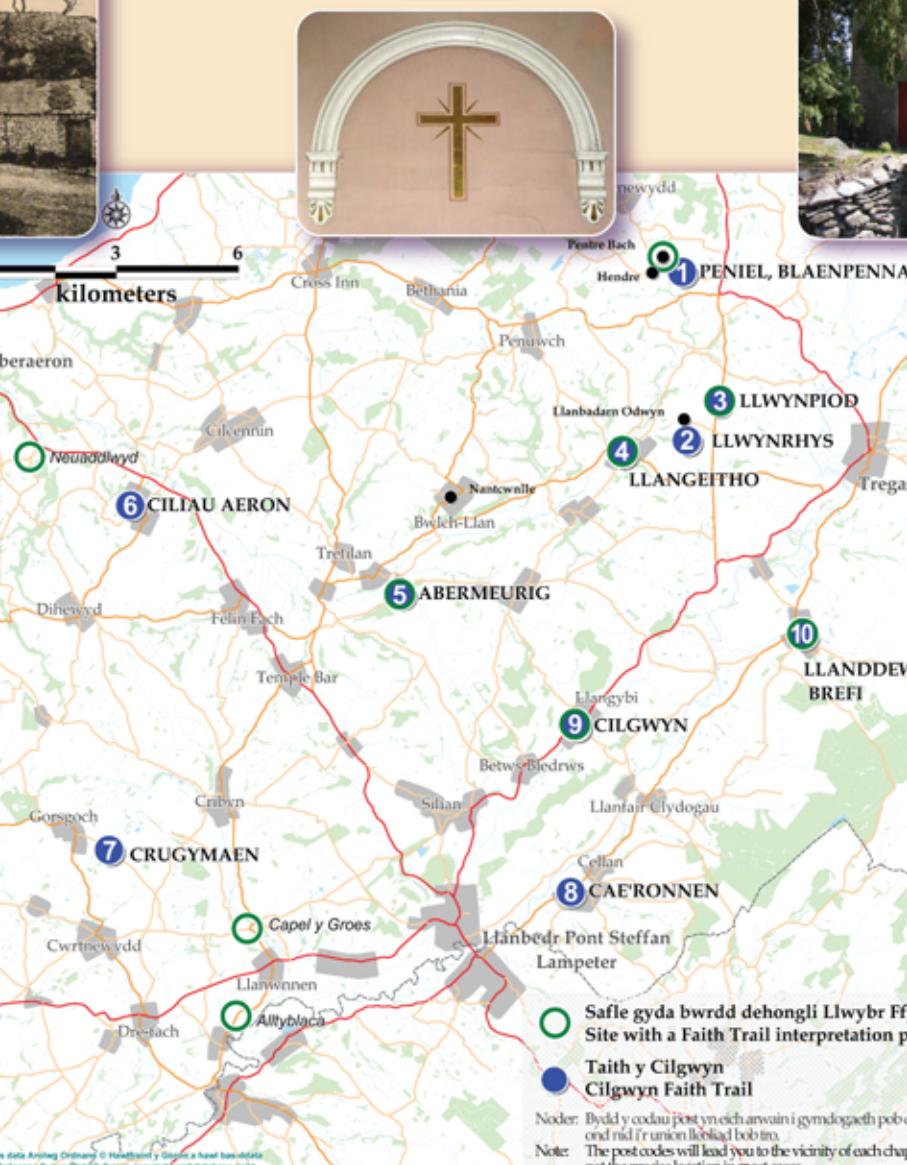


5. Mae gwreiddiau capel Abermeurig yn dyddio'n ôl i ganol yr 17eg ganrif, pan oedd yn rhaid i'r gynulleidfa addoli yn y dirgel. Cafodd y capel cyntaf ei godi yn 1698, ac mae'r adeilad presennol yn dyddio'n ôl i 1826. Ceir bwrdd dehongli yma.

5. The origins of Abermeurig chapel lie in the mid-17th century, when the congregation had to worship in secret. The first chapel was built in 1698 and the present building dates to 1826. Interpreted site.

