

Teithiau Cerdded Talylychau

1 Abaty Talylychau (Gweler Llwllyfr Cadw ar yr Abaty)
Yr adfeilion trawiadol yw'r hyn sy'n weddill o'r tŵr sy'n dyddio o'r 12fed ganrif a sefydlwyd gan Aglwydd Rhys ap Gruffydd o Deheubarth. Pan ddaeth yr ardal o dan reolaeth Edward I trosglyddwyd yr Abaty i ofal Abatari Premonstratensiaid Lloegr. Erbyn diwedd yr Oesoedd Canol roedd cyflwr yr Abaty wedi dilynio oherwydd diffyg arian ac esgeulustod ac fe'i caewyd gan Harri'r VIII a gymerodd yr ystodau. O dan nawaid Teulu Williams, Edwinstford, defnyddwyd cerig yr hen adeilad i godi eglwys newydd yn 1773. Mae'r seiddau creddig gwreiddiol o'r 18fed ganrif i'w gweld yno o hyd, pob un wedi'i rifo a'i raddio ar gyfer Teulu Edwinstford, eu gweithiwr o'u tenantiaid.

2 Ardal Gadwraeth Talylychau
I'r de o'r Abaty mae Y Plas, a adeiladwyd gan Syr James Hamlyn-Williams, Edwinstford, yn nechrau'r 1830'au. Saif Tŷ Talylychau odde ar yr heol ac mae'n dyddio o gyfnod cynharach. Fe'i hail adeiladwyd tua diwedd y 18fed ganrif ac ychwanegwyd yr adenydd yn yr 1830'au.

3 & 4 Ffermydd – Gelli-Cefn-y-Rhos a Phenrhwi-Geingen
Mae Gelli-Cefn-y-Rhos yn estiampl arbennig o adeilad o diwedd yr Oesoedd Canol yn cynnwys ffermyd hir isel a beudy ynghlwm gyda thro o haearn rhychog yn gorchuddio hen do gwellt. Roedd teulu gwellt yn gyffredin iawn yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Ychwanegwyd y prif simnai o'r llawr uchaf yn y 16eg ganrif. Mewn cyferbyniad mae Phenrhwi-Geingen yn ffermyd sy'n nodwedd iadod o'r thair a gynllunwyd yn y 18fed/19eg ganrif gyda'r adeiladau wedi'u trefnu o amgylch tair ochr y dds.

5 Ffordd y Porthmyn
Roedd y porthmyn yn adnabyddus am eu brwdfydiedi i osgoi tollbyrth pryd bynnag y byddai hynny'n bosibl. Mae'r ffordd porthmyn sy'n arwain at Dalylychau yn estiampl o'r cyfryw ffordd.

6 Mynydd Cynros – Comin a Chau Tir Comin
Dyma Gomin Talylychau, a'rferai ddarparu hawl pori i rydd-ddeiliaid y faenor. Yn dilyn Ddedd Seneddol yn 1817 awdurdodwyd cau pob tir comin ac mae llinellau syth a ffurf reolaidd y ffiniau yn dangos yn glir batwm y cau. Mae'n debygol yr adeiladwyd Fferm Cwm-yr-Efail yr un adeg.

7 Gwaith Plwm Pen-y-Garreg
Safle adeiladau prosesu, prif siaff a 'leblau' eraill hen Waith Plwm Pen-y-Garreg a oedd yn parhau i gael ei weithio tan 1892. Y tu isaf i'r heol sy'n arwain i'r gogledd o'r Abaty roedd siaff aer, ac yn y coetir mynedfa a grewyd i gymaedd y wythien blwm.

8 Llynnoedd Talylychau a Thomen y Castell
Mae'r ddau llyn yn Nhalylychau yn noddefydd pwysig iawn i fywyd gwylt. Fe'u ffurfwyd ar ddiwedd Oes yr Ia pan oedd yr haenau ia yn encilio. Mae'r Llyn Isaf yn Warchodfa Natur a reolir gan Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwylt Dyfed ac ni chaniateir mynediad i'r cyhoedd. Ar y llyn uchaf, ger yr Abaty, gwyltich am Hwyaid Copog, Mullrain a Gwaich Mawr Copog. Y domen goediog rhwng y llynnoedd yw'r hyn sy'n weddill o gastell mwnt a beili cymwr.

