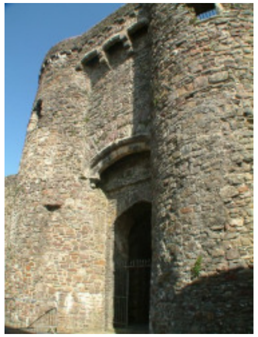
Carmarthen:

Town Trail Two

The Castle - Nott Square - Queen Street - Spilman Street - Conduit Lane - King Street - Church Lane - St Peter's Church



Carmarthen: the oldest continuously occupied town in Wales

Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin
Carmarthen Town Council

1 ***Castle*** – built by Henry 1 in 1106-09, one of the largest and most important royal castles in Wales. Gatehouse rebuilt 1409-10, originally approached by a bridge across a ditch.

2 ***Nott Square***, Guildhall Square, Quay Street and Bridge Street formed the Norman 'New Town', enclosed by walls. Until 1800 Nott Square was a main market street. ***Dr Robert Ferrar***, Bishop of St David's, was burned at the stake here in 1555, for adhering to his faith. ***Major-General Sir William Nott*** played a major role in the first Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42). The monument is of bronze from guns captured in 1843 at Maharajpur, India.

3 The town wall and ***Prisoners' Gate*** formerly extended across the square from Subway to Nomads, or from the Civic Hall to Signature. Debtors imprisoned above the gate would let down baskets for food.

4 At ***Queen Street*** note mid 19th century street widening scheme which was not completed. Corner (Time Café) remodelled by Montague Burton Men's Clothiers, 1935.

5 ***Spilman Street*** was named after a Medieval burgess. The ***Roman fort*** was established here in around 75 AD. The fort's width corresponded with the east-west extent of

6 Spilman Street. ***Bank House*** at 40 Spilman Street housed Morris's Bank, later first permanent office of Carmarthenshire County Council. In 1908 thirty people with three typewriters, and one telephone in the corridor, ran Carmarthenshire from here.

7 At ***The Royal Ivy Bush Hotel***, Iolo Morgannwg instigated the first Gorsedd Ceremony of modern times, at the 1819 Eisteddfod.

8 From 1884, ***12 Spilman Street*** was the estate office of the Cawdors, who owned 50,000 acres in SW Wales. Double 'C' monogram over door stands for 'Campbell of Cawdor'.

9 13 Spilman Street, ***Napier House***, home of Dorothea Bate (1878-1951), paleontologist, archaeologist, first woman employed by London's Natural History Museum.

10 In 1415 the town walls grew to include Spilman and King Streets. Running along the east side of ***Conduit Lane***, the wall (and Spilman Gate) crossed Spilman Street here.

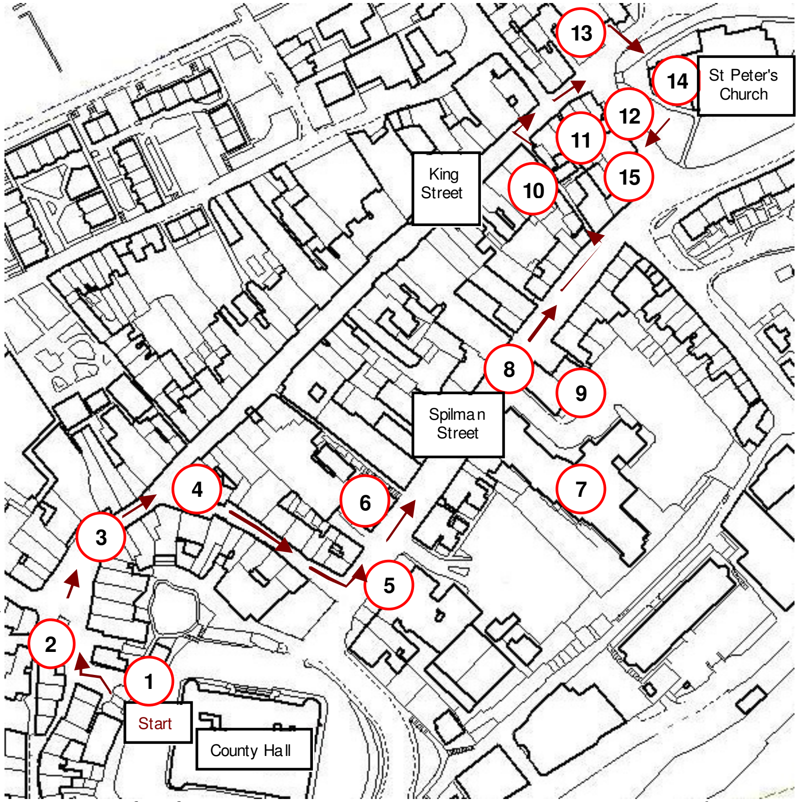
11 ***King Morgan's***, 25 King Street, one of the most distinct chemist shops in UK. The town wall and White Gate extended across the road to number 33.

