

# THE UNITARIAN TRAIL

## CEREDIGION FAITH TRAILS



## LWYBRAU FEYD CEREDIGION



Mae Taith y Smotyn Du yn un o gyfres o Lwybrau Ffidd yng Ngheredigion. Maent yn eich gwahodd i wyrhau harddwch ein cefn gwylod, gan neilltu amser ar hyd y ffordd i oedi a myfyr ynglyniad datblygiad ysbyrdol y str a hyd y canrifeddol, a fymeg yn ein capell, ein hegwys, ein llenyddiaeth a'n fraddodiadau.

Am ragor o wybodaeth, ewch i [www.lwybraufyddceredigion.com](http://www.lwybraufyddceredigion.com)



The Unitarian 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.

For more information see [www.ceredigionfaithtrails.com](http://www.ceredigionfaithtrails.com)

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Ariannol a phrosiwr hwn-dy  
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### ◆ YR YMNEILLTUWYR CYNNAR ◆

Ardal rhwng Llandysul, Llanbedr Pont Steffan ac Aberaeron yw'r "Smotyn Du", sy'n cynnwys 13 o gapeli Undodol. Cafodd yr ardal yr enw hwnnw gan Methodistiaid y 19eg ganrif, a delmal i'n annnidig ynglynnyd cryfder y eglwysi Undodol ym fan hon.

Eraethaf eu gwahaniaethau diwynddol, mae Undodol. Ceredigion yn rhannu trfftadaeth gylfrelin dŵr a phrif enwadu anghydffurfio'r eraill. Mae'r trfftadaeth honno'n ddylanwadol ym ganol yr 17eg ganrif, pan twriadol Protestaniad ymneilltuol wreiddiau dwfn yng Ngheredigion yn sylff traffterion cyndro y Rhŷfyl Cartref. Pan galodd y frenhineiddol ei hadol yr 1660, bu'n rhaid i'r ymneilltuwyr cynnar hyn dioddefod gwirthwylledig gan y sefydliad Anglicanaidd. Roeddol ym addoli yn y dirgel, gan ofni cael ei harestio, nes i Ddeddf Goddefied 1689 adfer rhyddid crefyddol i'r mwyafrif.

Yn fuan doeth Cligwyn, ger Liangybîl, yn ganolbwyt i grwp o dai cyfarfod yn yffryn Aerion a chanol dyffryn Teifi, lle'r oedd cymunedoldeboddydd cynnar o Bresbyteriaid yn addoli. Erbyn 1715 roedd gan grwp Cligwyn dros 1,000 o aledau, ac roedd yn un o gadameoedd anghydffurfiaeth yng Nghymru.

### ◆ EARLY DISSENTERS ◆

The "Black Spot," or "Smotyn Du" in Welsh, is an area between Llandysul, Lampeter and Aberaeron which contains 13 Unitarian chapels. It was named by 19th century Methodists, frustrated by the strength of the Unitarians churches here.

Despite their theological differences, Ceredigion's Unitarians share a common heritage with the other main nonconformist denominations. This goes back to the mid-17th century, when the upheavals of the Civil War period saw dissenting Protestants plant firm roots in Ceredigion. When the monarchy was restored in 1660, these early dissenters faced opposition from the Anglican establishment. They worshipped secretly, fearful of arrest, until the Act of Toleration of 1689 restored religious freedoms for most.

Cligwyn, near Liangybîl, soon became the focus for a group of meeting houses in the mid-Teifi and Aerion valleys, where early congregations of Presbyterians worshipped. By 1715 the Cligwyn group had over 1,000 members and was amongst the strongholds of nonconformism in Wales.

### ◆ EWYLLYS RYDD ◆

Dengys cofrestr eglwys Cligwyn fod Jenkins Jones ( tua 1700-1742) wedi ei ordeinio'n weinidog yng Nghymru yn 1726. Dechreuodd bregethu anghywriaeth Arminiaeth. Yn ôl y gred honno roedd gan ddyn ewydd rydd, a gallai goel iachawdwaeth dwy ei weithredoedd ei hun yn hytrach na derbyn bod popeth yn cael ei drefnu ymlaen llaw gan Dduw.

