

Melin Flawd Ganoloesol



Medieval Flour Mill

Mae'r felin falu ganoloesol yn rhan isaf Cliff Wood yn un o'r tair melin a oedd yn gwasanaethu tiroedd maenorol teulu de Barry.

Mae'n debyg ei bod yn cael ei defnyddio ar ddiwedd y 13eg ganrif a dechrau'r 14eg ganrif pan mai arglwydd y faenor oedd yr unig un â'r hawl i falu grawn. Golygai hyn bod yn rhaid i werinwyr lleol ddefnyddio'r felin i falu'r yd oedd ganddynt a thalu cyfran o'r grawn, a alwyd yn 'felindoll' i arglwydd y faenor, am y fraint o gael gwneud hynny.

Er mwyn osgoi talu am ddefnyddio'r felin, yr oedd llawer o'r gwerinwyr lleol yn defnyddio melinau llaw a elwid yn freuanau i falu'r yd.

Ymddengys bod hyd yn oed arglwydd y faenor wedi gorfod gwneud y tro â blawd wedi'i falu â llaw weithiau, gan fod breuanau wedi'u darganfod yn adfeilion Castell y Barri, sy'n awgrymu efallai nad oedd y felin yn ddibynadwy iawn!



The medieval corn mill In the lower part of Cliff Wood is one of three mills that served the manorial lands of the de Barry family. It was probably in use during the late 13th and early 14th century when only the lord of the manor had the right to mill grain. This meant that local peasants were obliged to use the mill to grind their corn and pay the lord of the manor a proportion of their grain, known as a 'multure', for the privilege of doing so.

To avoid paying to use the mill, many of the local peasants used hand-held mills called querns to grind their corn. It seems that even the lord of the manor sometimes had to make do with hand-ground flour as querns have been found in the ruins of Barry Castle, suggesting that the mill might not have been very reliable!

Gallwch edrych ar fodel 3D o'r felin yma gydag ap Realiti Estynedig Parc Porthceri.



You can look around a 3D model of the mill here with the Porthkerry Park Augmented Reality app.

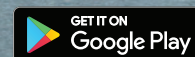
- Lawrlwythwch yr ap ar eich dyfais symudol.
- Dechreuwch yr ap a gwasgwch y botwm llwybr realiti estynedig.
- Daliwch eich dyfais i fyny at y llun llun yng nghanol y panel hwn.
- Bydd y felin yn ymddangos ar y panel.



- Download the app onto your mobile device.
- Start the app and press the AR trail button
- Hold your device up to the image in the centre of this panel.
- The mill will appear on this panel.



Llwybr Realiti Estynedig  AR Trail



Traphont Porthceri Porthkerry Viaduct



Mae'r draphont odidog hon yn cwmpasu'r parc, gyda'i phymtheg o bileri ac un ar bymtheg o fwâu yn codi i dros 33 metr o uchder.