12 At ***Church Lane*** you enter the Roman town, traced in the rectangle formed by Richmond Terrace, Oak Lane, The Parade, The Esplanade, Parade Road and Little Water Street.

13 ***Furnace House*** - the County Library, with good exhibition of town artefacts. Built 1760 for ironmaster Robert Morgan. Rebuilt 1972-73, with original portico, forecourt walls and railings. Carmarthen Ironworks (1748) exported products across the world.

14 ***St Peter's Church***, town's oldest building, dates from at least the early 12th century, possibly built shortly after the castle, perhaps on the site of an earlier church. The Church is just inside the western gate of the Roman town. Contains tombs of Sir Rhys ap Thomas of Bosworth fame, and Sir Richard Steele, founder of Tatler and co-founder of The Spectator. Fine Victorian and late 20th century stained glass windows.

15 ***Oriel Myrddin*** - built as Carmarthen Art School in 1891-2, with public subscriptions and support of South Kensington School of Art. Now a regional art and craft gallery and shop. Designed by George Morgan and built of Bridgewater pressed bricks.

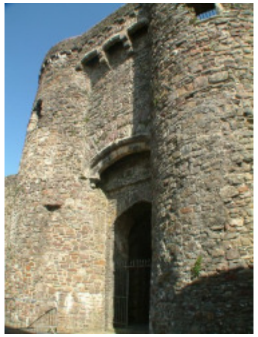


Published 2012, Carmarthen Town Council, 01267 235199. Sources: 'The Story of Carmarthen', Joyce & Victor Lodwick; 'Roman Carmarthen - Excavations 1978-1993', Heather James; 'Carmarthen - An Archaeological and Topographical Survey', Terry James; Journals of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society; 'Carmarthen - The Oldest Town in Wales', Gwilym Hughes; 'Carmarthen Castle', Neil Ludlow; 'Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest', Cadw; Carmarthen Journal.

Caerfyrddin:

Trywydd Tref Dau

Y Castell - Maes Nott - Heol y Frenhines - Heol Spilman - Lôn Conduit - Heol y Brenin - Lôn yr Eglwys - Eglwys San Pedr



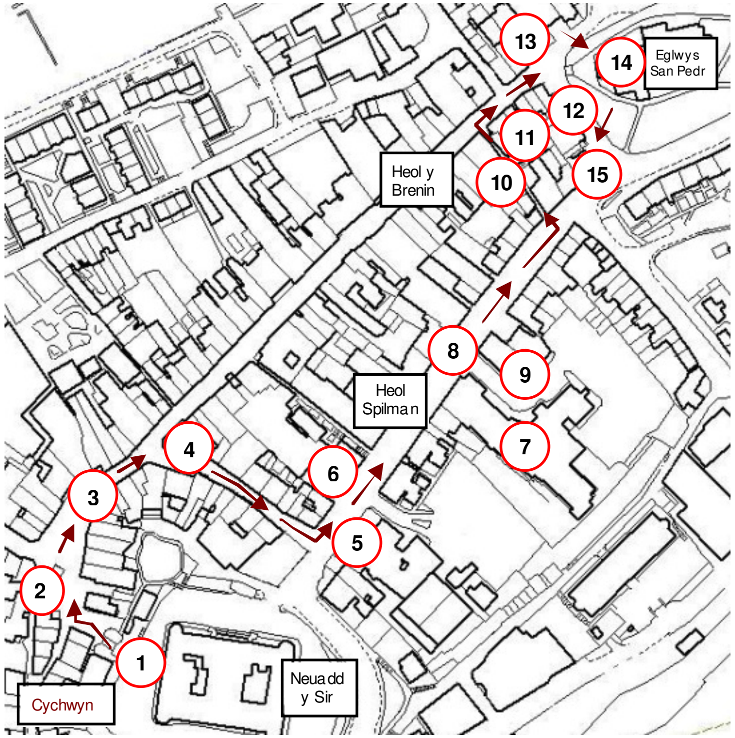
Caerfyrddin: y tref feddianedig hynaf drwy'r oesoedd yng Nghymru

Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin
Carmarthen Town Council

1 **Castell** - adeiladwyd gan Harri'r 1 yn 1106-09, un o gestyll brenhinol mwyaf o ran maint a phwysigrwydd yng Nghymru. Ail-adeiladwyd y Porthdy yn 1409-10, a dynesu'n wreiddiol gan bont dros ffos.

2 Ffurfiodd **Maes Nott**, Y Clos Mawr, Stryd y Cei a Stryd y Bont y 'Dref Newydd' Normanaidd, wedi ei amgáu gan furiau. Tan 1800 roedd **Maes Nott** yn un o brif strydoedd marchnadol. Fe losgwyd **Dr Robert Ferrar** wrth y stanc yma am ddal at ei ffydd yn 1555. Chwaraeodd **Uwchfrigadydd Syr William Nott** rhan flaenllaw yn y Rhyfel Eingl-Affgan gyntaf (1839-42). Mae'r cofadail wedi ei wneud o bres gynnau a gipiwyd yn 1843 yn Maharajpur, India.