Yn 1733 adeiladolodd Jenkins Jones gapel yn Lwymrhadowen, sef capel Arminiaid cynffig Cymru. Sefyddodd gapel Alltyblacea hefyd yn 1740. Roedd yn dylanwad mawr ar gymulleidfa a gweinidogion llawn yr ardal, a llwyddodd i droi llawer o bobl eraill at ei gredio. Arminiaid. Cafodd ei olynn gan ei nai, David Lloyd (1724-1779), a Dafydd Dafis, Castellhywel (1745-1827), a oedd yn weinidogion Presbyteriaid Arminiaid dawmusr a sefyddodd draddodiad cryf o radicaliaeth gryffodol a gweleidyddol yn yr ardal.

### ◆ FREE WILL ◆

The Cligwyn church register records that one Jenkins Jones (c.1700-1742) was ordained as a minister in the Cligwyn group in 1726. He began to preach the doctrine of Arminianism. This is the belief that man had free will and could achieve salvation through his own deeds, rather than accept that everything was pre-ordained by God.

In 1733, Jenkins Jones built a chapel at Lwymrhadowen, the first Arminian chapel in Wales. He also founded Alltyblacea chapel in 1740. He was a great influence on the younger ministers and congregations of the area and converted many others to his Arminian beliefs. He was succeeded by his nephew, David Lloyd (1724-1779), and Dafydd Dafis, Castellhywel (1745-1827), talented Arminian Presbyterian ministers who established a strong tradition of religious and political radicalism in the area.

Roedd un o bregethwyd ynglyniol gorau Cymru, Christmas Evans, yn oleod yn Lwymrhadowen, cyn iddo ymuno i'r Bedyddwyr.

Yn y pregethod gyntaf dan awenieniad Dafydd Dafis, Castellhywel.

One of Wales' greatest nonconformist preachers, Christmas Evans, was a member of Lwymrhadowen, before he joined the Baptists. He first preached there, guided by Dafydd Dafis, Castellhywel.

Dafydd Dafis

Christmas Evans

### ◆ YR UNIG WIR DDUW ◆

Yn ystod gweinidogaeth Dafydd Dafis, dechreuodd anghywriaeth Ariseith ymledu yn yr ardal. Roedd yr anghywriaeth honno'n gwir i'r gred Grifftiogol uniongred yn y Drindod, ac o'i anghywriaeth honno y tarodd Undodol.

Roedd Dafis yn gyflwyni personol i roi o brif Ariad iddiw y 18ed ganrif, sef dynion megis Dr Richard Price, Tomos Glyn Cothi a lolo Morganwg, a byddent i gyd yn ymweid â'r eglwys.

Roedd Charles Lloyd, mab David Lloyd, yn ffugwr allweddol yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Pregethod i'r neges Arisiaid yng Nghapel i'r ardal, a llwyddodd i ddenu llawer o ddilyswyr.

Anweliadwyd honny'n uniongyrchol ar sefydli Pantydefald Chapel. Chapel y Groes, capeli gwirioneddol Undodol cyntaf Ceredigion, yn 1802. Ceriodd Iolo Morganwg ei hun gennig sylfaen ar gyfer y ddau gapel. Yn ystod y ganrif ddilynol, parhaodd Undodol i dyfu a chryfhau yn yr ardal. Erbyn dechrau'r 20ed ganrif, roedd pob un o 13 o gapeli Undodol y "Smotyn Du" wedi'u sefydli, ac maent yn parhau hyd heddiw.