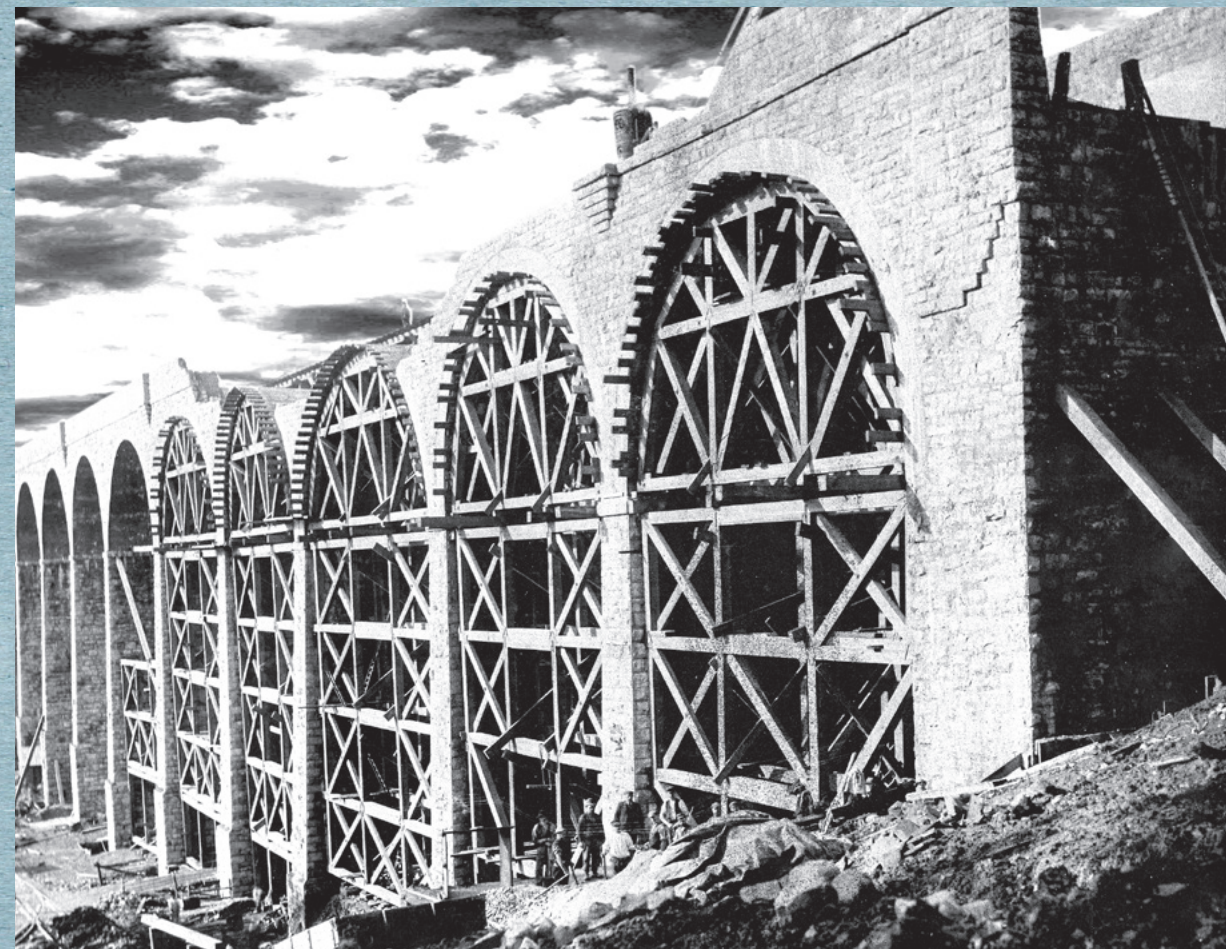
Mae'r draphont yn dominyddu tirlun Parc Gwledig Porthceri ac mae hi wedi galluogi cludo glo a theithwyr o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr i'r Barri ers dros 100 mlynedd.

Fodd bynnag, pan adeiladwyd hi yn gyntaf, roedd yn bygwth bod yn un o drychinebau peirianyddol mwyaf ei chyfnod.

Dechreuodd y problemau yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu; bu angen datgysylltu un o'r pileri er mwyn gwneud ei sylfeini'n ddyfnach, a bu angen cynnal seiliau un arall. Ond mân broblemau oedd y rhain o'u cymharu â'r hyn a fyddai'n digwydd nesaf.

Agorwyd y draphont ym mis Rhagfyr 1897, ond o fewn pythefnos, dechreuodd yr arglawdd ar yr ochr ddwyreiniol lithro. Gwaethygodd hyn ym mis Ionawr 1898, a bu ymsuddiad hefyd o dan Biler 13, a bu'n rhaid stopio trenau. Roedd yn rhaid i deithwyr groesi'r draphont ar droed tan y cyflwynwyd gwasanaeth car a cheffyl rhwng Y Rhŵs a'r Barri.

Bu'n rhaid adeiladu gwyrriad rheilffordd dros dro tra'r oedd y draphont yn cael ei thrwsio. Dewiswyd cwmni lleol, H. Ringham and Co. i wneud y gwaith ac yn ffodus, mae'r draphont yn dal i sefyll heddiw!



The magnificent viaduct spans the park and with its fifteen piers and sixteen arches it rises to over 33 metres.

Dominating the landscape at Porthkerry Country Park, it has enabled coal and passengers to be transported from Bridgend to Barry for over 100 years.

When it was first built however, it threatened to be one of the biggest engineering disasters of its time.