3 Roedd muriau'r dref a **Phorth y Carcharorion** yn arfer ymestyn ar hyd y sgwâr o Subway hyd at Nomads, neu o' Neuadd Ddinesig at Signature. Byddai dyledwyr wedi eu carcharu uwch ben y porth yn gadael basgedi i lawr i gael bwyd.



15 **Oriel Myrddin** - adeiladwyd fel Ysgol Gelf Caerfyrddin yn 1891-2, gyda thanysgrifiadau cyhoeddus a chefnogaeth o Ysgol Gelf De Kensington. Bellach yn oriel a siop grefft ranbarthol. Cynlluniwyd gan George Morgan ac adeiladwyd o frics gwasgedig Bridgewater.

14 Mae adeilad hynaf y dref, **Eglwys San Pedr**, yn dyddio nôl o leiaf y 12fed canrif gynnar, bosib wedi ei adeilad yn fuan ar ôl y castell, efallai ar safle eglwys gynt. Mae'r Eglwys tu fewn i borth gorllewinol y dref Rufeinig. Yn cynnwys beddrodau Syr Rhys ap Thomas o'r enwog Bosworth a Syr Richard Steele, sylfaenydd 'Tatler' a chyd-sylfaenydd o 'The Spectator'. Ffenestri gwydr lliw gwych oed Fictoraidd a 20fed ganrif hwyr.

13 **Tŷ Ffwrnes** - Llyfrgell y Sir, arddangosfa dda o arteffactau'r dref. Adeiladwyd yn 1760 i Robert Morgan, haearn feistr. Ailadeiladwyd yn 1972-73, gyda phortico gwreiddiol, muriau a rheiliau blaengwrt. Roedd Gweithiau Haearn Caerfyrddin (1748) yn allforio cynnyrch ar draws y byd.

12 Yn **Heol y Llan** rydych yn mynd i mewn i'r dref Rufeinig, y petryal a ffurfiwyd gan Deras Waundew, Lôn y Dderwen, Y Rhodfa, Y Llannerch, Heol y Rhodfa a Heol Dŵr Bach.

11 **King Morgan**, 25 Stryd y Brenin, un o siopau fferyllfa mwyaf amlwg yn y DU. Roedd mur y dref a'r Porth Wen yn ymestyn groes hyd at rhif 33.

10 Yn 1415 fe dyfodd muriau'r dref i gynnwys Stryd Spilman a Stryd y Brenin. Ar hyd yr ochr ddwyreiniol o **Lôn Conduit**, roedd y mur (a Phorth Spilman) yn croesu Stryd Spilman.

4 Yn **Stryd y Frenhines** yng nghanol y 19eg canrif roedd cynllun llydanu stryd heb ei gwblhau. Cafodd y cornel (Time Café) ei ail fodelu

5 gan Montague Burton Dilladwyr Dynion, 1935.

Cafodd **Stryd Spilman** ei enwi ar ol bwrdeisiwr canoloesol. Cafodd y **caer Rhufeinig** ei sefydlu yma tua 75 AD. Roedd lled y caer yn cyfateb gydag ehangder dwyrain-gorllewinol Stryd Spilman. Banc Morris wedi ei

6 leoli yn **Bank House** yn 40 Stryd Spilman, yn hwyrach swyddfa barhaol cyntaf Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin. Yn 1908 roedd deg ar ugain person gyda tri teipiadur ag un ffôn yn the coridor, yn rhedeg Sir Gaerfyrddin o fan hyn.

7 Yng **Ngwesty Brenhinol Llwyn Iorug**, cynhaliwyd y Seremoni Orsedd o'r oes fodern gan Iolo Morgannwg yn Eisteddfod 1819. O 1884, **12 Stryd**

8 **Spilman** oedd swyddfa ystadau Cawdor, a oedd berchen ar 50,000 erw yn DG Cymru. Mae'r monogram o ddwy 'C' dros y drws yn sefyll am 'Campbell of

9 Cawdor'. 13 Stryd Spilman, **Tŷ Napier**, cartref Dorothea Bate (1878-1951), paleontolegydd, archeolegydd, y fenyw gyntaf a gyflgwyd gan Amgueddfa Hanes Natur Llundain.

Cyhoeddedig 2012, Cyngor Tref Caerfyrddin, 01267 235199. Tarddleoedd: 'The Story of Carmarthen', Joyce a Victor Lodwick; 'Roman Carmarthen - Excavations 1978-1993', Heather James; 'Carmarthen - An Archaeological and Topographical Survey', Terry James; Cylchgronau Cymdeithas Hynafiaethau Sir Gaerfyrddin; 'Carmarthen - The Oldest Town in Wales', Gwilym Hughes; 'Carmarthen Castle', Neil Ludlow; 'Adeiladau o Ddiddordeb Pensaerniol neu Hanesyddol Arbennig', Cadw; 'Carmarthen Journal'.