### ◆ THE ONE TRUE GOD ◆

During the ministry of Dafydd Dafis the doctrine of Arrianism began to spread in the area. This rejected the orthodox Christian belief in the Trinity and was the origin of Unitarianism. Dafis was a personal friend of some of the leading Arians of the late 18th century; men such as Dr Richard Price, Tomos Glyn Cothi and Iolo Morganwg, all of whom visited his churches.

A key figure at this time was David Lloyd's son, Charles. He preached the Arian message in the chapels of the area and won many followers. This led directly to the foundation of Pantydefald and Capel y Groes as Ceredigion's first truly Unitarian chapels in 1802. Iolo Morganwg himself carved foundation stones for both chapels. During the following century, Unitarianism continued to grow and strengthen in the area. By the early 20th century all 13 of the Unitarian chapels of the "Black Spot" were in place, and remain so to the present day.



Iolo Morganwg (1747-1826)



Adelialdwyd  
M. Ty-hwn at ad  
blodau a tumpiau  
DDUW. M. A. D.  
delynn. 1802.1  
mid oes ond a  
mawr taliadu.

### ◆ UNDODIAID DR AMOR ◆

Roedd y teulu Lloyd Jones o Flaenyralltdu, Llandysul yn ddisgyrnyddion i Jenkin Jones, Lwymrhadowen, ac yn gelodes o gapel Pantydefald. Ailfoddodd y teulu i America yn 1844. Aeth eu mab, Jenkin Lloyd Jones (1843-1918), ymlaen i fod yn un o weinidogion Undodol enwocaf America. El chwaer, Anna, oedd mam Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) sydd wedi'i gydnabod wrth bensaer gorau Americana idioedd. Ef a gynnuniwyd amgueddfa enwog Guggenheim yn Efrog Newydd, ac un o eglwysi Undodol mwyaf America ym Madison, Wisconsin. Mae plac ar fferm Blaenyralltdu yn cofnodi cysylltiadu'r teulu â'r ardal.



Jenkin Lloyd Jones

Undodol lleol arall o nôd, a deithiodd dramor o ddychleoddol i Geredigion, oedd Joseph Jenkins (1818-1898). Gadawodd ar fferm yn 1869 i chwilio am antr yn Awstralia, a bu'n bwymat 25 mlynedd fel "swagman" neu was farm a gwylod i'r dail le i'r lîl yn y gyflwr. Cadwodd ddyddiadur manwl o'i gyfnod yn Awstralia, a chaffyd y ddyddiadur i'r astudio heddlu mewn ysgolion yn Awstralia. Mae ei fedd i'w weld yng Nghapel y Groes, ynghyd â dam o gwrel y daeth Joseph Jenkins ag ef adref gydag ef o'r Great Barrier Reef.

### ◆ UNITARIANS ABROAD ◆

The Lloyd Jones family of Blaenyralltdu, Llandysul, who emigrated to America in 1844, were descendants of Jenkin Jones, Lwymrhadowen and members of Pantydefald chapel. Their son, Jenkin Lloyd Jones (1843-1918), became one of America's most renowned Unitarian ministers. His sister, Anna, was the mother of Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), who has been recognised as America's greatest architect of all time. He designed the famous Guggenheim Museum, New York and one of America's largest Unitarian churches in Madison, Wisconsin. A plaque at Blaenyralltdu farm commemorates the family links with the area.

Another local Unitarian of renown, who travelled abroad but returned to his native Ceredigion was Joseph Jenkins (1818-1898). He left his farm in 1869 to seek adventure in Australia, living for 25 years as a agricultural labourer or "Swagman" in the Outback. His detailed journal of his time in Australia is studied in Australian schools. His grave can be seen at Capel y Groes, along with a coral he brought back from the Great Barrier Reef.



Joseph Jenkins

### ◆ DYLAN MARLAIS THOMAS ◆

Cafodd y bardd Cymreig enwog hwn ei enw ganol fel

teyrniedig i'w or-ewythr, Gwilym Marles.

This famous Welsh poet was given his middle name as a tribute to his great-uncle, Gwilym Marles.