The problems began during construction; one of the piers needed to be dismantled to deepen its foundations, while another had to be underpinned. But this was nothing compared to what would happen next.

The viaduct opened in December 1897, but within a fortnight the embankment at the eastern end began to slip. This worsened in January 1898 along with subsidence under Pier 13 causing trains to be stopped. Passengers were made to cross the viaduct on foot until a horse brake service between Rhoose and Barry was introduced.

A temporary railway diversion had to be built while the viaduct was being repaired. A local firm, H. Ringham and Co., were hired for the job and fortunately it's still standing today!

Gallwch gwrdd â Henry Ringham, yr adeiladwr a helpodd i drwsio'r draphont, gydag ap Realiti Estynedig Parc Porthceri.



You can meet Henry Ringham, the builder who helped repair the viaduct with the Porthkerry Park Augmented Reality app.

- **Lawrlwythwch yr ap** ar eich dyfais symudol.
- **Dechreuwch yr ap** a gwasgwch y botwm llwybr realiti estynedig.
- **Daliwch eich dyfais i fyny at y llun llun** yng nghanol y panel hwn.
- **Bydd Henry yn ymddangos** ac yn adrodd y stori gyfan i chi.



- **Download the app** onto your mobile device.
- **Start the app** and press the **AR trail button**
- **Hold your device up to the image** in the centre of this panel.
- **Henry will appear** and tell you all about it.



Llwybr Realiti Estynedig  AR Trail



Bwthyn Pren Clogwyn



Cliff Wood Cottage

Adeiladwyd bwthyn yma yn wreiddiol ym 1583 gan Owen William fel 'llechfeddiant ar dir cyffredin'. Sylfeini bwthyn a adeiladwyd ar yr un safle yn ystod y 18fed Ganrif yw'r rhai a welir heddiw, a hwn oedd cartref y wraig ddrwg-enwog, Ann Jenkin, gwrach Parc Porthceri yn ôl pob sôn, a'i dau fab, William a Robert.

Roedd yr adeilad yn fach iawn, ond byddai wedi'i gynhesu gan le tân mawr ar un ochr o'r wal dalcen ddwyreiniol. Mae'n bur debyg y byddai grisiau bach ar bwys y lle tân a fyddai'n arwain at y llawr uchaf.

Credwyd bod dewiniaeth yn rhedeg yn y teulu. Adnabuwyd mab Ann, William, fel 'Dewin Tregatwg' ac enw ei fab ef oedd Robin y Rheiber (Robin y dewin).

Roedd William yn fenthyciwr arian amhoblogaidd ond llwyddiannus. Credai'r bobl leol mai dewiniaeth oedd wrth wraidd ei lwyddiant, yn hytrach na chraffter busnes ac roedd sion ar led mai ef oedd yn achosi unrhyw anhwylderau ymhlith da byw. Roedd Robin yn fwy poblogaidd, a chredwyd ei fod yn ddewin â bwriadau da a oedd yn defnyddio'i bwerau er lles.

Wedi i Ann Jenkin a'i theulu adael, defnyddiwyd y bwthyn gan weithwyr fferm tan iddo gael ei adael yn wag yn 1890.



A cottage was originally built here in 1583 as 'an encroachment on common ground' by Owen William. The foundations visible today are for the cottage that was built on the same spot in the 18th Century, when it was inhabited by the notorious Ann Jenkin, the supposed witch of Porthkerry Park and her two sons, William and Robert.

The building was very small, but would have been kept warm by a large offset fireplace on the east gable wall. It's likely there was a small flight of stairs to the side of the fireplace, leading to the upper level.

Witchcraft was believed to run in the family. Ann's son William was known as the 'Wizard of Cadoxton' and his son was called Robin y Rheiber (Robin the Wizard).

William was an unpopular but successful money lender. His rise in fortune was decided by the locals to have been down to witchcraft, rather than business acumen and rumours abounded that he was the cause of any illness in livestock. Robin was treated more favourably, believed to be a well-meaning sorcerer who used his powers for good.

After Ann Jenkin and her family left, the cottage was used by farmworkers until it was eventually abandoned in 1890.

Gallwch gwrdd ag Ann a gweld ei bwthyn gydag ap Realiti Estynedig Parc Porthceri.