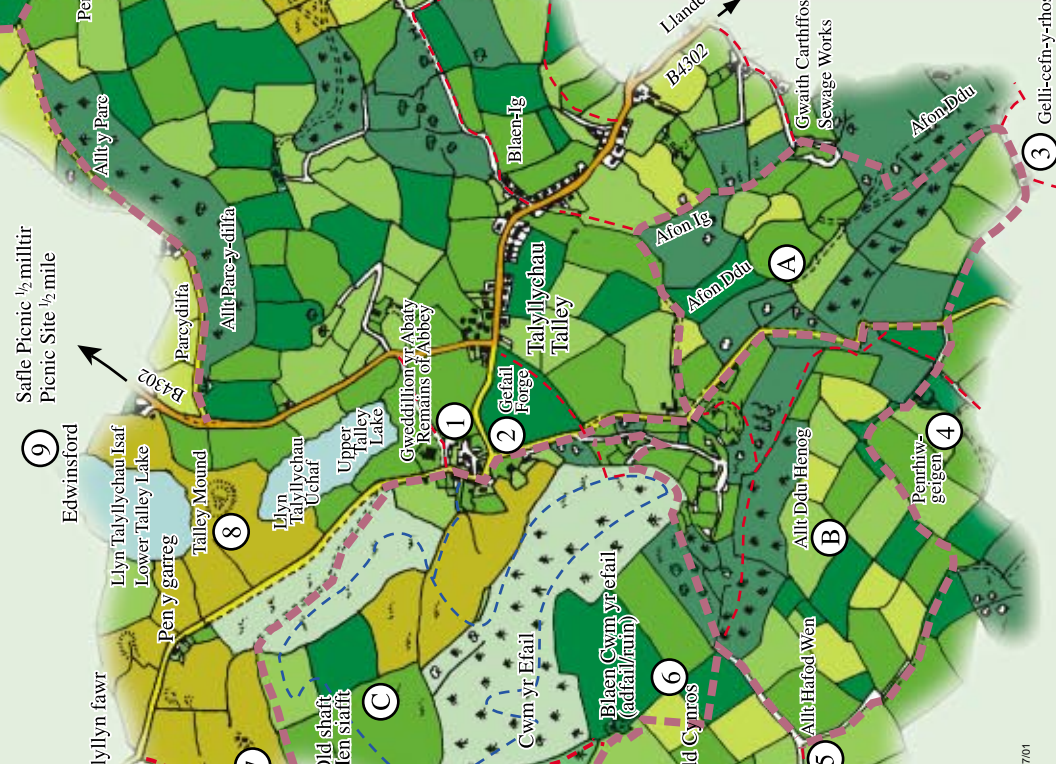
Teulu Edwinstford
adeiladodd y 'gamlas'
sydd rhwng y ddau llyn.

9 Edwinstford
Adfail yw plasty Edwinstford erbyn hyn ac ni ellir ei weld yn glir o unrhyw un o'r teithiau cerdded a chipolwg yn unig a geir ohono o'r heol. Mae'r safle picnic ar y B4337 yn rhoi gwyrthoethoethoeth.

10 Golygfeydd i'r gogledd tuag at Gwynion Llethri
Mae golygfeydd gogoneddus ar draws yr afon Cothi a gellir gweld tŵr Eglwys Caoe i'r gogledd. I'r gogledd oilewin mae bryn unig Dinas, safle hen Fryngaer, ac i'r gogledd ddwyrain mae Mynydd Mallaen a Mynyddoedd Canolbarth Cymru.

11 Capel Carmel a Blaen y Cwm
Capel, iard ac ysgolby/festri gyda mynwent ynghlwm (1827). Cyn hyn byddai'r Anghydfurfwyr yn gorfod cyfarfod mewn adeiladau fferm neu fannau anghysbell oherwydd bod eu gweithgareddau yn annerbyniol. Mae man a elwir yn lleol 'Y Pulpud', ger Bwlch y Gwynnt yn un o'r manau hynny lle y byddent yn cyfarfod.

12 Golygfeydd o'r llwybr tuag at Ben-lan
Golygfeydd ardderchog drws Dolyffyn Cothi. I'r de mae bannau Caerfyrddin, uwchben Llyn y Fan o'r Mynydd Du. Yn y pellter canol mae Mynydd y Fan ac i'r dwyrain mae Bryngaer Oes Haearn y Fan.



Talley Country Walks

1 Talley Abbey (See Cadw's Guidebook to the Abbey)
The striking remains are the 12th century tower. It was founded by a Welsh prince – the Lord Rhys ap Gruffydd of Deheubarth. Edward I assigned it to the care of English Premonstratensian Abbays. Henry VIII closed the Abbey, which had become impoverished and neglected in the later Middle Ages, and confiscated its estates. Used as a parish church it became increasingly ruinous. Under the patronage of the Williamses of Edwinstford, a new parish church was built in 1773, using Abbey stone. It still contains the original 18th century boxpews, each numbered and graded, for the Edwinstford family, their retainers and tenants.