© Alan Williams



Gwilym Marles (1834-1879)

### ◆ LINDODIAETH ◆

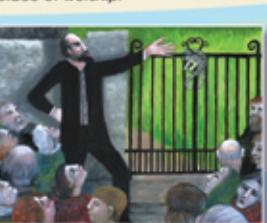
Mae credau Undodol yn wahanol i gredau enwodau Cristionogol eraill o safleoedd rhai agweddau pwysig. Mae Undodol i'r credu yn Undod Duw, ond nid ydyl yn derbyn y Drindod Santachol, sef Y Tair a'r Mab o'r Ysbryd Glân. Maent yn cydnabod natur ddynol leis, ond nid ydyl yn yr addoli fel Duw. Bu Undodol i'r fudiad diwyglo ym maeas crefyd a gwleidyddiaeth erioed, ac mae rhai o feddywiwr mwyaf goleuedig y canrifeddol wedi bod yn Undodol. Y Flam, ac nid yw Groes, yw eu symbol.

I gael mwy o wybodaeth am yr Undodol a'u hanes, ewch i wefan yr enwad: [www.unitarian.org.uk](http://www.unitarian.org.uk)

### ◆ UNITARIANISM ◆

Unitarian beliefs differ from those of other Christian denominations in important respects. Unitarians believe in the Unity of God but do not accept the Holy Trinity, of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. They recognise the humanity of Jesus, but do not worship him as the son of God. Unitarianism has always been a reform movement in both religion and in politics and some of the most enlightened thinkers of recent centuries have been Unitarians. The Flame, not the Cross, is their symbol.

For further information about the Unitarians and their history, visit the denomination's website: [www.unitarian.org.uk](http://www.unitarian.org.uk)

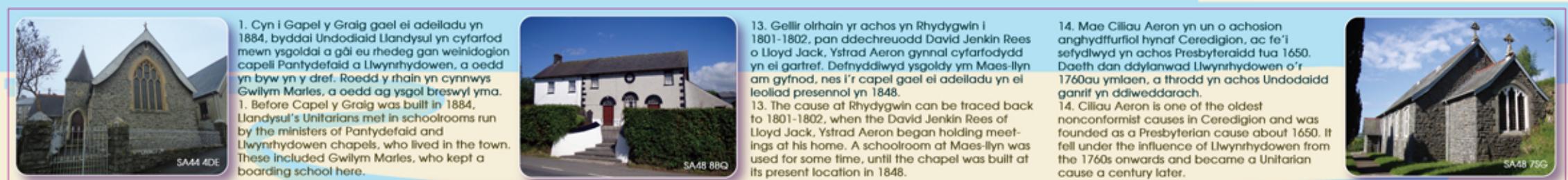


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Am hwy o wybodaeth am dreftadaeth leol, ewch i [www.cofeini.gov.uk](http://www.cofeini.gov.uk).  
For more information about local heritage, visit [www.cofeini.gov.uk](http://www.cofeini.gov.uk)

Taffi gan Trysor ac Alan Williams Design. Leaflet by Trysor and Alan Williams Design





1. Cyn i Capel y Graig gael ei adeilladu yn 1884, byddai Undodolai Llandysul yn cyfarfod mewn ysgolai a gâi eu rhedeg gan weinidogion capeli Pantydefaid a Llwynrhadowen, a oedd yn bwy yn y dref. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys Gwilym Marles, a oedd ag ysgol breswyl yma.  
1. Before Capel y Graig was built in 1884, Llandysul's Unitarians met in schoolrooms run by the ministers of Pantydefaid and Llwynrhadowen chapels, who lived in the town. These included Gwilym Marles, who kept a boarding school here.