You can meet Ann and see her cottage with the Porthkerry Park Augmented Reality app.

- **Lawrlwythwch yr ap** ar eich dyfais symudol.
- **Dechreuwch yr ap** a gwasgwch y botwm llwybr realiti estynedig.
- **Daliwch eich dyfais i fyny at y llun** llun yng nghanol y panel hwn.
- **Trowch eich dyfais at i fyny ar ogwydd**, gan gadw'r llun ar waelod sgrin eich camera. Byddwch yn gweld y bwthyn yn ailymddangos.



- **Download the app** onto your mobile device.
- **Start the app** and press the AR trail button
- **Hold your device up to the image** in the centre of this panel.
- **Tilt your device up**, keeping the image in the bottom view of your camera, and **see the cottage re-appear**.



Llwybr Realiti Estynedig  AR Trail



Melin Lifio Cwm Cidi



Cwm Ciddy Sawmill

O'ch blaen chi mae adfeilion melin lifio Cwm Cidi a oedd yn cael ei phweru â dŵr. Fe'i hadeiladwyd gan yr Arglwydd Romilly ym 1835 i gyflenwi coed ar gyfer gwaith adeiladu a ffensio ar ei ystâd.

Joseph Williams oedd yn ei rhedeg yn gyntaf, ac yna, cymerwyd hi drosodd ym 1880 gan y brodyr Williams (nad oeddent yn perthyn i Joseph Williams) - seiri olwynion, seiri coed a seiri cerbydau a oedd yn byw yng Nghwm Cidi.

Ar lawr gwaelod y felin, roedd llif gron fawr ar fainc i dorri boncyffion yn estyll, ac roedd gweithdy saer coed i fyny'r grisiau gyda chylchlif a thurn ar gyfer gwaith manylach.

Trwy gydweithio â'r gof, Mr. Wooley, a oedd yn gweithio gerllaw, yr oedd y seiri yn gwneud popeth yr oedd ei angen ar yr ystâd, o olwynion cerbydau i stolion a sgiwiau.

Roedd yn dal i weithredu'n llawn hyd at 1920, ac yna fe'i defnyddiwyd fel canolfan sgowtiaid am gyfnod byr cyn cael ei gadael yn wag.



In front of you lie the remains of the Cwm Ciddy water-powered sawmill, which was built by Lord Romilly in 1835 to supply timber for building and fencing on his estate.

It was first run by Joseph Williams, then in 1880 it was taken over by the Williams brothers (not related to Joseph Williams) who lived at Cwm Ciddy and were wheelwrights, carpenters and carriage-makers.

The mill housed a large circular bench saw on the ground floor to cut logs into planks, with a carpenter's workshop upstairs, with a band saw and lathe for finer work.

Together with the blacksmith, Mr. Wooley who worked nearby, the carpenters made everything that the estate needed, from carriage wheels to stools and settles.

It remained fully operational until 1920, then was used briefly as a scout hut before finally being abandoned.

Edrychwch ar y felin lifio yn ymddangos ar y tirlun gydag ap Realiti Estynedig Parc Porthceri.



See the sawmill appear on the landscape with the Porthkerry Park Augmented Reality app.

• Lawrlwythwch yr ap ar eich dyfais symudol.

• Dechreuwch yr ap a gwasgwch y botwm llwybr realiti estynedig.

• Daliwch eich dyfais i fyny at y llun llun yng nghanol y panel hwn.

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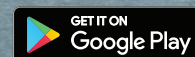
• Start the app and press the AR trail button

• Hold your device up to the image in the centre of this panel.

• Tilt your device up, keeping the image in the bottom view of your camera, and see the sawmill re-appear.