TAITH Y CILGWYN

THE CILGWYN TRAIL



Tu mewn Capel Llwynpiod
Inside Llwynpiod Chapel

10. Cafodd Phylip Pugh ei gladdu yn eglwys y plwyf yn Llanddewi Brefi yn 1760. Ddechrau'r 1800au nododd yr hanesydd o Geredigion, Samuel Rush Meyrick, fod carreg goffa wedi bod yn y gangell, a delwedd o ddyn mewn gwisg offeiriadol a'r enw Phylip Pugh wedi'i cerfio ari. Roedd y garreg eisoes wedi mynd ar goll erbyn hynny, foddy bennag.

10. Phylip Pugh was buried at Llanddewi Brefi parish church in 1760. In the early 1800s, the Cardiganshire historian Samuel Rush Meyrick noted that there had been a memorial stone in the chancel, engraved with the image of a man in priestly robes and the name Phylip Pugh. The stone had already been lost by that time, however.



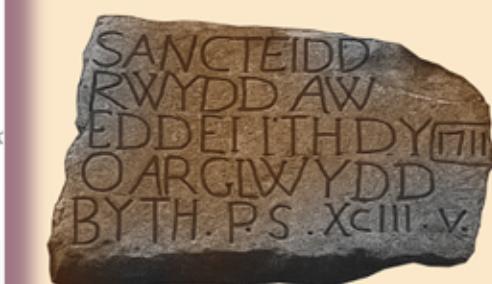
9. Cafodd yr achos yn y Cilgwyn ei sefydlu mor bell yn ôl ag 1654 ac fe adeiladwyd y capel cyntaf ger fferm Cilgwyn Uchaf yn 1689. Yn ystod y 18fed ganrif, dan arweiniad Phylip Pugh, Cilgwyn oedd un o achosion mwyaf dylanwadol Cymru. Tua 1840 symudwyd yr hen gapel, garreg wrth garreg, i'w safle presennol ym mhentref Llangybi. Ceir bwrdd dehongli yma.

9. The cause at Cilgwyn was founded as early as 1654 and the first chapel was built near Cilgwyn Uchaf farm in 1689. During the 18th century, under the leadership of Phylip Pugh Cilgwyn was one of the most influential causes in Wales. Around 1840, the old chapel was moved, stone by stone, to the present site in Llangybi village. Interpreted site.



8. Cafodd Cae'ronnen ei sefydlu'n gapel Presbyteraidd yn 1654, a safai'r capel cyntaf ar fferm leol. Daeth yn achos Undodaidd yn ystod yr 1840au, a chafodd capel newydd ei godi ym mhentref Cellan. Mae'r capel presennol yn dyddio'n ôl i 1925.

8. Cae'ronnen was founded in 1654 as a Presbyterian chapel and the first chapel stood on a local farm. It became a Unitarian cause during the 1840s and a new chapel was built in Cellan village. The present chapel dates to 1925.



"Sancteiddrwydd a weddei i'th dy O Arglwydd byth 1711.
"Holiness becometh thine house O Lord forever 1711."

7. Roedd Crugymaen, a adeiladwyd yn 1711, yn un o gapeli Presbyteraidd cynnar grŵp y Cilgwyn. Caeodd ei ddrwsau ar ôl marwolaeth Phylip Pugh yn 1760. Cafodd ei allogar 40 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach gan Fedyddwyr, ac yn nes ymlaen symudodd yr achos i Gapel Bedyddwyr Brynhafod, Gorsgoch. Ar y garreg sefydlu ceir arysgrifiad o Salm 93.5.

7. Crugymaen, built in 1711, was one of the early Presbyterian chapels of the Cilgwyn group. It closed after the death of Phylip Pugh in 1760. It was reopened 40 years later by Baptists, the cause later moving to Brynhafod Baptist chapel, Gorsgoch. The datestone was inscribed with Psalm 93.5 in Welsh.