2. Adeilladwyd Pantydefaid yn wreiddiol yn 1802, fel un o'r ddau gapel Undodolai cyntaf a agorwyd yn Ngheredigion. Bu teulu Jenkin Lloyd Jones, yr Undodolwr enwog o America, yn addoli yma. Ceir plac sy'n cofnodi'r cysylltiad ag America o fewn y capel.  
2. Pantydefaid was originally built in 1802, as one of the first two Unitarian chapels founded in Ceredigion. The family of Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the great American Unitarian, worshipped here. A plaque commemorating the link with America is found in the chapel.



3. Cafodd y capel cyntaf yn Llwynrhadowen ei adeilladu gerllaw yn 1733, a symudodd yr achos i'w leoliad presennol yn 1834. Ni chafodd ei ddefnyddio fel capel ar ôl i'r gynulleidfao gael ei thro i allan o'r adeilad yn 1876, ond cafodd ei ddefnyddio fel Ysgol Sul ac ystafell ddiarler. Erbyn hyn, mae yng ngorff Ymddiriedolaeth Addoldai Cymru. Ceir bwrrd dehongli yma.  
3. The first chapel at Llwynrhadowen was built nearby in 1733. It moved to the present location in 1834. It was not used as a chapel after the "Ejection" of 1876, but served as a Sunday School and reading room. It is now in the care of the Welsh Religious Buildings Trust. Interpreted site

4. Cafodd Capel Coffa Llwynrhadowen ei adeilladu yn 1879 yn gartref newydd i'r gynulleidfa a gafodd ei thro i allan o hen gapel Llwynrhadowen. Gellir gweld bedd Gwilym Marles a flaen y capel.

4. Llwynrhadowen Memorial Chapel was built in 1879 as a new home for the congregation ejected from the old Llwynrhadowen chapel. The grave of Gwilym Marles can be seen in front of the chapel.



5. Sefydliwyd Bwlchyfadfa yn 1813. Bu Gwilym Marles yn pregethu yma y bore y crafod a gynulleidfa eli'r throi i allan o hen gapel Llwynrhadowen. Cerddodd yn ôl i Llwynrhadowen i gynnal gwasanaeth yn y prynhawn yng nghwmni aelodau o'r Bwlch, a dætha i'w gefnogi. Alladelladwyd y capel yn 1905.

5. Bwlchyfadfa was founded in 1813. It is said that Gwilym Marles preached here on the morning of the "Ejection" and marched back to Llwynrhadowen for an afternoon service, with the members of Bwlch in support. The chapel was rebuilt in 1905.

6. Capel y Cwm, a adeilladwyd yn 1906, yw capel Undodolai leuenegaf Ceredigion. Cyn hynny, cai cyfarfoddu eu cynnal mewn ystafell a godwyd yn arbennig i addoli yr ynddi uwchben siop y pentref. Mae'r ffisegydd niwclear gwych, yr Alfrd Evan James Williams (1903-1945), wedi'i gladdu yma.

6. Capel y Cwm, built in 1906, is the youngest of Ceredigion's Unitarian chapels. Before that, meetings were held in a room specially built for worship above the village shop. The brilliant atomic physician Professor Evan James Williams (1903-1945) is buried here.



13. Gellir olrhain yr achos yn Rhydygwin i 1801-1802, pan ddechreudd David Jenkin Rees o Lloyd Jack, Ystrad Aeron gynnal cyfarfod ydydd yn ei gartref. Defnyddiwyd ysgol ym Maes-llyn am gyfnod, nes i'r capel gael ei adeilladu yn ei leoliad presennol yn 1848.

13. The cause at Rhydygwin can be traced back to 1801-1802, when the David Jenkin Rees of Lloyd Jack, Ystrad Aeron began holding meetings at his home. A schoolroom at Maes-llyn was used for some time, until the chapel was built at its present location in 1848.

14. Mae Ciliau Aeron yn un o achosion anghyddfurfiol hynaf Ceredigion, ac fe'i sefydlwyd yn achos Presbyterian oedd 1650. Daeth dan ddiylanwad Llwynrhadowen o'r 1760au yma, a throdd yn achos Undodolai ganrif yn ddiweddarach.