Llwybr Realiti Estynedig  AR Trail



Lifio Cwm Cidi Cwm Ciddy Sawmill

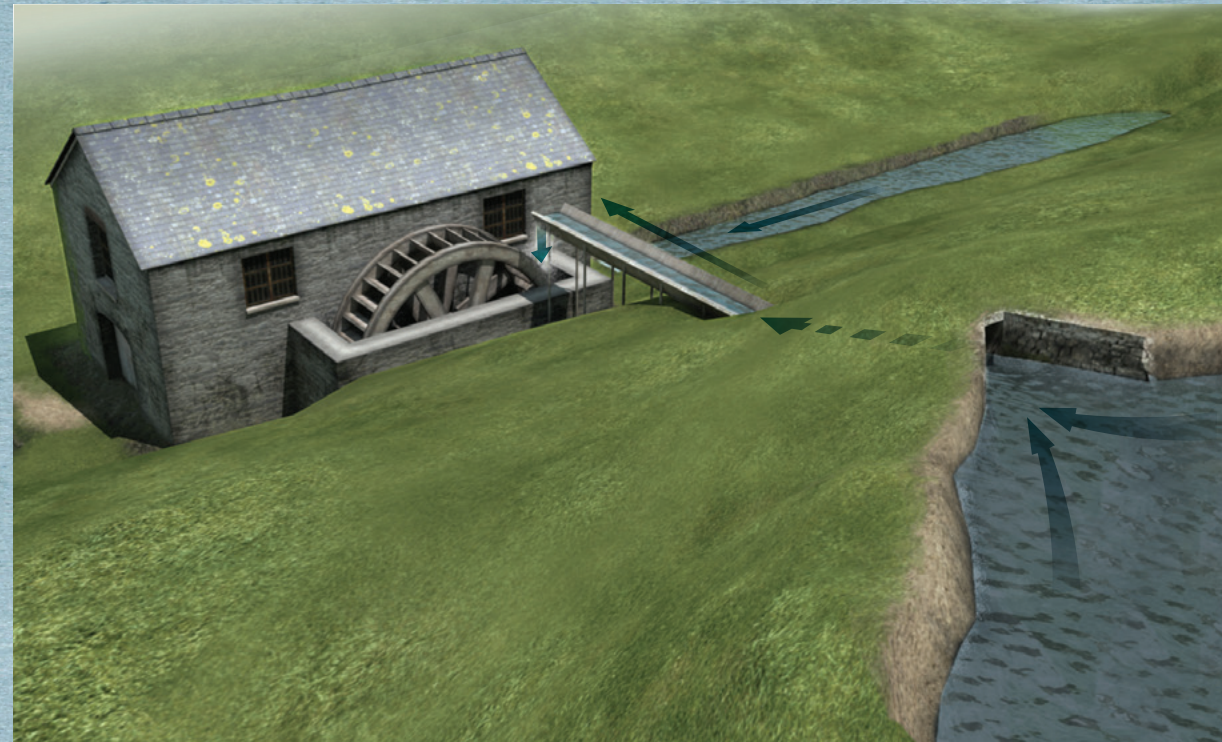


Os edrychwch chi o'r man hwn i lawr at waelod y cwm, gallwch weld olion melin lifio Cwm Cidi. Uwch ei phen, roedd pwll y felin a fyddai'n bwydo'r olwyn ddŵr a oedd yn gweithio'r llifiau.

Roedd pwll y felin yn anghyffredin gan fod dwy ffrwd yn llifo i mewn iddo, un yn arallgyfeirio dŵr o Nant Talwg a oedd o dan y felin, a'r llall o Nant y Barri. Byddai hyn yn ôl pob tebyg yn caniatáu i'r felin lifio weithio hyd yn oed mewn cyfnodau o dywydd sych.

Os edrychwch chi'n ofalus, gallwch weld ymylon concrit y pwll a oedd yn caniatáu i'r dŵr ddraenio trwy bibell ac i lawr at yr olwyn ddŵr.

Adeiladwyd y felin lifio gan yr Arglwydd Romilly i ddarparu coed ar gyfer ffensys a deunyddiau eraill o amgylch yr ystâd.



If you look from here down to the bottom of the valley you can see the remains of Cwm Ciddy sawmill. Above it lay the mill pond that fed the waterwheel which powered the saws.

The mill pond was unusual in that it was fed by twin leats, one diverting water from the Nant Talwg brook which the mill sat upon, and the other from Barry Brook. This probably allowed the sawmill to function even during periods of dry weather.

If you look closely you can see the concrete edges of the pond which allowed water to drain through a pipe and down onto the waterwheel.

The sawmill was built by Lord Romilly to supply timber for fencing and other materials around the estate.