2 Talley Conservation Area
South of the Abbey is Y Plas, built by Sir James Hamlyn-Williams of Edwinstford in the early 1830s. Talley House is set back off the road and is earlier in origins, rebuilt in the late 18th century with wings added in 1830.



Gwyach Mawr Copog
Great Crested Grebe

3 & 4 Farms – Gelli-Cefn-y-Rhos and Penrhwi-Geingen
Gelli-Cefn-y-Rhos is an outstanding late medieval building comprising a long, low farmhouse and attached former byre, with corrugated iron roof covering an earlier thatch. Thatched roofs were very common in Carmarthenshire. The main chimney and upper floor were added in the 16th century. In contrast, Penrhwi-Geingen is a typical 18th/19th century planned farmhouse, with the buildings laid out around three sides of a yard.

5 Drovers' Roads – Ffordd y Porthmyn
Drovers were noted for their enthusiasm to avoid a tollgate wherever possible. The drift roads focusing on Talley were such routes.

6 Mynydd Cynros – Commons and Enclosure
This area was Talley Common, providing common pasture for the freeholders of the manor. An Act of Parliament of 1817 authorised enclosure. The straight lines and regular pattern of boundaries shows the pattern of enclosure very clearly. Cwm-yr-Efail Farm was probably built at the same time.

7 Talley Lakes and Castle Mound
Talley's two lakes are havens for wildlife, formed at the end of the Ice Age by debris left by the retreating ice sheets. The Lower Lake is a Nature Reserve managed by the Dyfed Wildlife Trust, but there is no public access. On the upper lake, by the Abbey, look out for Tufted Ducks, Cormorants and Great Crested Grebes. The tree-covered mound between the lakes is that of a motte and bailey castle, possibly a native Welsh fortification built on wooden piles. The 'canal' between the two lakes is the work of the Edwinstford family.

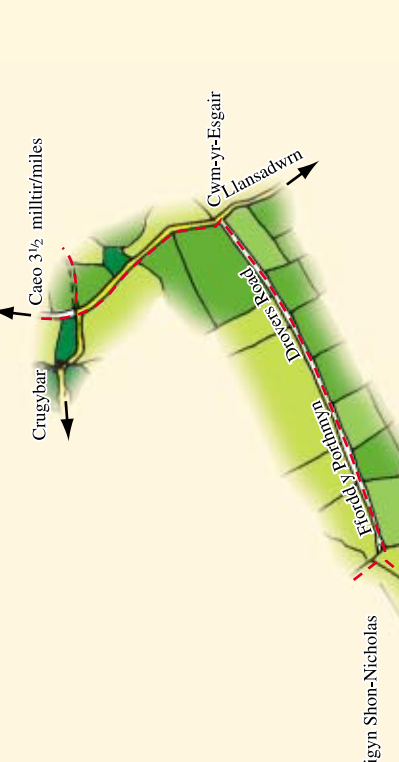
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9 Edwinstford
Edwinstford mansion is now a ruin, cannot be directly viewed from any of the walk's vantage points and can only be glimpsed from the road. The small picnic place on the B4337 provides background information.

10 Views Northwards and Gwynion Llethri
Excellent views across the upper Cothi with Caoe Church tower to the north. To the north-west is the isolated hill of Dinas, site of a hillfort. To the north-east is Mynydd Mallaen and the Cambrian Mountains.

11 Carmel Chapel, Blaen y Cwm
Chapel, yard, with schoolroom/vestry and attached cemetery (1827). Before then nonconformists used to meet in farm buildings and out-of-the-way places, for their activities were discouraged. The area known locally as 'The Pulpit' near Bwlch-y-Gwynnt is one such location.

12 Views from track to Penlan
Spectacular views over the Cothi Valley. To the south are the Carmarthen Fans, above Llyn y Fan and the Black Mountain. In the middle distance is Mynydd Fan with the Iron Age Hillfort of Fan at its eastern end.



7 Pen y Garreg Lead Mine
Processing buildings, a main shaft and other 'levels' of the former Pen-y-garreg Lead Mine, worked until 1892. Below the road northwards from the Abbey was an air shaft, and in the woodland an adit driven to reach the mineral-bearing 'lode'.

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