14. Ciliau Aeron is one of the oldest nonconformist causes in Ceredigion and was founded as a Presbyterian cause about 1650. It fell under the influence of Llwynrhadowen from the 1760s onwards and became a Unitarian cause a century later.



12. Cafodd Cribyn ei adeilladu'n wreiddiol yn 1790, yn gangen i Gae'ronnen. Roedd gan y capel cyntaf furiau mwrd a tho gwrett. Yn ystod yr 1840au roedd Thomas Emlyn Thomas (1822-1846), ymgyrchydd radical dros faterion cymdeithasol, yn weinidog yma. Mae'r capel presennol yn dyddio'n ôl i 1851.

12. Cribyn was first built in 1790 as a daughter chapel of Cae'ronnen, the first chapel being mud-walled, with a thatched roof. During the 1840s Thomas Emlyn Thomas (1822-1846), a radical campaigner on social issues, was minister here. The present chapel dates to 1851.



11. Sefydliwyd Cae'ronnen yn 1654, fel capel Presbyterian, ar fferm leol. Daeth yn achos Undodolai yn ystod yr 1840au, pan godwyd capel newydd ar y safle presennol. Alladeiladwyd y capel yn 1925.

11. Cae'ronnen was founded in 1654 on a local farm as a Presbyterian chapel. It

became a Unitarian cause during the

1840s, when a new chapel was built at

the present location. It was rebuilt in 1925.



10. Sefydliwyd Brondeifi fel cangen i Gae'ronnen yn 1876, a chafoedd ei alladeiladu gyda'i dŵr Gothig yn 1902. Mae ganddo ffenestr goffa hardd a lunwyr gan yr artist enwog, John Petts (1914-1991).

10. Brondeifi was founded as a daughter chapel to Cae'ronnen in 1876 and rebuilt, with its Gothic tower, in 1902. It has a beautiful stained glass memorial window by the famous artist John Petts (1914-1991).



9. Cafodd Capel y Groes ei adeilladu'n wreiddiol yn 1802, fel un o'r ddau gapel Undodolai cyntaf a agorwyd yng Ngheredigion. Cafodd y garreg sefydli, sydd i'w gweld hyd heddiw, ei cherfllo gan Iolo Morganwg. Mae Joseph Jenkins, y "swagman" enwog, wedi'i gladdu yma. Ceir bwrrd dehongli yma.

9. Capel y Groes was first built in 1802, one of the first two Unitarian chapels opened in Ceredigion. Iolo Morganwg carved the datestone for the chapel, which can still be seen. This is the burial place of Joseph Jenkins, the famous "Swagman". Interpreted site.



8. Sefydliwyd yr achos yng Nghapel y Bryn tua 1830. Cafodd y capel cyntaf ei adeilladu yn 1867, pan benodwyd John Davies, Alltyblaca yn weinidog. Bu'n gwasanaethu yma am bron i 50 mlynedd. Mae'r capel presennol yn dyddio'n ôl i 1881.

8. The cause at Capel y Bryn was founded about 1830. The first chapel was built in 1867, when John Davies, Alltyblaca was appointed minister. He served for nearly 50 years. The present chapel dates to 1881.



7. Cafodd Alltyblaca ei adeilladu'n wreiddiol yn 1740, ond mae'r capel presennol yn dyddio i 1892. Roedd Undodolai cynnar megis Tomos Glynn Cothi a Iolo Morganwg yn ymhwelwr rheolaidd â'r capel hwn. Dyma fan claddu'r hanesydd George Eyre Evans. Ceir bwrrd dehongli yma.

7. Alltyblaca was first built in 1740 but the present chapel dates to 1892. Early Unitarians such as Tomos Glynn Cothi and Iolo Morganwg were regular visitors to this chapel. This is the resting place of the historian George Eyre Evans. Interpreted site.

